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1943 COUNTY AGENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

Waupaca County

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Victor H. Quick,
County Agricultural Agent

1943 COUNTY AGENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

Waupaca County

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Waupaca County - Victor H. Quick,
County Agricultural Agent

SOIL IMPROVEMENT.

- 400 Soil Samples analyzed for lime, phosphate, and potash content.
- 6 Drainage systems worked out.
- 240,000 trees distributed to 180 co-operators.
- 1 Logging school held.
- 1 Tree dedication program held, Sunnyview School.
- 16 Tree-planting demonstrations held.
- 1 Timber production meeting held at Iola.
- 8 TVA farms in operation.
- 3 TVA county meetings held.
- Co-operated with AAA and County War Board.

4-H CLUB WORK.

- 17 4-H Clubs in the county.
- 167 boys enrolled in club work.
- 110 girls enrolled in 4-H projects.
- 21 4-H leaders.
- 677 projects carried, 152 of them being the Garden project.
- 2 Judging contests held.
- 34 Demonstration teams entered County Fair competition.
- 1 Style Dress Revue held, 22 girls participating.
- 2 Leaders' meetings held.
- 9 4-H members won trips to State Fair.
- 1 Boys' demonstration team, Roy Moericke and Harold Zietlow, best county and district Agricultural demonstrators.
- 1 Girl 4-H'er, Virginia Redmann, county and district Home Ec demonstration winner.
- 1 4-H girl, Glendore Miller, represented Waupaca County in the State Fair Style Dress Revue.
- 10 4-H members attended district Club Camp at Wausau.
- 125 persons attended Recreation Day at Scandinavia.
- 2,500 exhibits at Waupaca County Fair.
- \$1627. total amount of prize awards earned by county 4-H members.
- 1 4-H Club boy, Gerald Stern, county delegate to State Conservation Camp, Devil's Lake, Wisconsin Dells.
- 5 tree-planting demonstrations held in April.
- 1 4-H Achievement Day held, 325 attendance.

CIVILIAN WAR. DEFENSE WORK.

- 6 Leadership training meetings re Gardens held, 106 Neighborhood Leaders attended.
- 30 Educational garden meetings held by local leaders, 900 attendance.
- Member of County Agricultural War Board, meeting every Tuesday morning.
- 16 War Board meetings were attended.
- Member of County Civilian Defense Committee.
- County Chairman of Agricultural Labor Board.
- Co-operated with U. S. Employment Service in obtaining farm laborers.
- Block Leadership system set up for Waupaca County.
- 1 County-wide Fire Prevention Campaign held in November, 1942.
- 62 Fire Prevention meetings were held by local leaders, 3500 attendance.

FARM INSTITUTES.

Institutes were held at New London, Manawa,
Marion, and Crystal Lake.

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#2 - Extension Agent's Activities Of 1943.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT.

- 1,200 Sheep dipped through county program
- 883 sheep drenched, county program.
- 1 Livestock sale held.
- 1 Livestock Breeders' Association Annual meeting held.
- Work on Bang's disease testing continued.
- 2 Poultry centers held 4 meetings.

CROP IMPROVEMENT.

- 3 Potato meetings held.
- 1 Potato variety test plot.
- 1 Soybean test plot.
- 1 Soybean field tour.
- 1 Potato field tour.
- 5 Boron deficiency trials.
- 13 Corn Borer and Soils meetings put on.
- 2 Clean-plowing (Re Corn Borer) demonstrations held in September.
- Secured potato seed stock.
- Re-organized Cash Crops Co-operative.
- 4 Orchard and fruit pruning demonstrations.

HOME ECONOMICS.

- 15 Homemakers' clubs in the county.
- 6 Leaders' training meetings held, series of 3 lessons held at Waupaca and Symco.
- 1 Achievement Day, 64 attendance.
- 4 Canning clinics held, Readfield, Manawa, Scandinavia, and New London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 2 District feed meetings held.
- 2 County feed meetings, re Vitamins, Proteins, etc., livestock feeding.
- 3 Agricultural Committee meetings held.
- 10 Agricultural Teachers' meetings attended.

OFFICE STATISTICS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2,435 telephone office calls. | 153 days spent in office. |
| 2,417 office callers. | 156 days spent doing field work. |
| 1,647 individual letters written. | 10,269 miles travelled in county. |
| 42,144 circular letters mailed. | 4,939 miles travelled outside county. |
| 1,588 cards mailed. | |
| 2,583 bulletins distributed. | |

Presented by V. H. Quick,
Waupaca County
Agricultural Agent.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES OF 1943.Erosion Control Work.

- 280 farm visits made.
- 160 different farms visited.
- 56 Meetings for adults held...attendance, 1763.
- 6 Schools for youths...2392, attendance.
- 10 news articles published.
- 700 bulletins distributed.
- Took soil samples from 104 farms.
- 68 Erosion plans completed.
- 7,825 miles travelled.
- 75 days spent doing office work.
- 229 days in the field.

--Newell O. Stephenson,
Erosion Control Assistant.

Labor Assistant's Work.

- Investigations made, with
- 145 Part-time, and 185 full-time farm jobs filled.(potato pickers, etc.)
- 75 Part-time and 146 full-time farm help requests.
- 48 Investigations for Draft Board and defferments.
- 75 Investigations on farm releases.
- 32 Wood pulp investigations, timber survey.
- 18 Custom combine s lined up for work.
- 13 Dusters and sprayers located, accomodating 30 potato growers.
- 2 tiling companies contacted.
- 6 Ditching machines located.
- 50 Recruited for cherry-picking.
- 6 Travelled to Sturgeon Bay to pick cherries.
- 25 farm hands were transferred from northern counties.
- 20 Volunteer Shock Troopers of the Marion Fire Department shocked 388 acres of grain.
- Survey and investigation made as to possibility of using Jamaican labor.
- 12,433 miles travelled.
- 10½ days spent in office.
- 131½ days' field work.

--Larry B. Kline,
Farm Labor Assistant.

FARM FIRE PREVENTION AND SAFETY CAMPAIGN.

Early in the fall of 1942, the Agricultural Extension Service was put in charge of the Rural Fire Prevention campaign for the entire U. S. by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture. This was a tremendously big order, but after studying the statistics given by the U. S. officials, as well as our State Fire Marshal's, we felt that there was a real issue to put before the home owner in the rural areas.

State conferences were called and the Waupaca County Agent attended the district meeting held at Stevens Point. The months of November were good months to put on such a campaign.

First question was: What agencies in the county should be considered in setting up the Fire Prevention program. After due consideration, the following groups and agencies were selected to help the Extension office:

- A.
 1. Soil Erosion Assistant - N. O. Stephenson.
 2. County Superintendent of Schools - Carl Bacher.
 3. School teachers.
 4. Local leaders (neighborhood leaders).
 5. Press.
 6. Insurance companies.
 7. Fire Wardens (Civilian Defense).
- B. Data in regard to fire losses for our county and surrounding counties were obtained for a starting point.
- C. Fire insurance officials were called in for a special meeting. They consented to put up \$60.00 for prizes.
- D. Four leadership training centers were set up at Waupaca, Northport, Marion, Harrison Center. At these training meetings, the following material was furnished to each local leader, and an extra copy was given to the local school teacher when the meeting was held at the school-house:
 1. Statistical Sheet (for leaders).
 2. "The Neighborhood Leader" (for leaders).
 3. "Prevent Farm Fires" bulletin (for leaders).
 4. Check Sheets - one for each family (leaders).
 5. "Fire Prevention" skit (teachers).
 6. Fire Prevention Quiz and Answers (teachers).
 7. Announcement of school-house meetings: one for each family in district, taken home by school children.
 8. One 25¢ and one 10¢ war savings stamp for door prizes.
- E. Teaching procedure. The old device of using drama to bolster importance of fire prevention was used. A little playlet entitled "We Don't Fight Fire, We Prevent It" was edited, and also popular quiz method was used. A series of 25 questions was used. We chose neighborhood leaders to aid their local district campaigns.

FIRE PREVENTION CAMPAIGN.

There were some 80 communities that sent leaders to the training meetings; all those who could not attend the leadership meetings came in to the office to get instructions in regard to putting on the program.

In order to get data on the number of farm families represented, a card was sent along with the neighborhood leader giving the following facts: the number of farm families in the school district; the number of families represented at the fire prevention meeting, and number of check sheets delivered to the farm in case they had not attended the meeting.

As is the case in every campaign, we did not get 100% reports back. However, we did get enough returns which showed the following coverage in Waupaca County: 62 communities represented, 2100 farms in their districts, 1200 families present at the meetings, and 1600 check sheets filled out. In a few communities, we had 100% coverage.

The following map shows the districts covered in Waupaca County. The Fire Prevention playlet, the statistical sheet, the quiz program, are filed with this report.

CONCLUSION: We were able to get a high rate of coverage in Waupaca County by putting on the campaign.

1. Reports showed that fire hazards were removed.
2. The Fire Prevention campaign paves the way for a safety campaign which should follow in 1944.
3. Follow-up Fire Prevention campaign should be put on in conjunction with safety program.
4. By varying the program, we can keep the interest up in preserving critical war material.
5. It will be easier to get farm check-ups covering other needed campaigns such as farm building surveys, land surveys, weed surveys.

We feel that the Fire Prevention Campaign was a logical topic to use because of its need. It was timed correctly, and appeals were needed.

OBJECTIVES OF FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM

1. Prevent farm fires by "removing the cause".
2. Teach rural people to utilize existing farm equipment, supplies and resources to protect the farm and home against fire.
3. Acquaint all members of the farm family with their individual responsibilities in case of fire.
4. Keep alive in rural areas the idea that there is need for constant vigilance and care in preventing fires not alone as a measure to save themselves a loss, but also to prevent the waste of food, fiber, and all productive resources needed by our nation and our allies.
5. To encourage the organization of local volunteer fire fighting units among the farmers of a neighborhood in areas not serviced now by an existing rural fire-fighting company.

TOTAL FIRES BY COUNTIES 1940, STATE FIRE MARSHALL'S OFFICE

Waupaca.....309	Outagamie.....474
Winnebago....560	Marathon.....548
Shawano.....247	Portage.....263

Total fires in Wisconsin in 1940..... 18,673.

Damage to buildings and contents in 1940..... \$6,044,321.

EVERY DAY, 9 lives are lost in farm fires in the United States, with a total of 3,500 lives a year.

EVERY HOUR, 4 farm buildings are destroyed through fire or a total of about 35,000 farm buildings each year.

* THE PRESIDENT WARNS: *

* "Today, when every machine is being taxed to its pro- *

* ductive capacity, when new hands are working with unfamiliar *

* tools, and when agents of our enemies are seeking to hinder us *

* by every possible means, it is essential that destructive fires *

* be brought under stricter control in order that victory may be *

* achieved at the earliest date." *

7

FIRE PREVENTION SKIT

Entitled--WE DON'T FIGHT FIRE: --WE PREVENT IT

TIME-- Evening , the present

SETTING---- Several Boys and Girls with Leader on a Marshmallow Roast

Children and Leader come on stage carrying a few packages sweaters, Jackots, and blanket.

ACTION A FEW GATHER FIREWOOD, MAKE POINTED STICKS, AND SPREAD OUT BLANKETS. LEADER GIVES DIRECTIONS FOR THE WORK.

FIRE IS STARTED (Fire can be simulated by flash light covered by red paper, or by a red electric bulb, where current is available).

After the fire is started the children gather around fire in a semi-circle facing audience.

LEADER "While we are waiting for the fire to make a good bed of coals, lets hear of some exciting things you children have done lately.

BILL "My dad and I were over to Johnsons today helping fight a marsh fire. Lucky the wind was from the South or they would have lost their big barn."

JOE "Fires sure are exciting , but they can be dangerous too. We will have to make sure that our fire is completely out before we leave it tonight."

MARY "Wasn't that terrible about those little children getting burned in their home at Modford a few weeks ago. Seems to me that the lives of children is an awful big price to pay for carelessness.

LEADER "Well Mary, what would you do if you should wake up some night and your house was on fire?"

MARY " I would make sure that all of the family were awakened and gotten out of the house."

CHARLES "Say Bill you ought to have it easy fighting fire at your place because you have a pressure water system. "

BILL "Yes , we have water under pressure, but I don't believe anyone at our place knows where the hose is. I was hunting for the hose the other day and I could't find it , and water under pressure without a hose isn't worth much.."

JOE "W, havn't any pressure system, and Pa keeps the windmill belted tight to the pump. We don't even have a pump handle. If we had a fire when there wasn't a wind I don't know what we would do."

JOHN " The new big fire truck would come out to our place from town so we don't have to worry. They can put a fire out before you can say "Skat".

CHARLES" But John, did you ever stop to think what you might do while you were waiting for the truck.Do you have a supply of water handy?"

JOHN " We have a stock tank that always has water in it but you couldn't call it handy"

MARY " I have been watching you Miss _____ and you seem to be thinking of something" Am I right?"

LEADER " All your talk about fires and how you would put them out reminds me of a story, and if you will all be real quiet I'll tell it to You. Perhaps all of us have spent too much time thinking about fighting fires and not nearly enough time on fire prevention".
Here is the story. It is entitled
WE DON'T FIGHT FIRE--WE PREVENT IT

A quarter of a century ago a regiment of Canadians in France, wearied after the inferno of Vimy Ridge, came out of the line for a short rest, on reaching the village where they were to be billeted, they were given supper, assigned their quarters and issued their mail.

One young officer went directly to bed after getting his letters from home. While in bed he read his mail and lighted a cigarette. Dog-tired, he fell asleep before he had finished reading and before his "Smoke " was out. The stub set fire to the bed clothes. He was awakened. The family was roused. The village fire equipment- old, antiquated and in bad state of repair-was dragged to the scene. Finally, the fire was put out. Little damage was done and the Canadians promptly make good the damage.

A few days later, some of the Canadians were joshing the village people about the inadequacy of French fire fighting equipment. They told about their fire engines at home. They described the fast red trucks, the linen hose, the bronze couplings and efficient engines that could throw to high roofs a strong steady stream of water. After listening to this good natured banter for some time, an elderly Frenchman quietly but effectively observed.

"Gentlemen of Canada: You may laugh about our fire fighting equipment. What you say of it is true. But remember this , our equipment hasn't been needed to put out a fire since 1896. It would not have been used now if someone other than a Frenchman had not been careless with fire WE DON'T FIGHT FIRE, WE PREVENT IT.

MARY " That was a swell story Miss _____ It has a real moral, and it applies as much right here as it did in France."

LEADER "Our fire is just right for toasting the marshmallows, and when were through let's all go over to the schoolhouse where Mr. _____ is going to tell us about the county wide program for fire prevention."

CHARLES " The information we get over there may save someones home and it may even save a life Let's go,

The End.

Skit prepared by
N. O. Stephenson & V. H. Quick

FIRE PREVENTION QUIZ

- 1.a. How many lives are lost in farm fires every day in the U. S.? 4 - 9 - 21
- b. How many fires were there in Waupaca County in 1940? 104 - 309 - 706
- 2.a. What is the value of farm buildings and contents lost by fire each year in Wisconsin? \$75,000 - \$150,000 - \$2,000,000
- b. How many farm buildings are lost each year in the U. S.? 35,000 - 60,000 - 64,000
3. What are first things to do if fire starts in the home?
4. What fire fighting equipment should be readily available on every farm?
5. Name at least three of the main causes of fires in barns.
6. Name at least three main causes of fires in houses.
7. What is a spark arrester? Where used?
8. What is a ventilating thimble?
9. What would you consider a minimum safe distance between a stove or furnace pipe, and wood.
10. What ampere rating should fuses be in a home lighting circuit?
11. How is a supply of water for fire protection kept from freezing in winter?
12. Name at least four careless habits which are apt to cause fires.
13. Explain spontaneous combustion.
14. What is a safe distance from other buildings for a gasoline storage shed?
15. It is said that faulty wiring causes many fires. What would you consider faulty wiring?
16. There are several kinds of fire extinguishers to extinguish different kinds of fires. What would you use to put out a (1) wood fire? (2) gasoline or oil fire?
17. When are fires most effectively controlled?
18. What do you plan to do to remove the causes of fire on your farm??

FIRE PREVENTION QUIZ ANSWERS

- 1.a. 9.
 - b. 309.
- 2.a. \$2,000,000.
 - b. 35,000.
3. (1) Get all members of family to safety.
 - (2) Cut off electrical current at main switch.
 - (3) Have one member of family call for help.
 - (4) Proceed systematically to put out the fire.
4. (1) Good ladder; (2) Supply of water; (3) Buckets; (4) Axe;
 - (5) Shovel; (6) Sand.
5. (1) Lightning; (2) Spontaneous combustion; (3) Smoking; (4) Lanterns;
 - (5) Defective wiring.
6. (Sooty chimneys; (2) Gasoline or cleaning fluid; (3) Defective wiring;
 - (4) Rubbish accumulated in attic or basement.
7. A screen cage to cover chimneys, steam engine and locomotive stacks.
8. An open grill for insulating when stove pipes pass through walls or ceiling before entering chimney.
9. 18 inches.
10. 15 amperes.
11. (1) Salt; (2) Insulation.
12. (1) Smoking; (2) Rubbish; (3) Matches within reach of children;
 - (4) Using kerosene to start fires; (4) Putting ashes in wooden or paper boxes.
13. A chemical reaction or oxidation which produces heat.
14. Most insurance companies require 25 feet to keep insurance in force.
15. (1) Bare wires; (2) Too light a wire; (3) Too heavy fuses; (4) Wires knotted or hung over nails.
16. (1) Water; (2) Sand, foam extinguisher or carbon dioxide extinguisher.
17. Before they start. Control fires by removing the causes of fires.
18. What do you plan to do to remove the causes of fire on your farm?

Dear friend,

We have a war to win, and the winning of that war will require all of the food, fiber, and equipment which we now have.

On _____ evening, November _____, at _____ P.M., local leaders,
(Day) (Date) (Time)
assisted by children from our school, are presenting a program on Fire Prevention to give suggestions for reducing farm fire losses.

Every family can help, and we are counting on you to attend.

Signed _____
Teacher

Name of School _____

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES COOPERATING

There are _____ families in our School District.
(Number)

_____ families were represented at the Fire Prevention
(Number) /meeting.

The following number of Check Sheets have been filled out
and posted on the farm _____.
(Number)

Teacher _____

School _____

Date _____

.....
Thank you for the above information.

Victor H. Quick
Victor H. Quick,
Waupaca Co. Agr'l. Agent

11.12.42

VICTORY GARDEN PROGRAM.

Victory Garden work differed from 1942 in that we did not hold school-house and district meetings as last year. The Agricultural and Home Ec teachers held Victory Garden and Food Preservation meetings in six centers.

In connection with the food preservation work, gardening was stressed by the County Agent. Newspaper and radio programs covered the victory garden work thoroughly so that we did not feel that special meetings needed to be set up in 1943.

If anything can be said about the success of the Victory Garden campaign, it is this: the urban and village groups went "all out" for gardens, and in many cases, some type of vegetables could not be used..too much of some things. We know, too, that the storage cellars are bulging with vegetables, both stored and canned.

We believe that the Victory Garden program was a great success.

LABOR FOR TIMBER WORK.

Obtaining labor for pulpwood work through the cooperation with our County War Board and the Draft Board, farm deferred workers have been allowed to help out with the critical pulpwood situation. This, of course, was started early last fall.

Much pulp is being cut. In some cases, crews are moved from job to job, and in this way, the fullest use of labor is obtained. Individual farmers are cutting pulp and lumber and logs. There is a fine response on the part of the farmers.

TEAM WORK FOR VICTORY

It ain't the individual,
 Nor the army as a whole,
 But the everlasting teamwork
 Of every bloomin' soul.

The above little verse expresses a fact that everyone knows. But facts don't count unless production facts are put into action.

Food is being rationed in the land of plenty! America is at war, and food is a weapon as powerful as all our planes and battleships. Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture said: "Food will win the war and write the Peace".

What are we going to do about it?

Achievements attained in war production (this includes food) are not miracles. They are results of work — of work intelligently planned and capably performed by trained hands.

Our community is going to help. Arm America for victory by producing food!

SUGGESTED PROGRAM

1. Patriotic songs.
2. Chairman - Point rationing system and the acute need for producing as much food as possible.
3. Local talent - Pick some farm woman or man to discuss one of the following: Poultry, hogs, sheep or dairy products. (Pick someone who has been successful.)
 -or- Pick someone to discuss mobilizing manpower and machinery.
4. Quiz Program (Optional).
5. Skit (Optional).
6. Discussion - How our community can organize
 - 1) 4-H Club.
 - 2) Machinery pool.
 - 3) Exchange of labor.
 - 4) Cooperative use of machines.
 -or- any other method to get production of food.
7. Leaflets to distribute.

Garden Quiz

What is the best known garden?

1. Give at least 4 requirements of a good garden soil.
2. What good garden tools should every gardener have?
3. Why not have garden in orchard or near large trees?
4. Many more fresh vegetables can be had when a succession of crops are grown. What is meant by succession of crops, and name at least 5 vegetables which lend themselves to successive plantings.
5. There are early and late varieties of several garden vegetables. Can you name at least 3 which should be used if the most value is to be received from your garden?
6. What vegetables lend themselves to late summer planting?
7. Give two V's, besides Victory, which a garden provides.
8. Perennial gardens should be on every farm. Can you name three perennial vegetables? Five (5) common perennial small fruits?
9. What two kinds of insects are there, according to their eating habits?
10. Why can't we use poisons for all insects?
11. What are the materials used in Bordeaux mixture?
12. Give three requirements of successful vegetable storage.
13. What common vegetables and fruits lend themselves to drying or dehydrating?
14. What is meant by a food ration point?
15. Which canned vegetable, if purchased in the store, requires the most units?
16. What affect will the ration point system have upon many people?

Prepared by V. H. Quick, County Agent
N. O. Stephenson, Erosion Control
Assistant

A vegetable garden for Health,
A flower garden for Morale.

1943.
Gardens.

Answers to Garden Quiz

- (Garden of Eden is best known garden.)
1. a) Well drained; b) Correct reaction; c) Contains organic matter;
d) Reasonably futile; e) good physical condition.
 2. Hoe, spade, wheel hoe, rake, garden line, stakes.
 3. Shade and poor moisture and fertility conditions.
 4. Succession of crops is growing the same vegetable time after time by later plantings.
5 vegetables: radishes, peas, carrots, lettuce, beans, corn.
 5. a) Tomatoes; b) Cabbage; c) Potatoes.
 6. a) Rutabaga; b) Turnips; c) Celery Cabbage; d) Winter radish.
 7. a) Vitamins; b) Vitality.
 8. Perennial vegetables: a) Asparagus; b) Rhubarb; 3) Horseradish.
Perennial small fruits: a) raspberries; b) Strawberries; c) currants;
d) Gooseberries; e) Grapes; f) Blackberries.
 9. Chewing - Sucking.
 10. Can't poison sucking insects.
 11. Water; Lime; Copper sulfate.
 12. 1) Sound vegetables of proper maturity.
2) Proper temperature.
3) Proper moisture.
4) Ventilation.
 13. Beans, apples.
 14. Points are units given to various canned foods.
 15. Peas, 16 points.
 16. Eat less or grow more of their own foods.

Stage setting: Garden tools leaning against wall. Hoes, shovel, stakes, and line. Potato seed, seed packets. Any kind of garden tools available.

Characters: Father, Mother, four children (Danny, Sue, Joe, Katherine).

WIFE: (Comes on stage and picks up packet of seed and reads:) "Early cabbage, radishes, and lettuce. Oh, John! How is the dragging coming along in the garden?"

HUSBAND: (Comes on stage.) "All ready, Mom! finer than frog hair... Where are the children?"

WIFE: "I saw them go down the lane to look for May-flowers."

HUSBAND: "I hear them coming." (Children come on stage noisily.)
"Just the gang I've been looking for. We need plenty of help."

DANNY: "I see the garden is ready. I suppose we have to help with the planting. Oh, shucks! and I was thinking of fishing trout in Comet Creek."

SUE: "And I had a notion to see Mary Olson."

FATHER: "I saw the McVane children helping their parents plant garden this afternoon. They will get ahead of us on the garden work."

JOE: "I saw them, too! I kidded Hank about doing Squaw work."

KATH.: "Now, was that nice? Why, even girls don't like the name 'Squaw'."

MOTHER: "What did Hank say, Joe?"

JOE: "Hank smiled and said: 'Smart people are growing their own food because the Point Ration system won't allow very much canned goods. We're at least going to have our vegetables'."

FATHER: "Good for the McVanes."

Katie: "Just think--18 points for a can of peas! That's only enough for Danny and Joe!"

MOTHER: "What do you children know about the point system?"

SUE: "We discuss this at school. Our teacher believes in keeping up to date!"

DANNY: "Yes, even us boys listen to that stuff. It looks as if we're going to miss a good many things we're used to, unless we grow them. I think I'll forget about fishing today and help with the garden."

SUE: "I guess I can see Mary some other day. The garden does mean more than an unnecessary visit."

DAD: "Here is a plan that Mother and I looked over. It's in the University 'Garden Bulletin'." (Dad sets up a cardboard chart and children and parents look at the chart.) "It says that this size garden, 60. ft. by 70 ft., is enough for a family of four or five. We need to add about one-half more than this plot."

SUE: (Picking up Garden bulletin) "This bulletin gives you the amount of seed you need."

JOE: (Looking at the bulletin.) "Look! it says three plantings of corn.

YUM, YUM!"

KATIE: "We've always planted all the sweet corn at once. This means we can have sweet corn for at least a month period. That's an idea."

MOTHER: "How about setting out some June-bearing strawberries, Dad?"

DAD: "We should have done that last year, but we can set out some everbearing strawberries such as the Mastodan and still get some for the fall months. Next year the June-bearing varieties such as the Dunlop and Premier will give us plenty."

DANNY: "It says here to cultivate before you see any weeds."

SUE: "How can one do that? We'll plow up the seed we planted."

KATIE: "It says to plant a few radishes with the slow growing seeds such as carrots and onions, and you can see the row."

JOE: "If I can get away from the hard hoeing and the weed pulling contest, I'd like this gardening business a whole lot better."

DAD: "Mr. Combs, the Vegetable Specialist, says that early and frequent cultivation eliminates most of the weeds. He says it works like a charm. We can try it."

JOE: "Are each of us kids going to have a garden like we did last year?"

DAD: "I think we had better have one garden and make it the best one possible."

KATIE: "Then I'll be able to get my 4-H canning project completed and at the same time help with our food budget."

DAD: "Yes, and you boys will be able to count your work that you do on the garden toward your 4-H project."

KATIE: "In our Home Ec class we learned that vegetables furnish us with vitamins that are necessary for health, and healthy persons can do more work than people who lack pep."

MOTHER: "I heard Secretary of Agriculture, Claude Wickard say: 'Food will win the war and write the Peace'."

DAD: "Well, let's see what we can do to beat the McVane's in the Victory Garden contest and win one of the prizes that is listed in the County Agent's Office."

CHILDREN: "Let's get started."

(All pick up tools and excitedly talking, leave the stage.)

CURTAIN.

FARM LABOR SITUATION.

The farm labor situation was a problem that concerned our federal government, and it was a hard problem for individual farmers to solve.

The job of recruiting labor for farm work, cherry picking, cash crops harvesting, such as peas, was given to the Extension Service.

In Waupaca County, we set up a Volunteer Labor Recruitment system. One man in each village and town was designated as labor leader. A campaign for volunteer labor from villages and cities was planned and carried out. In some communities, such as new London and Marion, very little was required to get the businessmen to volunteer in part-time work. In many places, no check-up could be found on volunteer work that was done, much more volunteer businessmen's labor was actually done than the record shows.

One illustration is cited. Many other illustrations could be used, but we feel that such cooperative efforts will greatly aid in the production and harvesting of food crops.

VOLUNTEER FARM SHOCK TROOPERS OF MARION.*

Many interesting stories can be told about the Volunteer Shock Troops. Some farmers have expressed open criticism about the "city slicker" and how much he could help. Yes, we agree that the city fellow is soft and perhaps cannot carry out a ten to twelve-hour assignment. But what the city and village man lacks in hardiness to do the work, is made up by his enthusiasm to help out in this production for war food. I'm not so sure these men are soft. Many of them do manual labor of various sorts.

I would like to list the various fellows and the businesses that they represent: 1) TED MELLIN, Shoe Store Employee, Instigator of the group; 2) VICTOR SEYLER, Night Policeman; 3) HERMAN SPIEGEL, Filling Station Operator; 4) FRANK LUCIA, Bar-tender; 5) JOY HALPOP, Cheese Factory worker; 6) ROY KRUEGER, Ford Mechanic; 7) WALLEY ? , Four-Wheel-Drive worker; 8) WINDY KNOCK, Horse Dealer; 9) LOUIS STEFL, Mail Carrier; MIKE SILENSKI and WM. BEHLING (10 and 11), employed at the Wisconsin Power & Light Co.; 12 and 13) MARTIN FLINK and HARRY MILKE, County Highway Department employees; 14) FRANK POLZIN, Day Policeman; 15) ALFRED TEWS of the Mercantile Store; 16) ELMER DRAEGER of the Post Office; 17) MAYFORD KRUEGER, Cheese Factory employee; 18 and 19) LOUIS and REYNOLD BUCK, farm boys; 20) LOYD FOX of the bank; 21) CLARENCE FISHER, Hardware Store; 22) BOYD MEYERS from the Tavern; 23) SLIM PARKINSON, County Highway worker; and 24) ROY BUCHHOLTZ.

The Shock Troopers number 24. These are emergency times, and these men realize that they can only help out after their work day is done or on Sundays.

During the first week or ten days of August, here's a list of work that was carried out by these men: shocked approximately 288 acres of grain. An estimated twelve jobs remained to be finished, totalling about 180 acres. No pay, gratis work. There was a wonderful reception by the farmers. Leonard Hitzke and Arnold Jueds furnished refreshments, and a very delicious lunch consisting of chicken, hot beef sandwiches, baked beans, cheese sandwiches, potato salad, and all the beer the boys wanted. Transportation and gas was furnished by the boys on their A Books.

*Taken from the radio broadcast presented by N. O. Stephenson and V. H. Quick, August 4th, 1943, W. L. B. L., Stevens Point, Wisconsin

SHOCK TROOPERS.

The Shock Troopers did some surprising things. Mr. John Smith, Town of Dupont, found his eighteen acres of grain shocked when he came home from a trip to town. The eighteen acres were shocked in thirty minutes. It reminds one of the story of the elves and the shoemaker. When the elves came each night to the shoe-shop, they finished up the shoe the shoe-maker couldn't finish during the day!

Not only do these men shock grain in jig-time, but they like to meet with the farmers. They do not even ask for pay. A lunch, some refreshments and sandwiches, and they gather around the farm-house porch, the parlor, or living-room, and sing. They work while they work, and they sing and play also, after the task is done. This Marion group, known as the Shock Troopers, is building good-will, but in addition to this, the group is helping to build and keep up the morale of the farmers and the neighbors they help.

During the fall, a meeting was held with superintendents of the schools in Waupaca County regarding allowing the pupils time out to help with farm work. During the potato-picking season, hundreds of boys and girls were sent to work, and we did not have a single case where it was a lack of labor that resulted in not harvesting potatoes. It can also be said of other crops such as onions, vegetables, and apples.

The cash crops that caused us the most trouble were the peas and corn. This work required men and older boys who were physically fit and could stand long hours and hard work. There was no waste of the food, either in peas or corn, but some of the crops were not harvested at the time that they could be classed as extra fine quality material.

Plans are being made to check on all farm labor sources. We have data on farmers who have been released for industry, and information on men in the 18-38 draft group who have been released from farms. We find that some farms have considerable labor. We believe that through an educational program, labor can be shared between farms.

- If the machinery allotments come through, custom working, such as plowing, spraying, harvesting, can help in the labor situation. In some cases, plans must be made in detail such as dipping and drenching of sheep, shearing of sheep, culling of poultry, etc.

We have already made inquiry as to a camp where farm laborers can be sent and then drawn on as needed. We have cabins located near Iola, and believe we can rent them at a reasonable rate. When the farm hand completes a job, he can go back to the camp and await new assignment.

Volunteer City Labor will again be called upon. These things are being worked on at the present time, and we feel that we'll be ready to go when the farm spring work opens up.

COME OUT AND HELP FARMERS SAYS QUICK

Tremendous Lot Of Work,
Labor Supply Is Limited
County Agent Declares

Man.

Waupaca county farmers are making a sincere plea for volunteers to help in the fields at haying, harvesting and other vital work this summer, according to Victor H. Quick, Waupaca county agent.

"On farms and in towns there is tremendous lot of work to be done this year," Quick states, "and the supply of workers is short. But our food production must not be allowed to suffer," he warns.

The Waupaca county office has enlisted—and placed—many volunteers. The need for such help is certified by the speed with which they are set to work. Haying especially calls for every available worker now.

Here is where most aid for farmers is coming from, according to Quick:

Industrial workers, after hours at the important rush jobs of farming; farm boys and men who have an occasional day they can spend off their own farms and helping a neighbor; non-farm men who have been classed "4-F" in draft examinations but are willing and able to help harvest the 1943 crop of feeds and food; city people who are moving back to the farm; high school youths; and any deferments.

Rural youths and farm women are also helping widely in the fields this summer as in years past, the county agent adds.

"There is no great supply of any of these workers," Quick asserts. "We pick up a few from one source, a few from another, though probably no great number from any. The labor shortage is pretty general. But between the six groups, I hope we can insure our crops against harvest-time loss."

Farmers should continue to file requests for the help they need, the county agent states. But they may have to use different types of workers than they're accustomed to.

The county labor organization has placed 52 full time and 25 part time workers in the past two weeks. A good many more are needed. "Production and harvesting are the most important links in the whole food chain and our farmers can use every available bit of help in getting crops in," Quick points out.

Problem Of Farm Labor Is Starting To Correct Self

The critical farm labor situation experienced during the height of the haying season is gradually righting itself. The Farm Labor Program's major aims are to keep an experienced labor corps of skilled farm operators and full-time workers on the farm, according to a report of the office of county agent.

"Returning to the farm are men and women who couldn't stand the confining city atmosphere. The army has been releasing a few men who are better-fitted for the farm than army work. A good many village and city boys, 14 years old and upwards, are becoming experienced farm workers. From these sources of labor, we are gradually overcoming the earlier critical labor situation.

"But, we have far to go yet on being able to supply experienced farm workers for all those who call for them. In some cases, it may be that the men and boys do not fit into certain farms, or that the farmer, for the first time, is hiring labor and has not had the experience necessary to handle labor problems when they come up.

Aid In Sickness

"The calls that receive priority listing are those farms where there is sickness or accidents, or where the husband has died and the wife is trying to carry on with the farm operations. These calls get priority over other calls, and we believe this is as it should be.

"There have been many volunteer helpers from the city. The vineries and canning factories, even though help has been short, have managed to carry on very successfully. The canning factories and the vineries could have used more men, but inquiries have brought out this fact: field and vinery work has been stretched out over a longer period.

"Larry Kline, Labor Assistant to the County Agent in Waupaca County, has placed during the months of June and July, workers on 94 farms. Many times the farmers themselves have been able to exchange work with their neighbors and thus carry on very successfully haying and harvesting jobs.

"In the potato districts, towns of Waupaca, Scandinavia, Iola, and Farmington, custom spraying and dusting potatoes, have been worked out very satisfactorily, and thus have alleviated critical labor situations. In many parts of the county, custom baling of hay, custom plowing, custom combining of grains, will help relieve the critical labor situation.

No Surplus

"There still has been no surplus of farm laborers, in fact we have more calls than can be filled. Before the month is up, workers will

be shifted, draft deferments, soldiers released from the army to help fill this gap.

"Even in normal conditions there was never any over-supply of skilled farm laborers. The same situation still holds today, because these ambitious skilled farm workers are usually hired in industry and commercial companies. Farm wages are far above what they were a year ago, but can hardly be said to compare with the wage of industry, and the shorter hours in industry.

"Farmers should continue to file requests for help that they need. If your request is not in the County Agent's Office, we cannot hope to help.

"Speaking for Waupaca County farmers, it looks as if they are more than meeting production goals. Our boys who are on the fighting front can feel assured that the farmers are backing them up, though farm prices and farm profits are not on par with industry. We believe that thousands of E's should be pasted on the farm gates—that is how well the work is being done."

POTATO PROGRAM.

Because of our war food production, Waupaca County was asked to increase potato production by 25%. There were three factors influencing the increase in acreage.

1. The losses incurred in two previous years and because of Blight which meant the purchasing of the potato seed.
2. Unwillingness of the potato producer to grow potatoes with the price per bushel down to 50-60¢.
3. Disease problems such as Yellow Dwarf and Blight were difficult to overcome.

These were the problems that would have to be surmounted in order to get any increase in potato acreage and production. The following program was outlined and carried out:

1. Educational Campaign. Meetings were held in the latter part of 1942 and previous to the planting period in 1943.

Meetings were held at Waupaca and Iola. These meetings were on the basis of potato institutes - varieties, disease, cultural practices were discussed.

2. Newspapers were used to publicize the need for increased potato production.
3. Potato warehousemen and seed men were called in for a special session to help with the program.
4. Meetings of the potato specialists of the College were set up and the work that they could do outlined.
5. Radio broadcasts were planned and carried out.

One of the first jobs undertaken was to contact potato growers in the seed-growing areas to get information on supplies. Spent two days at Antigo and contacted at least 25 potato seed producers.

The next step was to get the warehousemen in Waupaca County to buy seed stock. Something like 75 carloads of good seed potatoes were shipped in by these men. Sources of seed were located for farmers, were able to truck their own seed in. We estimated that at least 25 carloads of seed potatoes were brought in to the county.

Evidence that good seed was purchased was further proven during the growing and harvesting season. Good seed made a big difference. Home-grown and old stock did not produce as compared to the certified seed stock.

On the same soil with the same treatment, there was a difference of 50 bushels an acre, on the average, comparing home-grown with the certified seed stock.

6. Soil fertility and fertilizers. Potato producers were fortunate in that they were able to buy all the potato fertilizer that they needed. There were very few exceptions to this.

POTATO PROGRAM.

7. Spraying Program. This was a real opportunity for additional spray program in 1943. With two previous years with Blight epidemics, potato producers were in the mood to see that something was done about it. Meetings were held first with the local spray supply dealers. In order to get their assurance that spray material would and could be furnished on time, a meeting was held with dealers of Waupaca and Portage counties. On checking spray supplies, we found that the dealers as a whole kept their word and had plenty of spray material for the farmers throughout the growing season.

SPRAY RING ORGANIZATION AND CUSTOM WORK.

Potato producers were called in for meeting at which time we discussed organization of setting up spray rings and the carrying out of custom dusting and spraying. In three instances, local spray rings were organized. Each individual spray ring took care of 8-15 members. The custom spraying work was carried out by farmers and potato warehousemen. One farmer was able to do custom work on 800 acres of potatoes. At the close of the dusting and spraying season, we found that approximately 60% of the potato producers carried on a spraying or dusting program.

Another reason for the large number of potato producers spraying was the encouragement given to using the old barrel sprayer wherever it was available. Although not as effective as the larger machine, it was a profitable venture for potato producers who used their own machines.

FARMERS CASHING IN ON GOOD WORK DONE. Potato producers who followed a good potato program, using good seed, good preparation of land, use of commercial fertilizer, effective spray program, averaged yields 200-400 bushels per acre. With the price held at better than \$1.60 per cwt., potatoes proved profitable under such conditions.

POTATO VARIETY TRIALS.

In order to lend a little more enthusiasm and interest to this potato producing program, new varieties were tried out by many farmers, and also variety trials plots were set up in cooperation with Jim Milward from the College of Agriculture. Seed from various sources was obtained, and the following was the set-up:

		<u>N</u>		
		<u>Rows 20 rods long</u>		<u>Yield - Bushels</u>
<u>W</u>	Rows 1, 2	Sequoias - Todd	200	
	Rows 3, 4	Sequoias - Igl	190	
	Rows 5, 6	Russet Rural, Logerquist	175	
	Rows 7, 8	Russet Rural - Zeloski	170	
	9, 10	Rurals, N. Y. - Zeloski	165	
	11, 12	Russet Rural - Verschure	160	
	13, 14	Katahdin - Starks	150	
	15, 16	Russet Rural - Hoffern	180	
	17, 18	Sebago - Broline	155	
	19, 20	Chippewa - Broline	145	
	21, 22	Pontiac - Butler	140	
				<u>E</u>

POTATO VARIETY TRIALS.NRows 10 rods longW

23, 24	Red Warba - Starks.....	100
25, 26	Cobbler - Starks	75
27, 28	Warba - Owens	50
29, 30	Sebago - Hoffern	150

ESCONCLUSION:

1. We need to do more educational work on potato varieties.
2. I believe that three (3) trial plots should be carried out, and more field meetings held.
3. Since a potato chip and potato dehydration plant is now operating in Waupaca, we need to find varieties that this manufacturing plant can use.
4. With ring rot disease prevalent in the area, responsibility for disseminating information should be one of our jobs.
5. We will need to keep our potato production at a high level in order to aid the war food production.

ALFALFA-BORON TRIALS.

Five alfalfa boron trials are being carried out. This is the third year that the alfalfa boron trials have been in operation.

Two check-ups during the season on these plots showed no evidence that boron had any effect on the field or the yield of the alfalfa plots. Mr. A. R. Albert, Hancock Station, is cooperating with the County Agent on this program.

The boron plots will be checked next year, but as for Waupaca County, there is no evidence that boron is playing any part in either the wilt diseases or the alfalfa yields.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
CO-OPERATING

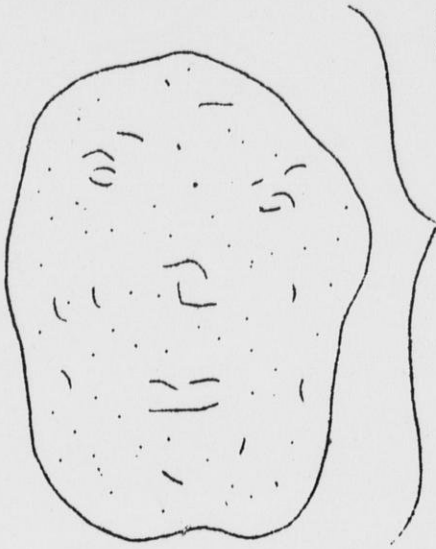
—IN—
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
SERVICE

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
REPRESENTATIVE WORK

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Post Office Box 49
Waupaca, Wisconsin



IF POTATOES COULD TALK.

A potato has eyes but can't see. However, if a potato could talk, it would probably have some of the following suggestions for us as we attempt to produce the victory potato crop for 1943.....

1. Repair and check potato equipment NOW.
--Is the planter ready to go? Is the duster or sprayer equipment checked and tested?
2. Select dependable potato seed - northern grown certified seed that is checked for disease-free stock, if possible.
3. Choose a variety of seed adapted to your soil.
4. Treat potato seed, because seed born diseases injure the young growing plant.
5. Select a field for potatoes which contains plenty of humus. Plowed under clover is ideal for potatoes.
6. Use a liberal amount of barnyard manure if available.
7. Choose a commercial fertilizer according to readings of a soil test. (Soil test is free at your County Agent's Office.)
8. Plant early varieties of potatoes early.
9. Have you spoken to your dealer in regard to spray materials? Be prepared!
10. If you haven't a spray machine, would you like to arrange for custom spraying?

Yours truly,

Victor H. Quick
Victor H. Quick,
Waupaca County
Agricultural Agent

VHQ:Fg

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
REPRESENTATIVE WORK

STATE OF WISCONSIN
Waupaca, Wisconsin
June the 7th, 1943



Dear friends,

Last year, our potato producers lost at least \$600,000 because they were not prepared to spray for Blight. In Portage County, double that loss was experienced, and a lesser amount was lost in Waushara County.

Many of these losses can be avoided. This year, Waupaca and Portage counties are going together and are putting on a real potato campaign to see if we can't get the majority of potato producers to do a good job of spraying.

We need your help. As a dealer in spray materials and spray equipment, we would like to have you meet with Mr. R. A. Vaughan and Mr. John Brann of the College of Agriculture, and the County Agents of Portage, Waushara, and Waupaca counties.

Our discussion is on Thursday evening, June 10th, and it will cover spray material supplies, results of spray and dust plots, what farmers are thinking on the spray program, supplies of machinery available, and general information in regard to Blight and to the potato diseases.

Won't you check the date, June 10th, and meet with us in the basement of the AMHERST BANK, 8:00 P.M.

We are going to do our best to see that losses are minimized due to the Blight disease.

This meeting is primarily for dealers in spray materials and spraying machinery. If you are handling spray material, this meeting is meant for you.

Yours truly,

Victor H. Quick
Victor H. Quick,
Waupaca County
Agricultural Agent

for BIGGER & BETTER POTATO CROPS

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

--IN--

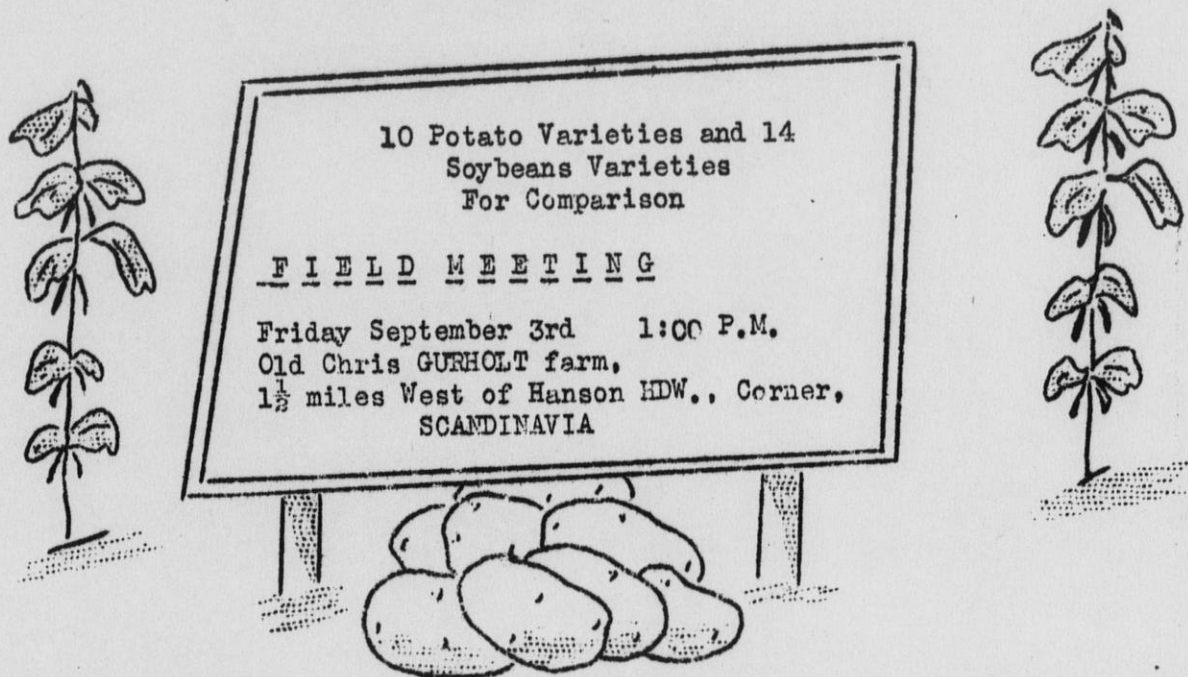
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CO-OPERATING

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Waupaca
8-30-43

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
SERVICE
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
REPRESENTATIVE WORK



Dear Farm Friend:

Crop improvements are always of interest, but during wartime, new varieties, which may increase our yields of food and feed crops take on increased importance.

Mr. J. G. (Jim) Milward, and George (Soybean) Briggs from our Agricultural College will be with us to explain the variety differences, and answer any question on Friday afternoon, SEPTEMBER 3, at 1:00 P. M. on the old Chris Gurholt farm, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Scandinavia- Follow the signs. Bring soybean plants from your own fields for comparison.

WARNING You have been doing a great job of spraying and dusting to protect your potato crop from insects and blight, but don't stop now.-- Keep the late Potato vines covered! If you have not sprayed or dusted within the past two weeks, do it now.

Yours truly,

Victor H Quick

Victor H. Quick,
Waupaca County Agr'l Agent

Whats New! in Potatoes and Soybeans?

10.25.43

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

-IN-

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
SERVICE

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
REPRESENTATIVE WORK

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
CO-OPERATING

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF WISCONSIN
Post Office Box 49
Waupaca, Wisconsin

Check the calendar
for the 4th,
Waupaca.

1943		- NOVEMBER -					1943
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	
	1	2	3	✓ 4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
28	29	30					

Circle the 5th on
your calendar,
Readfield.

Dear friend,

On November 4th there will be a farm meeting at the Court-house, Waupaca, and on Friday, the 5th, there will be one at the Trambauer Hall, Readfield.

Jim Milward and George Briggs from the University of Wisconsin will be with us for the afternoon programs. Each of the meetings will begin at 1:30 P.M.

The 1943 potato crop is now in warehouses and cellars. Were you satisfied with yields and quality of your potatoes? Would you change to a different variety on the basis of 1943 observations? Could you improve on the spray program?

Mr. Milward will bring an exhibit of potato varieties and potato diseases. He will discuss results of potato experiments carried on at Experiment Stations and with potato growers in 1943.

We can also ask the same questions in regard to field crops as we did about the potatoes. Geo. Briggs will be with us to discuss the field crop situation for 1944.

November 4 - 1:30 P.M. - Waupaca Court-house

November 5 - 1:30 P.M. - Readfield, Trambauer Hall

Yours truly,

Victor H. Quick

Victor H. Quick,
Waupaca County
Agricultural Agent

VHQ:Fg

SOYBEAN VARIETY TRIALS.

With protein feeds at a premium, and very limited, we felt that soybeans should be stressed. During the past three years, in cooperation with George Briggs, University of Wisconsin, soybean variety trials were carried on. In 1941, soybean variety trials were planted on the Leonard Zabel farm near Weyauwega; in 1942, on the farm of Leonard Zemple, and in 1943, at Scandinavia on the Trinrud farm.

In 1941, twenty-five different varieties were planted and observations made; in 1942, the number of varieties was cut down to about 12, and in 1943, about 15 varieties were planted.

We were interested to show the farmers the varieties adapted to growing in our soils and climate. Very interesting observations were obtained. MANCHU #3 grew tall (waist high), but was a little late in maturing. MANCHU 606 was about a foot shorter in height and from 5 days earlier maturing than No. 3, but lacked only a few days to fully mature. The Mandarin matured fully and produced the highest yields in our trials. The next in yield was the MANCHU 839-14. This matured and yielded next to the Mandarin.

The following outline shows the trial plots, how they were set up.

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Row Numbers</u>			
Manchu 3	1	10	18	24
Manchu 606	2	9	15	21
839-14	3	7	14	23
Habaro	4	11	17	19 (Minnesota)
Mandarin	5	8	13	20 (Wisconsin)
Ontario	6	12	16	22 (New York)

Row 25 - Manchu, local - Dunn County
 Row 26 - Wisconsin Black
 Row 27 - Cayuga - New York
 Row 28 - Pogoda - Canada
 Row 29 - Mukden - Stanley
 Row 30 - Illini - Illinois
 Row 31 - Richland - Indiana
 Row 32 - Seneca - New York
 Row 33 - Earlyana - Indiana
 Row 34 - Edible Eatum - Wisconsin
 Row 35 - Edible Eatum - Wisconsin
 Row 36 - Manchu, Common - Wisconsin

For our field day, we had an attendance of some 80 farmers. Soybean growing from the standpoint of protein feeds will be stressed. Educational program as to varieties to use, soil preparation, cultural practices, will be part of the regular Extension program in 1944.

CONCLUSION: Soybeans can add to our protein feeds, providing we

1. Use varieties such as Mandarin, 606 and 839-14 or similar varieties.
2. Planted in rows and cultivated, best.
3. Use combine in harvesting.
4. Plant as early as possible when warm weather comes.

PLANS FOR 1944: 1) Set up variety trials for field meetings; 2) Further information on varieties needed; 3) Continue urging farmers to plant soybeans for needed protein feeds.

CORN BORER ERADICATION PROGRAM.

Waupaca County was known as a heavily infested corn borer district. In 1942, the corn borer campaign was put on. The following map shows the territory covered in 1942.

In 1943, practically the entire county was infested with the corn borer, and a regular corn borer campaign was presented.

Fourteen meetings **were** held in the Corn Borer infested areas, in addition to the meetings which **were** held, individual farm visits were made, and advice given to the farmers in handling the 1944 corn crop operations. The corn borer campaign will be kept continually before the farmer. Exhibits calling the attention to the seriousness of the corn borer pest will be employed. Control measures will be stressed.

CONCLUSION: The one conclusion is this: our Corn Borer specialists say that the pest is here to stay. How can we live with it and still produce the corn? It's on this basis that we're going to have to work out our corn borer control measures.

PLANS: I would like to hook up this corn borer control program with the weed control work so that we have a constant reminder during the growing and harvesting season of what should be done.

Corn borer educational work will be continued. Our northwest section of the county will have to be covered as regards to corn borer control methods. Exhibits showing corn borer damage with control measures, will be used at many of our winter meetings.

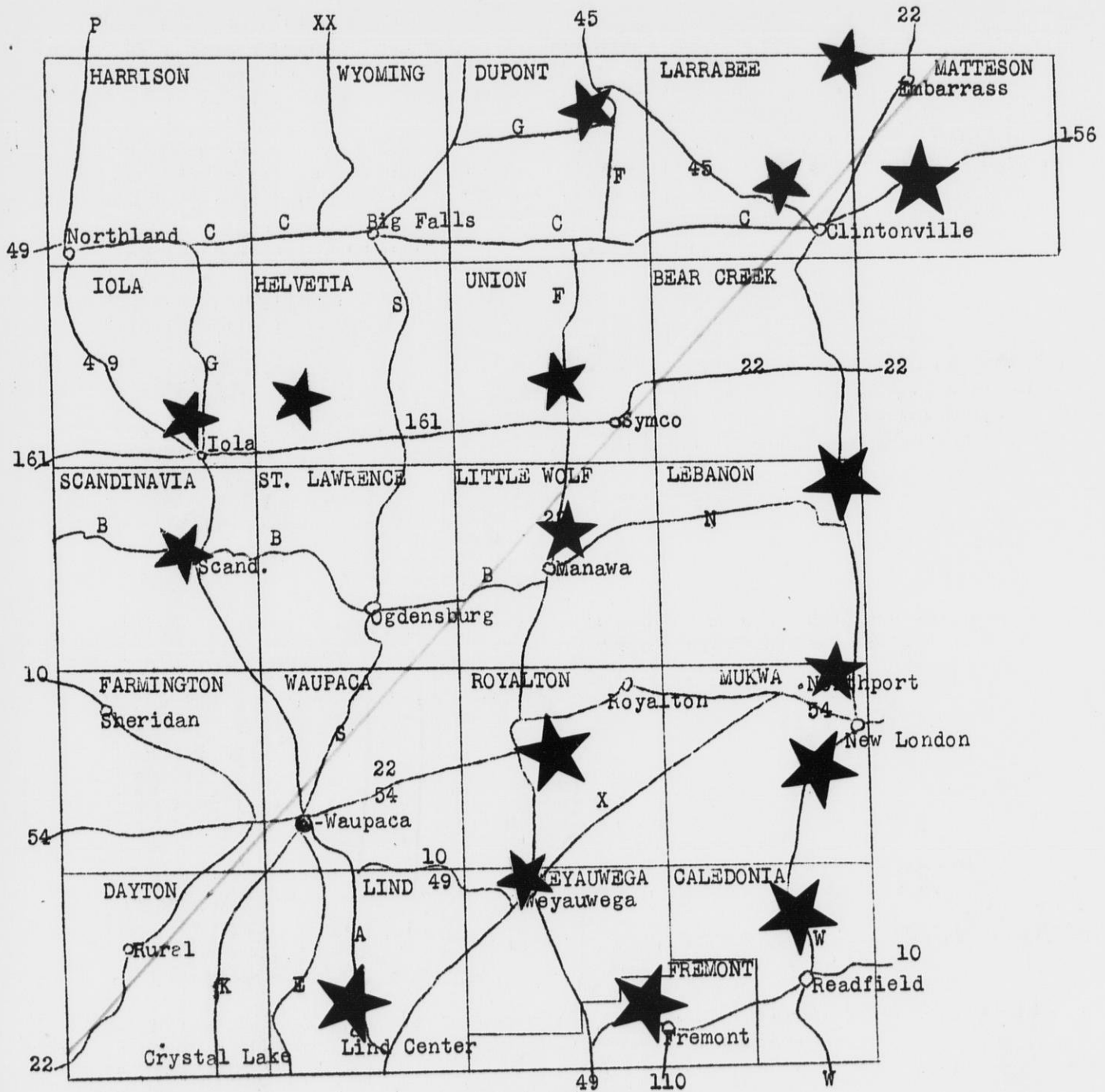
Field demonstrations on corn borer damage and control measures will be carried out during the summer months.

PLOWING DEMONSTRATIONS.

In cooperation with Mr. Bruhn, College of Agriculture, two field plowing demonstrations were put on. At Manawa we drew a crowd of about 45, but at New London, there was a smaller group, due to a heavy downpour of rain.

The purpose methods of plowing for corn borer was well demonstrated, but in addition to this, adjusting plows for easier and better plowing was one of the lessons learned at these demonstrations. It was not only a question of plowing under the debris in controlling the corn borer, but it was also a question of getting the most effective use with our tractors and horse-drawn plows.

WAUPACA COUNTY



CORN BORER MEETINGS.



- 1942 educational meetings.



- 1943 educational meetings.



- 1943 plowing demonstrations.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
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-IN-

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
SERVICE

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
REPRESENTATIVE WORK

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Post Office Box 49
Waupaca, Wisconsin

THE CORN BORER COMES INTO THE
"FOOD FOR PRODUCTION" PICTURE

Today a "reminder" from Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, came to our office. It was a reminder about the European Corn Borer.

Mr. Chambers says: "Faced with labor, equipment, and insecticide shortages, the farmer wonders how he is going to meet the demands thrust upon them, and yet they know that our corn crop may be at the mercy of the corn borer pest which reduces quality and yield of every bushel of feed so desperately needed."

Last September, we held seven meetings in Waupaca County where the corn borer was doing much damage. We reached some 400 farm families in our campaign against the borer pest. We believe every farmer is interested in controlling the corn borer and are therefore sending the following suggestions.

In order to take timely action and reduce corn losses to a minimum, follow this procedure.

- A. Do a clean job of plowing. All corn stalks and stubble and other refuse should be plowed under before June 1st. This kills the borer worms that have wintered over.
- B. Select strains of hybrid that are resistant to corn borer injury.
- C. It is recommended to plant a few rows of corn as a trap, much earlier than the regular crop, to be cut for feeding while still green. This will attract the moths in the nearby vicinity of the field to lay their eggs and then infestation can be destroyed and prevented from building up.

It is not enough that one farmer follows this practice. Every corn producer in the county should follow the suggestions if control is to be effective.

We will be glad to furnish you a leaflet on the corn borer which gives you the life history and pictures of this pest.

Yours truly,

Victor H. Quick

Victor H. Quick,
Waupaca County
Agricultural Agent

VHQ:Fg

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service
Washington, D. C.
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THE CORN BORER COMES INTO THE
FIELD FOR THE FIRST TIME

Today's "Reminder" from Mr. E. L. Cramer, State Entomologist of the
Department of Agriculture, is to our office. It was a reminder
that the Corn Borer is now in the field.

The Corn Borer is now in the field. It is a pest of the corn
and it is a pest of the corn. It is a pest of the corn and it is a
pest of the corn. It is a pest of the corn and it is a pest of the
corn. It is a pest of the corn and it is a pest of the corn.

Last September, we held seven meetings in Western County where the
Corn Borer was being discussed. We wanted to know how the Corn Borer
was being handled in the field. We believe every farmer is interested in controlling
the Corn Borer and we therefore wanted to know how it was being handled.

In order to take timely action and reduce corn losses to a minimum,
follow this procedure:

A. Do a close job of plowing. All corn stubble and
stubble and other debris should be plowed under
before June 1st. This kills the Corn Borer and
the winter wheat.

B. Select strains of hybrid that are resistant to corn
borer injury.

C. It is recommended to plant a few rows of corn as a
trap. Such a trap will attract the Corn Borer and
it will attract the Corn Borer. It will attract the
Corn Borer and it will attract the Corn Borer.

It is not enough that the farmer follows this procedure. Every corn
producer in the county should follow the procedure if control is to be
effective.

We will be glad to furnish you a leaflet on the Corn Borer which gives
you the latest history and progress of this pest.

Yours truly,
E. L. Cramer
State Entomologist
Washington County
Arkansas

10-15-43

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

30

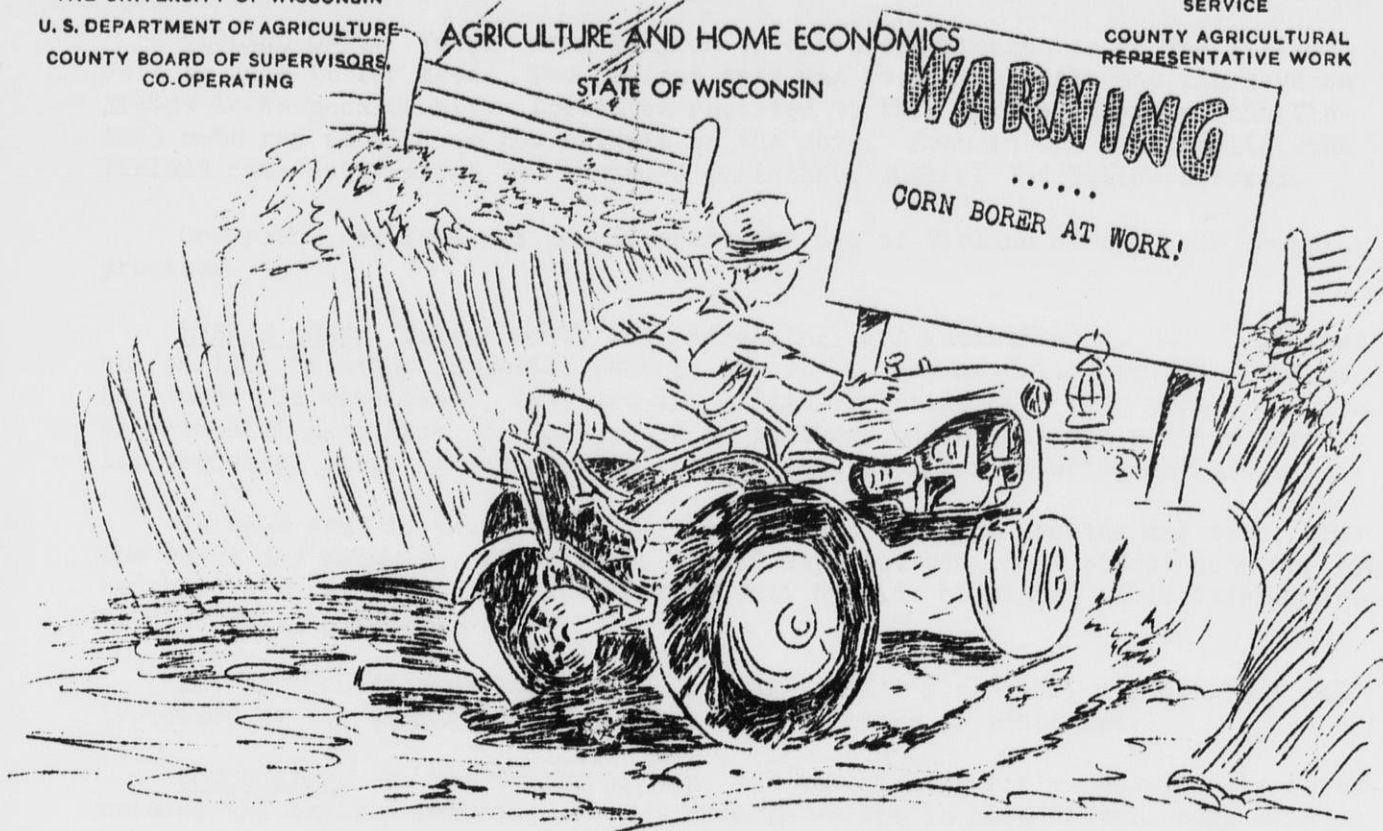
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AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF WISCONSIN

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Dear friend,

Waupaca County is on the Corn Borer plowing demonstrations schedule. The county is listed as one of the heavily infested areas in the state.

What makes the European Corn Borer such a destructive insect? How best to control this pest? These questions will be discussed in two corn borer plowing demonstrations to be held in the county on Thursday, October 21st:

10:00 A.M. - At the Elmer Abraham farm, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Manawa, on Highway 22.

1:30 P.M. - Herman Prah's farm, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of New London on County Trunk T, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Leo's Ballroom.

Mr. Hjalmer D. Bruhn from the University of Wisconsin, cooperating with the County Agent, is putting on the demonstrations.

Corn Borer control measures are county-wide problems. From the standpoint of corn production, the control of this destructive insect is very important. The damage in Waupaca County is considerable, and it can be kept at a low level if control measures are practiced by farmers growing corn.

Yours very truly,

Victor H. Quick
Victor H. Quick,
Waupaca County
Agricultural Agent

VHQ:Fg

OTHER CROPS.

VICLAND OATS. We put on a program to encourage production of the Vicland oats to save it for seed. The Vicland oats was responsible for the increase on yields in Waupaca County. Instances reported to this office show that the Vicland oats ran as high as 100 bushels to the acre. Even on our light soils, the Vicland oats out-yielded the standard varieties, such as the Yellow Khersom.

Our plans for 1944 are to encourage the use of Vicland oats in our cropping programs.

HYBRID CORN. In our work, when stressing corn varieties, we have felt that the earlier maturing varieties such as the 95-100 day maturity varieties should be grown. In many cases, late growing silage varieties have been grown, but the experimental data from our College of Agriculture shows that the earlier maturing varieties yield as much dry matter per acre as later maturing varieties.

We have come to this stand: If you're interested in growing ear corn, grow the 90-95 day maturing; for silage, 95-110 day, but you can't expect both ear corn and good silage. It's also recommended that Hybrids be mixed. This information is also being passed out.

On our lighter sand soils where lodging is not a problem, our Standard #12 (produced by the Waupaca County Asylum) can be grown to advantage.

CONCLUSION: We are trying to take out the risk as far as possible in recommending the earlier maturing hybrids because we are in need of this corn crop in our war production program. Seems to us common sense to grow the earlier maturing varieties and reduce the risk of loss due to frost.

CASH CROPS CO-OPERATIVE.

Waupaca County grows 2700 acres of canning peas and 110 acres of sweet corn. In the past, farmers have complained about the contracts that must be signed. They felt that the contracts did not give consideration to the producer, but only to the canning companies.

In order to get more favorable contracts, growers organized a unit of the State Cash Crops Co-operative. Seventy-five farmers joined the organization. The purpose of the co-op is to set up a fair price and grading systematically for peas, corn.

Three meetings were held to discuss grading and contracts. Delegates were chosen and district and state meetings were attended.

During the war period, little can be done on setting up new grading practices. After the war, plans are to stress a contract more favorable to the producers, a fair grading system, and possibilities of crop insurance.

4-H CLUB PROGRAM IN WAUPACA COUNTY
-Its Problems and Achievements-

Our primary purposes in working with boys and girls are as follows:

1. It offers the rural youth an opportunity to engage in creative work through the experience of work.
2. It teaches boys and girls approved farm and home practices.
3. It helps enterprising farm youth to discover opportunities on the farm.
4. It offers parents a tool whereby children may be taught to take care of themselves.
5. It teaches ownership and responsibilities.

If we sum up the above purposes, we find that it incorporates the real ideals of democracy.

Our records for Waupaca County show that where boys and girls actually participate in the 4-H club activities, they seldom become delinquent or have any police records. The boys and girls catch the spirit of fair play and dealing, and fit in as useful citizens in their communities. Each year a definite 4-H club program is drawn up, leaders participating in working out this program. In 1943, briefly, our program was as follows:

1. Leaders' training meetings started with the month of January, six such meetings held.
2. Distribution of club material for individual club members.
3. Conference with state club leaders.
4. County-district meetings for all 4-H club members. State club leaders in attendance.
5. Demonstration work.
6. Teaching boys and girls judging work.
7. County Judging contest in Agriculture and Home Ec.
8. Handicraft and Recreation Day.
9. State leaders' camp at Wausau, ten in attendance.
10. County Fair and exhibits work - 350 participants.
11. Thirty-four demonstration contests. State Fair contests.
12. Completed the projects with a County Achievement Day.

Our Waupaca County boys and girls won state recognition in several events. Two demonstrations won trips to the State Fair. They were Virginia Redmann in Home Ec and Roy Moericke and Harold Zietlow, Agricultural Demonstration team; Glendore Miller, Mary Ritchie, Jeanette Johnson, Style Dress Revue winners; Jeanette Johnson also won \$100 in the state Fire Prevention Contest; Gerald Stern won trip to the Conservation Camp.

4-H CLUB WORK.

- 17 4-H Clubs in Waupaca County.
- 167 boys enrolled in club work.
- 110 girls enrolled in 4-H projects.
- 21 4-H leaders.
- 677 projects carried, 152 of them being the GARDEN project.
- 2 Judging contests held.
- 34 Demonstration teams entered County Fair competition.
- 1 Style Dress Revue held, 22 girls participating.
- 2 Leaders' meetings held.
- 9 4-H members won trips to State Fair.
- 1 Boys' demonstration team, Roy Moericke and Harold Zietlow, best county and district Agricultural demonstrators.
- 1 Girl 4-H'er, Virginia Redmann, county and district Home Ec demonstration winner.
- 1 4-H girl, Glendore Miller, represented Waupaca County in the State Fair Style Dress Revue.
- 10 4-H members attended District Club Camp at Wausau.
- 125 persons attended Recreation Day at Scandinavia.
- 2,500 exhibits at Waupaca County Fair.
- \$1627. total amount of prize awards earned by county 4-H members.
- 1 4-H Club boy, Gerald Stern, county delegate to State Conservation Camp, Devil's Lake, Wisconsin Dells.
- 5 tree-planting demonstrations held in April.
- 1 4-H Achievement Day held, 325 attendance.

PLANS FOR 1944.

There's a need for a Club Agent to help out in our county, but lacking this help, plans are going ahead for a program involving projects and leaders in war production efforts.

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

34

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
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—IN—

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
SERVICE
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
REPRESENTATIVE WORK

STATE OF WISCONSIN
Post Office Box 49
Waupaca, Wisconsin
November 11th, 1942



WAUPACA COUNTY 4-H CLUB ACHIEVEMENT DAY,
1:30 P.M., SAT., NOV. 14, WAUPACA CITY HALL.

Program

1. Salute to the Flag and 4-H Club Pledge.
2. Songs - 4-H Club Songs and Music... Pleasant Valley 4-H Club and entire audience.
3. Quiz Program.
4. Activities carried out by Waupaca's 4-H clubs. Short, snappy reports by various clubs.
 - a. Salvage Drive...Green Valley 4-H Club.
 - b. Bond and war stamps buying...Oak Grove 4-H Club.
 - c. 4-H Club Week at Madison...Sandy Knoll 4-H Club.
 - d. Junior State Fair...Marble 4-H Club.
 - e. Livestock Projects...Wisdom Ridge 4-H Club.
 - f. Garden projects...Granite Quarry Club.
 - g. Local 4-H Fair...Evangeline 4-H Club.
 - h. 1st year club work...Oakland 4-H Club.
 - i. Trip to Waterloo Dairy Congress, Glenn Stowell...Keemosaba 4-H Club.
5. New Projects, N. O. Stephenson, Soil Erosion Assistant, Waupaca County.
6. Patriotic songs.
7. Message from headquarters...T. L. Bewick, State 4-H Club Leader.
8. Awarding of pins, medals, and certificates to individual 4-H club members and leaders and clubs.
9. Announcement of 4-H Executive Committee for 1943.
10. Waupaca County Looking Ahead to 1943, V. H. Quick, Co. Agr'l. Agent.

Dear 4-H'er,

The above is the outline of our 4-H Club Achievement Day program to be held on Saturday afternoon, November 14th, at the Waupaca City Hall. There may be some changes in the final program.

The program this year, as you will note, will have as its main speaker, Mr. T. L. Bewick, our State Club Leader.

We will be looking for you at the program. Parents and friends are especially welcome.

Yours sincerely,

Victor H. Quick
Victor H. Quick,
Waupaca County
Agricultural Agent

VHQ*Fg

4-H ACHIEVEMENT DAY ON SATURDAY

Clu - 11-12-42
**Annual Program At
Waupaca City Hall** ✓

The 4-H clubs of Waupaca county will hold their Achievement Day program at the Waupaca City Hall Saturday, beginning at 1:30 in the afternoon. The following program has been announced:

Salute to the Flag and 4-H Club Pledge.

Songs—4-H Club Songs and Music—Pleasant Valley 4-H club, and entire audience.

Quiz Program.

Activities carried out by Waupaca's 4-H clubs. Short, snappy reports by various clubs: Salvage drive—Green Valley 4-H club; Bond and stamp buying—Oak Grove 4-H club; 4-H Club Week at Madison—Sandy Knoll 4-H club; Junior State Fair—Marble 4-H club; Livestock Projects—Wisdom Ridge 4-H club; Garden projects—Granite Quarry club; Local 4-H Fair—Evangeline 4-H club; 1st year club work—Oakland 4-H club.

New projects, N. O. Stephenson—Soil Erosion Assistant.

Patriotic songs.

Message from headquarters, T. L. Bewick, State 4-H club leader.

Awarding of pins, medals, and certificates to individual 4-H club members and leaders and clubs.

Announcement of Executive Committee for 1943.

Waupaca County Looking Ahead to 1943, V. H. Quick, Co. Agricultural Agent.

COUNTY RECREATION DAY FOR 4-H CLUBS

Clu - 7-8-42
**Annual Party To Be
Held July 12, Scandinavia** ✓

The annual Recreation Day will again be held for county 4-H'ers, July 12th, at the High School grounds, Scandinavia. State Club leader, Mr. Verne Varney, will be present to help with the handicraft work and games.

The morning will be devoted mostly to handicraft projects. Following the noon lunch, there will be a short talk by State Club Leader Varney. A short demonstration will be put on by club members.

The afternoon will be devoted mostly to games. Following group games there will be a 5-inning baseball game, and a Volley-ball contest.

Scandinavia High School campus boasts one of the best recreation playgrounds in the county—tennis courts, baseball diamond, volley ball, together with the beautiful picnic grounds. The concession stand will be in operation during the Recreation Day.

Several hundred Waupaca County 4-H boys and girls and their parents are planning to attend.

The day's events get underway about 10:00 in the morning and are concluded about 4:00 P. M.

HOME ECONOMICS.

In 1942, we had eleven Homemakers' Clubs in the county; this year the number increased to fifteen. We attempted in 1943 to divide the county into two sections and to hold a leaders' training meeting in the southern part of the county and one in the northern part. This did not seem to work out. We gave the leaders a choice of attending one of the centers, and it finally panned out that the most of them came to Waupaca, with Symco having only four or five leaders, so we went back to the one center, with the leaders coming to Waupaca for their training meetings.

This year's topic is "Conservation of Materials". The women are enthusiastic about having Miss Meloche for their instructor, and are getting a great deal out of these training meetings.

CONCLUSION: Homemakers work is increasing in scope. Even though transportation difficulties make it hard to hold training centers, the plans are to continue and to enroll new clubs if possible.

INSTITUTES.

In 1943, institutes were held at New London, Manawa, Marion, and Crystal Lake.

The purpose of institutes is to promote good-will between city and farm. Our plans are to build a closer working unit between the man on Main Street and the man who lives on the back forty. The welfare of the individual means the welfare of the community, and that is our thought back of our institute work.

NEW LONDON - March 18th - Fred Magnus, Al Cramer,
R. E. Vaughan, Len. Warner,
V. H. Quick, Elsa B. Bates.

MANAWA - March 20th - A. J. Cramer, N. O. Stephenson,
Geo. Briggs, V. H. Quick.

CRYSTAL LAKE - March 30 - A. J. Cramer, Vic Burcalow,
H. N. Haferbecker, V. H. Quick,
N. O. Stephenson.

MARION - April 13th - N. O. Stephenson, Geo. Briggs,
V. H. Quick.

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

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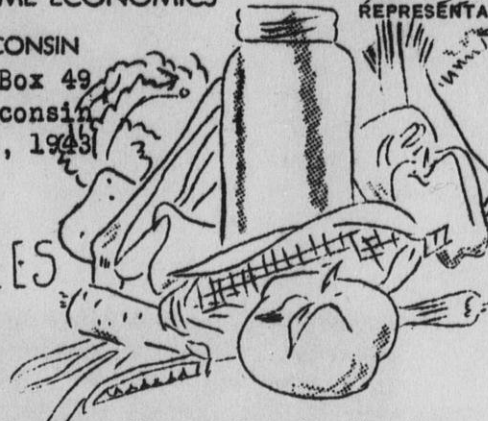
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AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF WISCONSIN
Post Office Box 49
Waupaca, Wisconsin
July the 9th, 1943

37
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
SERVICE
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REPRESENTATIVE WORK

VEGETABLES



Dear Homemaker:-

CANNING CLINIC was the topic chosen for further discussion by the homemakers' group when they met on their Achievement Day.

Miss Gladys Stillman from the University Home Ec Department will conduct these clinics in Waupaca County on July 13th and 14th.

These are the meetings where you can come and ask questions about canning, preserving vegetables, fruits and meats. These meetings are for anyone interested in the canning and preserving of foods.

If you are a member of a Homemaker Club, be sure to attend, and invite your neighbors.

Food driers will be on exhibit at these meetings.

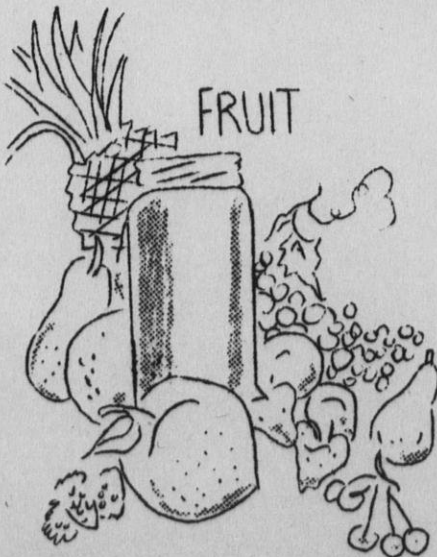
At several of the places, the Home Ec teachers are helping out on the program.

Note the time and the places of the meetings. We would like to have a big turnout at these meetings.

The gardens have never looked better, but our small fruits have been a disappointment to many. We need to save every pound of food possible.

July 13th - 2:00 P.M. - Scandinavia, Lutheran Church.
July 13th - 7:45 P.M. - Readfield, Trambauer Hall.
July 14th - 2:00 P.M. - Manawa, High School.
July 14th - 7:45 P.M. - New London, High School.

FRUIT



Yours truly,

Victor H. Quick

Victor H. Quick,
Waupaca County
Agricultural Agent

July 17-8-43
**Canning Clinics To Be Held
At Several Places In County**

Canning clinic meetings will be held at the following points: Scandinavia, Readfield, Manawa, and New London, it has been announced by Victor H. Quick, County Agricultural Agent.

Miss Gladys Stillman from the University of Wisconsin Home Ec Department will conduct the clinics. The need for saving every pound of

food during this critical war period is evident. Many times housewives find trouble in keeping their canned goods from spoiling. How to avoid the spoilage, and short cuts to canning, will be discussed.

The new drying methods using home-made devices will also be described at these meetings.

Time and Place of the four meetings are as follows:

July 13, 2:00 p. m., Scandinavia; July 13, 7:45 p. m., Readfield, Trambauer Hall; July 14, 2:00 p. m., Manawa High School, July 14, 7:45 p. m., New London High School.

Dear friends,

The radio and press have been headlining war news and war work. Back of every army is the Food For Production program. The key persons in this program are the men, women, boys and girls of the farms in America.

You, too, I'm sure, like to get the latest information on the growing of crops, and activities on the farm front.

We have arranged a combined institute for Outagamie and Waupaca County farmers, to be held March 18th, New London.

New London High School Auditorium
Thursday, March 18th, 10:00

Below is the tentative program:

- 10:00 A.M. - Family Food Supply - Fred Magnus, Outagamie Co. Agr. Agent
- 10:30 A.M. - Calf Feeding - Al Cramer - College of Agriculture
- 11:20 A.M. - Garden Plans - R. E. Vaughan - College of Agriculture
- 11:45 A.M. - Urban Garden Plans - Len. Warner - Chairman Urban Garden Comm.
- 1:30 P.M. - Potato Seed Stock - V. H. Quick - Waupaca Co. Agr. Agent
- Fertilizer For the Garden - Fred Magnus
- 1:45 P.M. - Feeding Plans - Al Cramer
- 2:30 P.M. - Control Garden Insects and Plant Diseases - R. E. Vaughan

WOMEN'S SECTION

- 1:30 P.M. - Elsa B. Bates, Home Ec Extension Division.

Spend the day with your neighbors and friends at the Institute. Share the ride.

Yours truly,

Victor H. Quick
Victor H. Quick,
Waupaca County
Agricultural Agent

VHQ:Fg

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the radio and press have been circulating war news and war work. Books of every kind in the field of the American program. The book concerns in this program the two new words, born out of the time in America.

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1:00 P.M.	Continental Garden Products and Plant Displays - E. E. Winters
1:15 P.M.	Leading Firm - A. Winters
1:30 P.M.	Facilities for the Garden - Fred Winters
1:45 P.M.	Robert Earl Stock - V. H. Winters - Winters Co. Inc. Agent
2:00 P.M.	Urban Garden Plans - Fred Winters - Winters Garden Plans Comm.
2:15 P.M.	Garden Plans - E. E. Winters - College of Horticulture
2:30 P.M.	City Planning - City of Atlanta
2:45 P.M.	Family Food Supply - Fred Winters, Winters Co. Inc. Agent

VOICES OF AMERICA

DATE: 10/10/1964 TIME: 10:00 AM

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• 7. 1. 1994 • 07. 1. 1994

John H. Watson
John H. Watson
John H. Watson
John H. Watson

1. 1000

LIVESTOCK PROGRAM.

The emphasis on poultry and livestock was largely on the feeding and disease control program.

This year, we followed the sheep dipping program with the following results: 1212 head dipped, 883 head drenched. Approximately forty farmers had their flocks serviced.

The labor and transportation problem was hard to overcome, and the dipping and drenching was done rather late in June.

The plans for 1944 are to furnish a county dipping tank rather than to use the portable dipping outfit from Green Lake County. The possibilities are that shearing schools will be put on so as to train our own men to do work for our neighbors who have sheep, rather than depend on transient shearers.

Another plan is to put on docking and castrating demonstrations, to promote the production of more wool and more meat.

We are cooperating with the University in buying rams from the ram truck in order to secure better breeding stock.

FEEDING PROGRAM FOR LIVESTOCK. In order to spread the information on feeding thoroughly throughout the county, it was felt that this possibly could be done more quickly and more effectively through a feed dealers' organization. All the feed dealers in the county were invited to take part in this program.

Starting in the month of September and following through to the end of the year, three meetings were held. One of the first problems that was attacked was the protein scarcity. The group discussed how to get protein, how to distribute it to the farmers, and how to make the most effective use of it. The feed dealers were forced into buying mixed rations for dairy, hog, and poultry. In many cases, they were extremely limited to the protein that they could get.

Another problem that was taken up at the meetings was the supplementing of vitamins in the dairy and poultry feeds. The feed dealers were given written information as to the use of vitamins A, B, C, E, and K. They were also supplied with information sheets in regard to main protein requirements.

The reason for working through our feed dealers is very obvious. They will see ten farmers to the County Agent's one. They are in a position to advise and counsel with them. They can spread the feed information very rapidly. They are also in a position to spread information in regard to other farm activities such as the planting of adapted varieties of seed, amount of seed, fertilizers to be used.

CONCLUSION: When we checked the attendance at these meetings, we found that approximately 95% of the feed dealers were present. Even though they were competitors from the same town, they were able to meet and talk with each other and plan what was best to be done in these critical feed situations. I believe that this is a fine contribution to the war effort on the part of the feed dealers. The Feed Dealers' Association has now been organized in Waupaca County since last October. Meetings are planned for 1944.

At our last meeting, University of Wisconsin specialists presented brief outlines. We had J. B. Hayes, Poultry; Vic Burcalow, Feeds and Planting; Geo. Briggs, Small Grains and Corn.

If I can win the confidence of these men and carry on programs through them, we can go far towards getting the right information to the producers. The Feed Dealers' Ass'n. has its own officers, the County Agent sits in as an advisory member, planning the programs with them.

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WAUPACA COUNTY

HARRISON D - 900 H - 55 P - 4700 (125 farms)	WYOMING D - 800 H - 75 P - 4400 (86 farms)	DUPONT D - 2400 H - 330 P - 16000 (189 farms)	LARRABEE D - 2600 H - 360 P - 16000 (224 farms)	MATTESON D - 1600 H - 200 P - 9500 (188 farms)
IOLA D - 1550 H - 60 P - 8000 (158 farms)	HELVETIA D - 1100 H - 100 P - 8000 (117 farms)	UNION D - 2500 H - 275 P - 16000 (174 farms)	BEAR CREEK D - 3000 H - 310 P - 17500 (197 farms)	
SCANDINAVIA D - 1650 H - 75 P - 9500 (158 farms)	ST. LAWRENCE D - 1600 H - 60 P - 10000 (161 farms)	LITTLE WOLF D - 2625 H - 170 P - 16000 (204 farms)	LEBANON D - 2225 H - 185 P - 13000 (159 farms)	
FARMINGTON D - 1225 H - 80 P - 8000 (158 farms)	WAUPACA D - 1800 H - 75 P - 9000 (186 farms)	ROYALTON D - 2000 H - 110 P - 9500 (171 farms)	MUKWA D - 1350 H - 120 P - 8000 (153 farms)	
DAYTON D - 750 H - 70 P - 6500 (136 farms)	LIND D - 2000 H - 150 P - 14000 (182 farms)	WEYAUWEGA D - 1100 H - 65 P - 8000 (91 farms) (96 farms)	CALEDONIA D - 1575 H - 300 D - 875 H - 110 P - 6500	FREMONT P - 13000 (141 farms)

Key:-

D - Dairy Cattle Population.

H - Hog Population.

P - Poultry Population.

(Approximate numbers in round figures.)

Figures submitted by
Waupaca County
Agricultural Agent's Office.

WHAT HAPPENS
WHEN VITAMINS ARE LACKING?

Troubles Caused

VITAMIN A In Cows and Sires 1. Breeding troubles.
2. Weak calves.
3. Night blindness.
4. Cows do not clean.
5. Swelling and stiffness.
In Calves 1. Weak.
2. Convulsions.
3. Diarrhea and scours.
4. No appetite.
5. Slow growth.
6. Stunted calves.

Pigs Similar to cattle troubles.

VITAMIN B Calves Slow growth.
Digestive disturbances.

SCOURS.

Pigs --Unthrifty appearance.
--Lameness.

Very little trouble in cattle because they make their own Vitamin B.

Nicotinic Acid goes with Vitamin A.

VITAMIN C Calves Navel ills.

VITAMIN D Calves, Pigs, Sheep.. Rickets.

Change in body fluids
and tissues.

VITAMIN E Not much data on this vitamin.

Vitamin D

Needed for the growth of the skeleton - prevents rickets in pigs, calves and colts.

Feed irradiated yeast for all four-footed animals. Use Type 9F (4,000,000 units per lb.) at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. - $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per ton of grain mixture for hogs and calves. It is helpful in preventing milk fever in cows.

Vitamins for Scours

Calves need vitamin A and nicotinic acid (niacin) to prevent scours. Some fish liver oils are high in vitamin A. Shark liver oil is an exceptionally high vitamin A oil. Any 9,000-10,000 unit vitamin A oil can be used.*

Directions for treating:

Vitamin A

1. Obtain empty gelatin capsules size 00.
2. Fill these capsules with the vitamin A oil with an eye dropper.
3. Give one capsule every other day or every 3 days until the calf can handle hay well.

Nicotinic acid

1. Use 00 sized capsules.
2. Fill capsules $\frac{1}{3}$ full of nicotinic acid or niacin.
3. Give a capsule of nicotinic acid when the vitamin A is fed.

To feed capsules, place capsule on back of calf's tongue with the fingers. They'll take them readily.

Ascorbic Acid for "Navel ill"*

Ascorbic acid is needed by the calf to help ward off infections such as "navel ill". It, too, can be fed until the calf is 10 days old (must be injected after that).

1. Obtain 00 sized empty gelatin capsules.
2. Fill with ascorbic acid.
3. Feed 1 capsule every other day for the 1st week or 10 days of life.

*Where can these materials be obtained?

Any high grade high vitamin A oil will supply vitamin A. Your local feed dealer can supply you with this oil or tell you where you can get it. Do not use an oil with less than a 9,000 unit of vitamin A guarantee.

Nicotinic acid (niacin) can be secured through your local druggist. He can also obtain the capsules for you.

Irradiated yeast can also be obtained through your local feed dealer. Insist on the irradiated yeast if you want vitamin D.

The amount of ingredient in columns B, C, D, E and F is based upon using that one source of animal protein only. If combinations of two or more are used, the total should not exceed the amount of protein indicated in column A.

Kind of feed—	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Tankage
	Animal Protein	Meat Scraps	Fish Meal	Dried Milk	Dried Whey	60% Protein
		50%	65%	33%	12%	
		Protein	Protein	Protein	Protein	
	Per 100 lbs. mixed feed					
Chick starters.....	2.00	4.00	3.07	6.06	16.66	---
Turkey starters.....	2.50	5.00	3.85	7.57	20.83	---
Duck starters.....	2.00	4.00	3.07	6.06	16.66	---
Broiler mashes.....	2.00	4.00	3.07	6.06	16.66	---
All-mash growing diets (all types*)..	1.125	2.25	No fish	3.41	9.38	---
Growing mashes (all types*) (that are to be fed with grain)	2.25	4.50	No fish	6.82	18.75	---
All-mash laying diets (all types*).....	1.125	2.25	No fish	3.41	9.38	---
Laying mashes (all types*) (that are to be fed with grain).....	2.25	4.50	No fish	6.82	18.75	---
All-mash breeding diets (all types*).....	2.25	4.50	3.46	6.82	18.75	---
Breeding mashes (all types*)(that are to be fed with grain).....	4.50	9.00	6.92	13.64	37.50	---
Poultry supplements and concentrates— 26% protein.....	3.375	6.75	5.19	10.22	28.12	---
32% protein.....	4.50	9.00	6.92	13.64	37.50	---
36% protein.....	5.00	10.00	7.70	15.14	41.66	---
Sow & pig feeds (that are to be fed straight).....	2.00	4.00	3.07	6.06	16.66	3.33
Sow & pig feeds (that are to be fed with grain).....	4.00	8.00	6.14	12.12	33.33	6.66
Hog fatteners (that are to be fed straight).....	1.50	3.00	No fish	4.54	13.33	2.50
Hog supplements, for growing & fattening (that are to be fed with grain).....	3.00	6.00	No fish	9.08	25.00	5.00
Calf starters (complete).....	3.00	----	4.61	9.08	25.00	----
Calf starters (that are to be fed with grain).....	6.00	----	9.22	18.16	50.00	----

*All types means for chickens, turkeys, guineas, ducks, geese, etc.

COMBINATIONS OF SEVERAL ANIMAL PROTEINS

The total per cent of animal protein from all sources must not exceed the figures given in column A. EXAMPLE:

BREEDING MASH (TO BE FED WITH GRAIN)	4.50%
5% milk (100 lbs. per ton) = 5 X .33 =	1.65%
3% fish meal (60 lbs. per ton) = 3 X .65 =	1.95%
1.8% meat scraps (36 lbs. per ton) = 1.8 X .50 =90%
Total	4.50%

SUGGESTED BROOD SOW RATIONS

No. I

Skim milk, 4-6 lbs.
Ear Corn
Alfalfa, hay on rack
About 1 lb. of corn to each 100# live weight

No. II

Corn, wheat, or barley	77.0
Meat scrap or tankage	4.0
Linseed meal or soybeans	4.0
Alfalfa	1.5

No. III

Corn or Barley	49.0
Oats	25.0
Soybean meal	30.0
Linseed meal	30.0
Tankage	30.0
Alfalfa meal	15.0
Bone meal	1.5
Iodized salt	0.5

Suggested by
University of Wisconsin
Extension Service

1.28.43

WAUPACA COUNTY

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

* Location of flocks of Sheep
dipped and drenched in Waupaca
County.

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Our Livestock Breeders' Association, having a membership of approximately sixty-five, is still running. However, this war situation has slowed up many of its activities. There was an annual meeting which was well attended, and some livestock sales made. If the Association can hang on until the war-clouds clear up, it will again be an active group.

One livestock auction sale was put on.

POULTRY PROJECT.

Two county poultry centers were held. Four meetings at each place, with one center at Fremont, and the other at Symco. The four lessons taken up were as follows:

LESSON I - The Laying Flock - December 5th.

1. The ration - Vitamins, minerals, proteins - sources.
2. The feeding methods - all mash; cafeteria; grain and mash, pellets.
3. Confinement, free range, pasture, sun porch.
4. Housing and equipment.
5. Lights.

LESSON II - The Disease Problem - January 5th.

1. Lice and mites - history and control.
2. Respiratory diseases - colds, roup, pox and tracheitis.
3. Fowl paralysis, vitamin deficiency.

LESSON III - Marketing - February 2nd.

1. Egg formation, defects, malformation.
2. Factors affecting albumen, egg size, quality.
3. Marketing methods, channels of trade.
4. Preparation of product - demonstration.

LESSON IV - The Young Flock - February 18th.

1. Sources, quality, handling, starting.
2. Growing costs; sexed vs. straight run.
3. Feeding, brooding methods, management.
4. Brooding equipment; range shelter; colony house; feeders.
5. Sanitation.

Mr. J. B. Hayes, College of Agriculture Extension Service, was the instructor at these meetings.

T.V.A. FARMS.

This is the third year that the TVA farms have been in existence in Waupaca County. We are one of the twenty-nine counties in Wisconsin that is working in cooperation with the state and federal T.V.A. set-up.

We started out with nine (9) farms in 1941. Last year we dropped one of the farms so that we now have eight in operation. They are as follows: Behrent Bros., Route 2, Iola; William A. Heidke, Route 2, Clintonville; Guy Hermanson, Route 2, Iola; James Johnson, Route 4, Waupaca; Robert O'Brien, Route 2, Manawa; Truman R. Potts, Route 2, Waupaca; Andrew Raisler, Bear Creek; Arthur H. Roepke, Route 1, Clintonville.

In addition to running the phosphate and potash with the checks on the grain crops, we were able to ascertain the results of the fertilizer treatments on legumes following the grain.

On the Heidke, Raisler, Johnson, and Roepke farms, the check plots of clover showed only 50% yield as compared to the treated plots with phosphate and potash.

Waupaca County's objectives on the T.V.A. farms are: cooperate with the T.V.A. at Knoxville, Tennessee, in testing the results of their new high phosphate fertilizer. That is one of the primary objectives. Not only are we testing the results of this fertilizer, but we are using these test farms as demonstrations as to the possibilities of producing crops economically, which in turn gives more feed for the livestock, and this in turn effects the economy of the whole farm.

Here's an illustration that I like to site: Mr. Heidke, town of Matteson, started on our T.V.A. program in 1942. The increase in grains were phenomenal. Yields were stepped up from fifteen bushels (no fertilizer) to 35 (it looked like a hopeless soil case) in 1943; clover hay was increased up from approximately zero yield to two tons per acre.

On one of my visits to the farms, I drove into the farmyard, and Mr. Heidke was coming in from the field with a load of lovely red clover hay. Before I got near him, he shouted: "Don't come around here because I'm going to choke you", and he had a big grin on his face. He got off the load of hay and asked me to come into the barn where he pointed to the haystacks on either side of the driveway. "There", he said, "is 59 loads of clover hay. I have fourteen acres more to harvest, but I don't need it. This is the first year in twelve that I haven't bought any hay."

The moral of the story: Mr. Heidke does not have to buy any hay, dairy profits will be increased. But that isn't the end of the story. We helped Mr. Heidke plan a poultry house, recommending the 'straw-loft' type. During the winter of 1942 the profits of the poultry far exceeded any previous years with about the same number of hens. They made their living off the flock of 150 hens. He wishes to build a colony of brooder houses in order to have things ready for the 1944 chick raising project.

It's not hard to see how one operation pyramids upon another, and that from a small start, the whole farmstead can be brought into an organization that gives greater and more economical production.

(More)

T.V.A. FARMS.

Just one other mention of our cooperators. Mr. Henry Behrent made this statement: "On that back ten acres, we've never been able to get a catch of clover except the first or second year after it was broken up." He took us out to that field, from which they were getting about three tons of clover and timothy hay. You can't come near the farm without their talking enthusiastically about the results, increased grain, corn, and hay. It looks like there will be another improvement made on this farm. That's hard to believe if you could see the set-up.

Next year we have to try out the nitrogen fertilizer on the T.V.A. farms. We had just two of the cooperators trying the nitrogen fertilizer in 1942, and their results were marvelous. On James Johnson's farm, cows would forsake other pasture, turn to the nitrogen fertilized pasture; it was hard to drive them out of that plot. On the Raisler farm, like results were observed.

The enthusiasm of the cooperators is evident.

WAUPACA COUNTY

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

T.V.A. FARMS.

1. Behrent Bros.
2. Wm. A. Heidke.
3. Guy Hermanson.
4. James Johnson.
5. Robert O'Brien.
6. Truman R. Potts.
7. Andrew Raisler.
8. Arthur H. Roepke.
9. Donald Casey - former member.

SOIL CONSERVATION.

In 1942, the State Soil Conservation Department sent Mr. N. O. Stephenson to Waupaca County to gather information as to the problems of soil erosion. The following plans were set up:

1. Educational program to reach the boys of high school age.
2. To reach adults through community meetings.
3. Field meetings.
4. Individual farm contacts for individual erosion farms.

Under the first heading, I made arrangements through the high school agricultural teachers to have Mr. Stephenson spend five days in the high school agricultural classes. There were some interesting results under this program. Many of the high schools not only had the agricultural students, but the assembly, including both boys and girls, was brought in for instruction.

In many cases, Mr. Stephenson was also invited to the Service Clubs to speak on erosion.

In planning the program such as for the Corn Borer meetings, I divided the subjects up into two parts:

1. The Corn Borer Campaign.
2. Soil Conservation.

We have held something like forty such meetings in the latter part of 1942 and covering 1943.

In addition to this work, we circularized the county in regard to soil erosion work. A copy of the letter is attached. Many farmers sent in the cards asking for help on erosion problems.

Following this year and a half's work, the problem was presented to the Waupaca County Board when it was in session in November (1943), and they elected to vote for a Soil Erosion District. This means that Waupaca County is placed permanently in a Soil Erosion District, and aid can be sent in by both Federal and State Erosion Departments.

Many farmers are beginning to study their soil erosion problems, and it looks as if we have a start on these soil erosion problems. What our program will be in 1944 will depend on the aid sent in.

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

52

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
CO-OPERATING

—IN—

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
SERVICE
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
REPRESENTATIVE WORK

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Post Office Box 49
Waupaca, Wisconsin
February 23rd, 1943

Dear Farm Friend,

Maximum farm production in 1943 is our patriotic duty, and obtaining this production without ruining our land for future crops which may be even more important, is an obligation we cannot afford to take lightly!

Your AAA community committeeman will be contacting you soon, and he can explain the practices which will earn payment under the Agricultural Conservation Program. These practices, which will definitely increase yields, conserve fertility, soil, and moisture, will pay for themselves far beyond the conservation payment received.

If you feel that you need assistance in getting started on any of the practices listed below, check those items which, in your opinion, will help you most in maintaining or increasing your production standards, and return the attached blank to the County Agent's Office, Post Office Box 49, Waupaca, and I will make every effort to contact you.

Very truly yours,

N. O. Stephenson
N. O. Stephenson,
Erosion Control Assistant

Return this blank ONLY IF Assistance Is Wanted

I intend to use the following conservation practices in 1943:

Strip Cropping _____

Tree-planting _____

Contour Farming _____

Soils Problems _____

Pasture Improvement _____

Sod waterways _____

Name _____

Address _____

Township _____

Section No. _____

We Can—We Will—We Must!

HAVE MAXIMUM FARM PRODUCTION IN 1943

In 1943, AAA will make no soil-building payments for seeding alfalfa and other legumes. Farmers can make up their payments by the right use of fertilizers containing potash and phosphates, and by undertaking soil and water conservation practices which increase yields, save fuel and labor, and conserve machinery.

To Increase Yields, Save Soil And Fertility



SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES

Wisconsin farmers have learned that, in addition to stopping soil losses, soil conservation practices **PAY CASH DIVIDENDS BY INCREASING YIELDS.**

Conservation practices prevent expensive lime and fertilizer from washing away. They conserve moisture and increase yields during dry seasons by 10 to 40%.

Contour, or **LEVEL** farming, also **REDUCES PRODUCTION COSTS**, because it saves tractor fuel and wear and tear on machinery. These savings are doubly important during war-time.

WAUPACA COUNTY FARMERS MAY EARN PAYMENTS FOR CARRYING OUT SOIL CONSERVATION PRACTICES IN 1943

1. Contour strip cropping \$2.00 per acre.
2. Contour intertilled crops. 1.50 per acre.
3. Strip cropping, not on contour70 per acre.
4. Establishing permanent sod waterways by seeding. . . . 75¢ per 100 lin. ft.
5. Contour seedings of small grain crops, etc.50 per acre.
6. Green Manure: Disking or plowing under good stands of legumes, alfalfa, red cl., sweet cl., etc., or 1942 fall seedings of winter rye, etc. 3.00 per acre.
7. Pasture renovation - payment depends on amount of fertilizer, grass seed & lime applied, but can amount to as much as \$8.00-\$12.00 per acre.
8. Tree planting: 900 trees per acre for forest planting or 300 per acre for windbreak (Order trees through Co. Agt. Office before Mar. 15)...7.50 acre.
9. Harvesting grass and legume seed (credit will not be given for more than 6 acres per farm) 3.50 per acre.
10. Weed Control: by clean tillage or mechanical burning (with prior approval of County Committee) 10.00 per acre.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER

You may earn AAA payments in 1943 for (1) top dressing old stands of biennial or perennial legumes, (2) applying commercial fertilizer to all new seedings of biennial or perennial legumes even though the nurse crop is harvested as grain (except when the nurse crop is wheat, then only partial credit may be earned), (3) using commercial fertilizer when renovating old blue grass pastures.

AAA PAYMENTS FOR APPLYING FERTILIZER AND LIME

0-20-0 Fertilizer	\$1.10 per 100 lbs.
0-18-0 Fertilizer	1.00 per 100 lbs.
0-14-14 Fertilizer	1.50 per 100 lbs.
0-20-10 Fertilizer	1.75 per 100 lbs.
0-20-20 Fertilizer	2.20 per 100 lbs.

(Other mixed fertilizers earn comparable payments when applied as suggested above.)
Application of ground limestone or its equivalent, 85% of cost.

WHERE AND WHEN TO USE FERTILIZER

The most economical results are obtained by: (1) applying commercial fertilizers with a combination grain and fertilizer drill, or by broadcasting and plowing under before planting small grains seeded to legumes, (2) disking in lime and fertilizers when renovating old sod-bound or grub-eaten pastures, (3) applying barnyard manure or commercial fertilizers as a top dressing on old meadows, pastures, alfalfa or clover fields.

WHAT FERTILIZERS TO USE

1. TEST SOIL to determine what elements are lacking.
2. Apply the KIND and AMOUNT needed.
3. Most sandy soils respond first to potash then to phosphorus.
4. Most silt and clay loam soils need both phosphorus and potash in varying amounts.
5. Field tests show that 300 lbs. or more per acre of 0-20-10, 0-20-20, or 0-14-14
6. If manure is applied, 0-20-0 may be used instead of 0-20-10. Give best results.

HOW TO GET ASSISTANCE IN CARRYING OUT RECOMMENDED CONSERVATION PRACTICES

1. SOIL TESTING - Contact local Ag. Teachers - or Co. Agricultural Agent.
2. FERTILIZERS - (a) Buy through AAA or local dealer; (b) When applying, follow soil test results obtained from Ag. Teachers or Co. Agr'l. Agent.
3. SOIL CONSERVATION PRACTICES - (a) Report practices you wish to undertake to local AAA committeeman, or you may request assistance directly from County Agent's Office.
(b) The Erosion Control Assistant to the County Agent will be glad to give you assistance.

-By-

Almo J. Larson, Chairman,
Waupaca Co. Agr'l. Cons'n. Ass'n.

Victor H. Quick, Co. Agr'l. Agent,
Waupaca County

N. O. Stephenson,
Erosion Control Ass't.

SOIL-TESTING WORK.

Many farmers are taking advantage of soil-testing services. This year, 350 farmers applied for this service. This is the place where a real educational job can be done. If the farmer is interested in checking up on his soil content as to lime, phosphate, and potash, then we're in a position to talk over his soil problems with him. In many cases, we visit the farm and take the soil samples. This gives us a chance to check up on the physical and economic condition of the farm, and erosion control work can be discussed. The farmers are taking advantage of the soil conservation program, and approximately 25,000 tons of lime have been used, together with 50 carloads of potash and phosphate fertilizer.

CONCLUSION: From our observations, working with farmers on soil problems, we believe that larger amounts of fertilizer per acre should be recommended. Fertilizing the soil and not the crop, is our thought.

PLANS: Continue soil-testing, advise as to fertilizers to use, methods of applying fertilizer, such as the plow sole method. Check on results as to yields. Use the "tissue plant" test to check on plant use of fertilizer.

DRAINAGE AND TILING WORK.

Since farm incomes have risen, there has been an incentive to use wet lands for the purpose of producing more crops. This situation has resulted in calls for help in laying out tiling systems or cleaning out drainage ditches. In 1943, we had about twenty-seven (27) calls. Eleven of these jobs were completed. We have on call some twenty additional jobs that should be worked on during the next season.

This lowland could be put to productive use and farmlands can be put into use if workable drainage systems were put in. We shall undoubtedly find more land owners asking for this service in 1944.

We are running the levels and making the farm plans, then sending them to O. R. Zeasman, College of Agriculture, for his approval and suggestions.

Plans For The Future: We will continue to work on this project as in the past.

TREE-PLANTING PROGRAM.

Tree-planting in the spring of 1943 did not look any too promising with labor shortages, and with the possibilities that the state nurseries would not be able to supply trees. However, when the totals for the county were added up, we were only a few thousand short of the 1942 season.

Several areas which had never planted trees before came into the picture in 1943. Areas of eastern Mukwa and the town of Matteson in the northeastern section of the county, planted 20,000 trees or more each. These are areas where the wind-blown sands are doing much damage. We have a good start in these areas, and I hope that 1944 will step up the planting of trees in these areas.

In order to offset the hand-labor connected with tree-planting, the University Forestry Extension Department, under the guidance of Fred Trenk, is setting up a mechanical tree-planting machine. This should greatly aid farmers in the areas where the land is level.

Considerable work on demonstrations, hand-planting, use of the mechanical planter, and slide pictures, were put on covering eighteen places in the county. Conservation Clubs were contacted, 4-H Club members had demonstrations, and tree-planting demonstrations with the machines were put on during the fall months.

We believe that with the orders already placed for 1944 trees, we are assured that a large number of shelterbelts will be put in.

CONCLUSION: Conservation Clubs whose membership is largely village and city cannot be counted on to do much tree-planting work. Farmers are the best co-operators, with 150 of them planting trees in 1943. The 4-H Clubs and FFA groups are also active in tree-planting programs.

During 1944, a special drive will be put on for tree-planting.

WAUPACA COUNTY

HARRISON	WYOMING	DUPONT	LARRABEE	MATTESON
(500)	(100)	(100)	(2,250)	(18,800)
IOLA	HELVETIA	UNION	BEAR CREEK	
(1,000)	(3,000)	(5,300)	(200)	
SCANDINAVIA	ST. LAWRENCE	LITTLE WOLF	LEBANON	
(8,700)	(8,500)	(5,050)	(2,500)	
FARMINGTON	WAUPACA	ROYALTON	MUKWA	
(21,625)	(16,150)	(11,700)	(2,200)	
DAYTON	LIND	WEYAUNUEGA	CALEDONIA	
(50,600)	(22,200)	(7,700)	(6,600)	
			FREMONT	
			(2,500)	

Figures represent free trees planted in each township, 1943.

	<u>Free Trees</u>	<u>Purchase Trees</u>	<u>4-H, FFA</u>	<u>Totals</u>
No. Orders -	169	11	20	200
No. Trees -	197,275	12,600	12,200	222,075

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

-IN-

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
CO-OPERATING

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
SERVICE
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
REPRESENTATIVE WORK

STATE OF WISCONSIN
Post Office Box 49
Waupaca, Wisconsin
September 20th, 1943

Dear friend,

PLANTING TREES THE EASY WAY.

Planting trees with less hand-labor, easily and quickly, that's the prospect for 1944 tree planters of Waupaca County.

Two demonstrations on tree-planting with simple, easy to-make plow attachments will be held on September 28th.

1. 10:00 A.M. - Marshall Shaw farm - 2 mi. southwest of New London, on County Trunk W.
2. 1:30 P.M. - Albert Smith farm - located 5 mi. south of Rural on Highway 22 (follow the road signs).

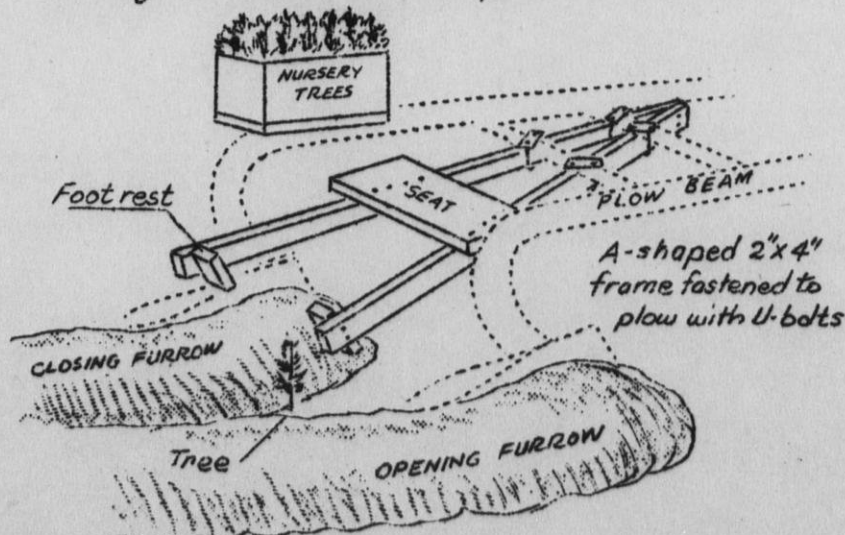
Forester Fred Trenk from the Extension Department, University of Wisconsin, has worked out tree-planting attachments for tractor and horse-drawn plows. He will be on hand to demonstrate the use of these new devices.

Under favorable conditions, up to 1,000 trees per hour have been planted.

These tree-planting attachments are much-needed labor-saving devices because we can't afford to relax our tree-planting efforts. Make plans for next year's plantings by ordering your trees now. Order blanks may be filled in at your County Agent's Office, Waupaca.

There is much interest in these new planting devices. Come out and see the demonstrations.

Planting trees with two bottom plow



Yours truly,

Victor H. Quick

Victor H. Quick,
Waupaca County
Agricultural Agent

WAUPACA COUNTY

HARRISON	WYOMING	DUPONT Marion 3	LARRABEE Clintonville 7, 8, 16, 17	MATTESON
IOLA Iola 19	HELVETIA	UNION	BEAR CREEK	
SCANDINAVIA Scandina- via 11	ST. LAWRENCE Ogdensburg 12	LITTLE WOLF Manawa 4	LEBANON	
FARMINGTON Sheridan	WAUPACA Waupaca 13	ROYALTON Royalton 6	MUKWA New London 1, 2 9 10 14	
DAYTON Rural 15	LIND	WEYAUWEGA Weyauwega 18	CALEDONIA FREMONT Readfield Fremont 5	

Educational Forestry Meetings.

- 1, 2 - Logging School, New London.
- 3-12, Incl. - Tree-planting demonstrations.
- 13 - Tree Dedication for Men In Service, Sunnyview School.
- 14-18, Incl. - Tree-planting demonstrations.
- 19 - Pulpwood meeting, F. P. Ferguson, Forestry Project.

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

OTHER WORK.

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

Program drawn up by Waupaca County Agricultural Committee:

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