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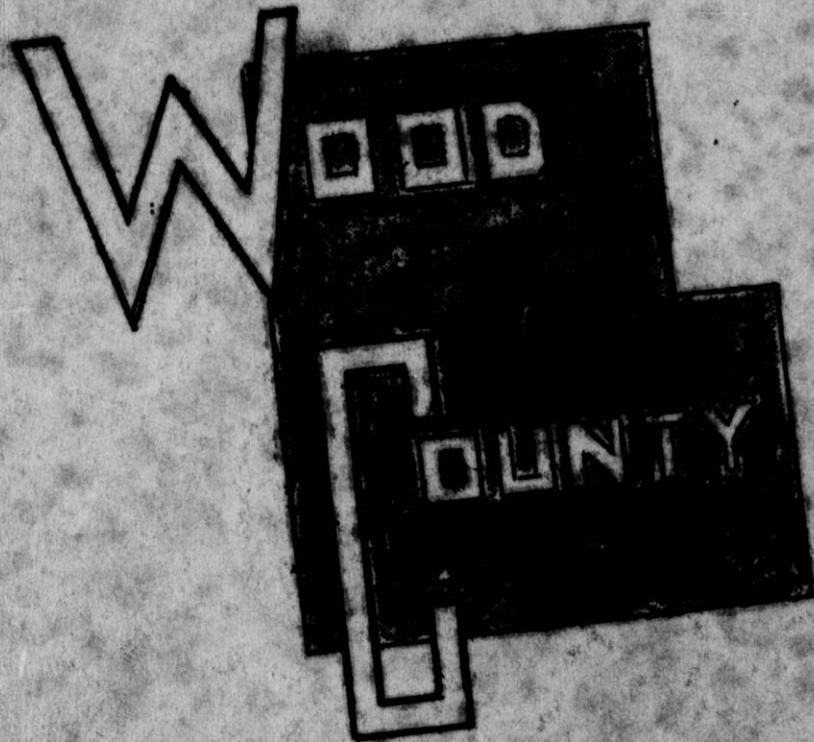
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ANNUAL REPORT

1941

AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION
SERVICE



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AGRICULTURE AFTER THE WAR

The Trend of Events is Unmistakable:

Huge government expenditures promote industrial activity, which in turn increases employment which brings about increased wages, increased wages coupled with full employment means increased consumer purchasing power which reflects itself in increased consumer demand resulting in rising prices including farm prices. These are followed by increased land values which in turn bring about increased farm borrowings and greater mortgage indebtedness in Wood county.

The Following Sequence of Events to be Expected:

Markedly decreased government expenditures will cause decreased industrial activity, which in turn lowers employment which brings about decreased industrial pay rolls, and these result in a drop in farm prices with prices falling more rapidly than farm expenses, followed by lower land values, tax delinquencies, farm foreclosures, and decreased mortgage indebtedness.

The county Agent's Job

The purpose of extension work in agriculture and home economics is to provide help and assistance to rural people so that they can have a better rural living and a more useful life. The program of work for the county agent and home agent is planned by the committee on agriculture with the advice and suggestions of local farmers and homemakers.

The job of the county extension agent is to carry out the plans of the committee in such a way as to best serve the interest of agriculture in the county. In addition to the regularly planned program of work for the county agent, there are many other problems which farm and city folks bring in for solution. The extension agent must plan his work so that he can be available at the call of anyone in the county at all times and be able to serve all alike. The job of the extension agent requires that a person put in a full day in the office or the field and many times put in four or five hours after 7:00 P.M.

* DEDICATION *

* This 21st Annual Extension Service *

* Report is dedicated to the loyal local *

* leaders who have given unselfishly of *

* their knowledge, time, energy, equipment *

* and information of farm and home problems.*

* *

PROGRAM OF WORK FOR EXTENSION SERVICE
in
WOOD COUNTY NOVEMBER 1, 1940 - NOVEMBER 1, 1941

The program of work for the extension service has been planned with the idea of giving the maximum service to rural Wood county on the problems which are most important. The program has been planned so as to give farmers and their families up-to-date information on the problems most vital in everyday farm life.

The 1940-41 program was planned so that about one-fourth of the time of the extension agent should be devoted to 4-H club work and considerable effort to be spent on older youth. The program provided for the maximum amount of work to be spent on the subject of soil fertility and demonstrations using TVA phosphate.

- The Situation -

Thirty-three hundred farm families live on farms. The average age of farmers and their wives is a little over 50 years. More than 600 families live on rented farms. One hundred acres is about the average sized farm, with 50 acres in crop land. About 80,000 acres of the 160,000 of crop land in the county is in soil depleting crops. The main crops are corn, oats, barley, soy beans, emergency hay crops and potatoes. There are four major soil types in the county, including Colby (Spencer) silt, Vesper silt, sand, peat and muck. The heavier soils in the county suffer when heavy rain occurs and the light soils suffer most in the periods of drought. The farm debt is approximately \$10,000,000. Wood county farmers manage approximately 40,000 head of dairy cattle. The average production of which is slightly less than 200 pounds per cow. The number of brood sows is about one per farm. Only about 2,000 sheep are kept by Wood county farmers. The horse population is about 6700 head. The average poultry flock consists of about 60 hens. Eighty-five percent of the flocks are leghorns.

The soils of Wood county do not rank as Class A soils. Yields are low in many localities due to a lack of phosphorous, potash, lime and organic matter.

There are more than 100,000 acres of land in the county that could be used for the production of timber. Timber would protect the soil from wind erosion. Twenty-five percent of the farm land in the county is used for the production of crops. There is more idle land in the county than there is land in farms. Wood county owns more land than any other single land owner in the county.

The number of animal units in the county are higher this year than in previous years. Increases in prices of farm products have encouraged increases in animal units. The county is overstocked with animal units and as a result farmers have to spend about \$600,000 annually for feed. About 60% of the milk in Wood county is delivered to cheese factories, 5% of the balance going to creameries and 35% to condensaries.

About half of the farmers in the county cooperate in shipping their livestock through their own shipping associations. Thirty-three of the dairy plants in the county are privately owned, while two are owned cooperatively. Marshfield, Wisconsin Rapids and Nekoosa have fluid milk cooperatives. Marshfield, Arpin, Pittsville and Vesper have cooperative retail feed stores.

About 35% of the farmers in the county are served with power and light. Private utilities have highlines in 18 of the 22 townships. The Oakdale REA and the Greenwood REA have signed up members in four townships in the southwestern part of the county, where highlines have never been built.

Most farms are inadequately supplied with small fruit for the family needs, due to soil types, drainage and weather hazards.

- Wood County Farm Family Goals -

Better Health and Better Living:

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

- Methods Used in Achieving Goals -

Every farm family wants to have a better living, wants to make more money and wants to do a better job taking care of his farm family. It is assumed that farmers want to follow better practices than they are using at present, if they are convinced it will make them more

money. Most farmers have to see new practices "With Their Own Eyes" and observe the results over a period of years before they are willing to adopt the practices as their own. Farm families are like other people. Satisfaction comes to them only after their attention has been called, their interest aroused, their desires prompted and their actions promoted.

Demonstrations offer the best method for giving farmers the opportunity of learning about new practices. General educational meetings held before or after the demonstrations, new stories, circular letters, individual letters, radio and personal visits of the county agent or farm leaders help to arouse interest and/or prompt action. It is obvious that with approximately 12,000 farm people with varied methods and desires concerning farm problems that the proper expenditure of the county agent's time is to make the personal calls that are requested, take care of correspondence and telephone calls and devote his time to the conducting of demonstrations and the holding of educational meetings so as to reach and be of service to the largest number of people.

Farm families should have a sufficient net income to adequately compensate them for their labors and place them on a par with business men in the cities. Farmers, because of their large investment and managerial obligations should be classed on a par with other business men.

Better Health and Better Living on Farms can be Accomplished by:

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

5. Raising More and Better Sheep
 - a. More Sheep on Farms (Having Good Drainage) to Increase Income
 - b. Eliminate Sheep Parasites
 - c. Use Sheep to Utilize Pastures and Roughage

6. Keeping a Larger and Better Flock of Poultry
 - a. Larger Flocks to Increase Income
 - b. Sanitary Practices -c. Earlier Chicks
 - d. Better Colony Houses, Better Central Houses
 - e. Balanced Rations
 - f. Eliminate or Guard Against Disease Such as Leucemia, Tuberculosis, Coccidiosis, Worms, Pneumonia, and Lice and Mites
 - g. Raise Turkeys on the Sandy Soils for Additional Income
 - h. Raise Roasters and Capons on the Upland Soil for Additional Income
 - i. Produce Better and More Uniform Quality of Eggs
 - j. Supply the Home Market with Eggs

7. Improve the Quality of Milk, Cheese and Butter
 - a. Clean Milk From Healthy Cows
 - b. Sediment and Metholyne Blue Test
 - c. More Strict Grading of Milk at Cheese and Butter Factories. More Rigid Grading of Cheese in Warehouses, More Sanitary Production of Milk at the Source
 - d. Milk, Cheese and Butter Should be Advertised on Farmers' silos and Barns in place of other Non-Dairy Products.

8. Securing Better Markets and Market Facilities
 - a. Larger and Better Equipped Cheese Factories
 - b. Reorganize the Dairy Manufacturing Plants According to the Survey made by the University of Wisconsin, College of Agriculture, and Wood County Farm Leaders in order that Farmers Light Obtain the Maximum Returns From Their Dairy Products
 - c. Produce Quality Surplus so that the Remainder which is Kept for Home Use is Fully as Good as that which is sold

9. Providing Better Farm and Home Conveniences
 - a. Light and Power on Farms.
 1. Make Use of Electricity as a Time-Saver
 2. Use Electricity to Fill Silo, Grind Feed, etc.
 3. Use Electricity in the Home to Save Work for the Homemaker
 - b. Arrange Homes and Barns and Outbuildings so that Work Can be Done Quickly and Conveniently.

10. Beautifying Farm and Home Buildings
 - a. Plant Shrubs
 - b. Improve Lawns and Walks
 - c. Plant Farm Windbreaks

11. Reforesting Idle Acres
 - a. Pines and Spruce for Reforesting
 - b. Shelterbelts to Protect Soil From Wind Erosion
 - c. Locusts to Fill Blowholes and to Produce Fence Posts
 - d. Better Care of the Farm Woodlot
 1. Avoid Pasturing
 2. Cut Out Weed Trees

12. Providing Better Education for the Entire Farm Family
 - a. Radio
 - b. Press
 - c. Farm Meetings
 - d. Discussion Groups
 - e. Community Clubs
 - f. Dramatics and Music

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

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

- Demonstrations, Methods and Results -

Result demonstrations have been set up and are operating at present on crop varieties, weeds, corn and pastures. One hundred forty-five acre demonstrations have been set up on forestry. A total of more than 600 acre demonstrations on forestry have been installed in the county. Two hundred fifty farmers planted shelterbelts in 1941. More than 1,000 farmers have made lime or fertilizer applications. Seventeen older farm boys installed fertilizer tests. Fourteen TVA farmers fertilized all of their legume seeded grain fields this year. One hundred farm boys conducted a fertilizer test program on their new seedings in 1940, which was harvested in 1941.

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

- Action Agencies -
(Who Can Help and How)

Wood County is fortunate in that it has a large number of people who are able and willing to cooperate on the extension service program:

1. Agricultural Committee:
To give advise and guidance

2. Home Demonstration Agent:
To cooperate with the county-wide program.

3. County Superintendent of Schools:
To assist in educational meetings.

4. A.A.A., Committee:
To assist in getting adoption of soil building practices - explain the A.A.A etc.
5. Smith-Hughes Teachers and Home Economic Teachers:
To assist in getting adoption of better practices on farms of students' parents and to assist the County Agent in carrying out the program.
6. County Nurse:
To assist with health centers and consumption of milk.
7. Director of Welfare:
To provide food for dietary needs for those on relief, old age pensions, mothers' pensions, etc.
8. C.C.C.:
To assist in Emergencies - forestry - pest control, etc.
9. W.P.A.:
To assist in lime sludge distribution and forestry
10. N.Y.A.:
To assist in Conservation and Rural Youth Development.
11. Service Clubs:
Community Clubs, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lion's, Commercial, Chambers of Commerce, Arrange for Discussions and to hold farmer-business get-togethers, and to recognize leadership.
12. Farm Security:
Assist low income groups
13. Wood County Dairy Breeders:
Promote sales of surplus dairy cattle
14. Wood County Agricultural Products Inc. Coop:
Advertising cheese and cranberries and other products
15. W.D.I.A.:
Advertising dairy products on a state and national scale.
16. State Department of Agriculture: - Regulatory Procedure.
College of Agriculture: - Research and Education.
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture: - Research and Education.
17. Conservation Commission:
Fire protection and forestry.
18. Area Forester:
Reforestation, shelterbelts, solid plantings.
19. State Department of Health:
Analyze water samples, stamp out epidemics, quarantine.
20. Local Veterinarians:
Stamp out epidemics, quarantine, and assist in livestock disease control.

21. **County Medical Association:**
Assist in getting consumption of proper diets.
22. **Livestock Shippers Association:**
Sales Agency for farmers' livestock
23. **Experiment Stations - Hancock, Marshfield, and Madison:**
Research and education.
24. **Fertilizer and Seed Dealers:**
Furnish materials for demonstration.
25. **Implement Manufacturers:**
Furnish Equipment for demonstration.
26. **Power Companies:**
Provide light and power for demonstrations.
27. **U. S. Forest Service:**
Research and forestry.
28. **Beekeepers' Association:**
Education.
29. **Farm Credit Administration:**
Farm Credit.
30. **Production Credit Association:**
Chattel Credit.
31. **Wood County Bankers' Association:**
Provide Credit.
32. **Dairy Breed Associations:**
Education.
33. **Community Organizations:**
Education.
34. **National Defense Committee:**
35. **National Dairy Defense Council:**
36. **Homemakers Council:**
37. **4-H Club Executive Committee:**

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

RURAL YOUTH

Soil Improvement: In Wood county a large number of boys between the age of 21 and 31 do not have the opportunity to belong to any agricultural organization, but are still vitally interested in agriculture.

One hundred of these boys were invited to participate in a "Bring Back Clover and Alfalfa" program. Each of these 100 boys cooperated by taking samples of the soil to determine acidity, available phosphorous, and potash requirements. These samples were sent into the county extension office and tested and results were reported back to the cooperators. Three hundred dollars worth of TVA phosphate and \$300 worth of potash (60%) was furnished through the College of Agriculture and Tennessee Valley Authority and American Potash Institute. One hundred pounds of phosphate and potash in a 0-20-20 mixture was applied on one-half acre of new seeding in August of 1940 after the grain had been harvested. The material was applied at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. On an adjoining strip in the same acre 50 pounds of an 0-20-20 formula was applied. The material was harrowed into the soil where possible.

Where the clover or alfalfa fields needed lime it was supplied by the cooperators at their own expense. These test plots were watched carefully by the cooperators, as well as their parents and neighbors. Sample cuts of the plots were made by the cooperators with an adult witness from a nearby farm checking the weights and measurements. Weights were computed and the calculations sent to the office where yields and costs were computed.

The use of more fertilizer on these farms as well as other opportunities for rural youth advancement should be made as demonstrations in the future.

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

RESIDUAL RESULTS OF PHOSPHATE AND POTASH FERTILIZERS ON NEW SEEDINGS OF LEGUMES.

Fertilizer applied Aug., 1940 on new seeding after grain was harvested. Fertilizer used was 62% TVA Phosphate & 60% Muriate of Potash. The cost of the fertilizer; phosphate, \$2.00 per cwt. & potash, \$2.00 per cwt. Phosphate applied 100# per acre and phosphate & potash 200# per A. Hay valued at \$10.00 per ton. H. R. Lathrop, Co. Agent.

| Name | | Soil Test | | | Results 5 Cuts | | | Yield Dry Hay | | | % Inc over Ch | | Value of Hay | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------|-----|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|
| | | P | K | Ac | Ch | P | P&K | Ch | P | P&K | P | P&K | Ch | P | P&K |
| <u>TOWN OF ARPIN</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Graham, O. | RC | 25 | 70 | St | 22 | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6600 | 8475 | 9150 | 28.4 | 38.6 | 33.00 | 42.37 | 45.75 |
| Joling, H. | RC,A1 | T | 70 | M | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5550 | 6600 | 7950 | 18.9 | 43.2 | 27.75 | 33.00 | 39.75 |
| Zuehlke, D. | M | 60 | 90 | V.St | 19 | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 | 5700 | 5850 | 6300 | 1.7 | 10.5 | 28.50 | 29.25 | 31.50 |
| <u>TOWN OF AUBURNDALE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltus, A. | M | 115 | 120 | S1 | 28 | 36 | 47 | 8400 | 10800 | 14100 | 28.6 | 67.8 | 42.00 | 54.00 | 70.50 |
| Boehning, A. | A | 35 | 150 | V.St | 15 | -- | 20 | 4500 | -- | 6000 | -- | 33.3 | 22.50 | -- | 30.00 |
| Boehning, R. | RC | 20 | 100 | St | 15 | -- | 20 | 4500 | -- | 6000 | -- | 33.3 | 22.50 | -- | 30.00 |
| Brandl, R. | RC | 10 | 160 | St | 12 | 19 | 22 | 3600 | 5700 | 6600 | 58.3 | 83.3 | 18.00 | 28.50 | 33.00 |
| Draxler, A. | RC,A1 | T | 170 | St | 14 | 30 | 32 | 4200 | 9000 | 9600 | 114.3 | 128.6 | 21.00 | 45.00 | 48.00 |
| Grassl, A. | RC,A1 | T | 60 | M | 8 | 8 | 18 | 2400 | 2400 | 5400 | 0.0 | 125.0 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 27.00 |
| Grassl, M. | RC | 15 | 150 | M | 27 | 24 | 27 | 8100 | 7200 | 8100 | -- | 0.0 | 40.50 | 36.00 | 30.50 |
| Koller, N. | M | 30 | 140 | St | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8325 | 6750 | 6825 | -- | -- | 41.62 | 33.75 | 34.12 |
| <u>TOWN OF GARY</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accola, D. | RC | T | 70 | M | 10 | 17 | 21 | 3000 | 5100 | 6300 | 70.0 | 110.0 | 15.00 | 25.50 | 31.50 |
| Knapp, D. | RC,A1 | 10 | 140 | V.St | 10 | 20 | 25 | 3000 | 6000 | 7500 | 100.0 | 150.0 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 37.50 |
| <u>TOWN OF DEXTER</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Larson, W. | RC,A1 | 50 | 160 | V.St | -- | 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ | -- | 5775 | 5775 | -- | -- | -- | 28.87 | 28.87 |
| Smith, P. | RC,A1 | 60 | 80 | M | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4050 | 5250 | 6450 | 29.6 | 59.2 | 20.25 | 26.25 | 32.25 |
| <u>TOWN OF HANSEN</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Huser, C. | RC | T | 90 | St | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 | 40 | 7350 | 9600 | 12000 | 30.6 | 63.3 | 36.75 | 48.00 | 60.00 |
| Marx, H. | RC | 70 | 150 | St | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 | 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 6750 | 7800 | 8625 | 15.5 | 27.7 | 33.75 | 39.00 | 43.12 |
| Stransky, D. | A1 | 10 | 130 | St | 22 | 23 | 25 | 6600 | 6900 | 7500 | 4.5 | 13.6 | 33.00 | 34.50 | 37.50 |
| <u>TOWN OF HILES</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban, E. | A1 | T | 160 | S1 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3750 | 5625 | 6750 | 50.0 | 80.0 | 18.75 | 28.12 | 33.75 |
| <u>TOWN OF LINCOLN</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gleichsner, F. | RC | T | 90 | M | -- | 13 | 15 | -- | 3900 | 4500 | -- | -- | -- | 19.50 | 23.50 |

TOWN OF MARSHFIELD

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|-------|-------|------------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Burr, R. | RC | T 90 | M 22 | 21 | 30 | 6600 | 6300 | 9000 | -- | 36.4 | 33.00 | 31.50 | 45.00 |
| Bump, D. | M | T 90 | St 15 | 22 | 20 | 4500 | 6600 | 6000 | 46.6 | 33.3 | 22.50 | 33.00 | 30.00 |
| Ekvall, W. | M | 15 60 | St 15 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4500 | 8250 | 9375 | 83.3 | 108.3 | 22.50 | 41.25 | 60.00 |

TOWN OF MILLADORE

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------------------|----|------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Brandl, C. | RC | 10 120 | Sl 25 | 30 | 40 | 7500 | 9000 | 12000 | 20.0 | 60.0 | 37.50 | 45.00 | 60.00 |
| Bruening, B. | M | 10 70 | St 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 25 | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2775 | 7500 | 9975 | 170.3 | 259.2 | 13.87 | 37.50 | 49.87 |
| Bushway, J. | RC,Al | 15 70 | St 15 | 20 | 20 | 4500 | 6000 | 6000 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 22.50 | 30.00 | 30.00 |

TOWN OF PORT EDWARDS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|--------|---------|----|----|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Egland, J. | RC | 15 110 | V.St 15 | 18 | 22 | 4500 | 5400 | 6600 | 20.0 | 46.6 | 22.50 | 27.00 | 33.00 |
|------------|----|--------|---------|----|----|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|

TOWN OF RICHFIELD

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------|-------|------------------|------------------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Doherty, G. | -- | 25 70 | St -- | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | -- | 3750 | 6750 | -- | -- | -- | 18.75 | 33.75 |
| Itzen, A. | -- | 10 110 | St 25 | 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 35 | 7500 | 5625 | 10500 | -- | 40.0 | 37.50 | 28.12 | 52.50 |
| Olsen, E. | RC,Al | 15 260 | Sl 30 | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 9000 | 11250 | 13125 | 25.0 | 45.8 | 45.00 | 56.25 | 65.62 |

TOWN OF ROCK

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|--------|---------------------|----|----|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Hanson, D. | RC | T 130 | Sl 15 | -- | 35 | 4500 | -- | 10500 | -- | 133.3 | 22.50 | -- | 52.50 |
| Tremmel, K. | RC | 25 130 | Sl 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 26 | 3150 | 5400 | 7800 | 71.4 | 147.6 | 15.75 | 27.00 | 39.00 |

TOWN OF SENECA

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-------|---------------------|----|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jackson, L. | Cl,Alf | 25 45 | M 18 | -- | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5400 | -- | 6450 | -- | 19.4 | 27.00 | -- | 32.50 |
| Wipfli, E. | RC | T 100 | Sl 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6750 | 7500 | 8250 | 11.2 | 22.2 | 33.75 | 37.50 | 41.25 |

TOWN OF SHERRY

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-------|---------------------|----|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Hoekstra, E. | M | 10 90 | Sl 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5250 | 6000 | 6450 | 14.3 | 22.8 | 26.25 | 30.00 | 32.25 |
|--------------|---|-------|---------------------|----|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|

TOWN OF SIGEL

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|--------|-----------------------|------------------|-----|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Knuth, W., Jr. | RC | T 130 | M 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 | 5550 | 8250 | 12900 | 48.6 | 134.2 | 27.75 | 41.25 | 64.50 |
| Kronholm, D. | RC | 30 80 | V.St 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 25 | 29 | 2875 | 7500 | 8700 | 53.8 | 78.4 | 24.37 | 37.50 | 43.50 |
| Tenpas, G. | M | 10 140 | Sl 16.1 | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 229 | 4830 | 5850 | 6870 | 21.1 | 42.2 | 24.15 | 29.25 | 34.35 |
| Ruesch, T. | T | T 120 | V.St 5 | 8 | 11 | 1500 | 2400 | 3300 | 60.0 | 120.0 | 7.50 | 12.00 | 16.50 |

TOWN OF WOOD

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|-------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Trachte, F. | -- | 25 75 | St 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 | 6750 | 8550 | 9300 | 26.6 | 37.8 | 33.75 | 42.75 | 46.50 |
| Bymers, H. | M | T 120 | M 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4125 | 5625 | 5625 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 20.62 | 28.12 | 28.12 |
| Bymers, N. | M | T 140 | M 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3900 | 5625 | 7875 | 44.2 | 101.9 | 19.50 | 28.12 | 39.37 |
| Mundt, G. | -- | 20 50 | V.St 5.4 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 1620 | 1440 | 1680 | -- | 3.7 | 8.10 | 7.20 | 8.40 |

TOWN OF CARSON, PORTAGE COUNTY

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|-------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jadack, L. | Cl | 10 60 | M 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2850 | 7650 | 7650 | 168.4 | 168.4 | 14.25 | 38.25 | 38.25 |
| Kruger, R. | RC | T 110 | Sl 16 | 20 | 25 | 4800 | 6000 | 7500 | 25.0 | 56.2 | 24.00 | 30.00 | 37.50 |

Average Weight in Pounds 15.8 19.4 26.0

Average % of Increase Over Check 22.7 64.5

REPORTS OF FERTILIZER TEST PLOTS WOOD COUNTY 1941

Cooperators are farm boys 18 to 25 years of age. Fertilizer furnished through American Potash Institute and Tennessee Valley Authority.--- Plots installed by cooperators and harvested by county agent, H. R. Lathrope. Samples threshed & weights computed by Professor C. J. Chapman, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

| Name of Cooperator | Township | Acres | Kind of Grain | Fertilizer treatment | | Yield per acre | | Increase | |
|--------------------|----------|-------|---------------|----------------------|---------|----------------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | Rate | Kind | Grain | Straw | Grain Over check | Straw Over Check |
| Oscar Graham | Arpin | 1 | Oats | | None | 48.7 | 2338 | | |
| | | 1 | Oats | 300# | 0-20-20 | 60.2 | 2562 | 11.5 bu. | 224# |
| Oscar Graham | Arpin | 1 | Wheat | | None | 24.9 | 3112 | | |
| | | 1 | Wheat | 300 | 0-20-20 | 41.6 | 3656 | 16.7 bu. | 544 # |
| Cliff Brandl | Aub. | 1 | Oats | | None | 34.4 | 4032 | | |
| | | 1 | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 44.1 | 5154 | 9.7 bu. | 1122# |
| Rueben Boehning | Aub. | 1 | Barley | | None | 32.1 | 1596 | | |
| | | 1 | Barley | 300 | 0-20-20 | 50.6 | 2636 | 18.5 bu. | 1040 # |
| R. Brandl | Aub. | 1 | Barley | | None | 20.5 | 1383 | | |
| | | 1 | Barley | 300 | 0-20-20 | 37.0 | 2312 | 16.5 bu. | 929# |

| Name of Cooperator | Township | Acres | Kind of Grain | Fertilizer treatment | | Yield per acre | | Increase | |
|--------------------|----------|-------|---------------|----------------------|---------|----------------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | Rate | Kind | Grain | Straw | Grain Over Check | Straw Over Check |
| Robert Haasl | Aub. | 1 | #7 Oats | | None | 28.4 | 1872 | | |
| | | 1 | #7 Oats | 200# | 0-20-20 | 36.1 | 1982 | 7.7 bu. | 110# |
| Clarence Hilgart | Aub. | 1 | Barley | | None | 45.1 | 2330 | | |
| | | 1 | Barley | 300 | 0-20-20 | 72.2 | 3594 | 27.1 bu. | 1264# |
| Don Accola | Cary | 1 | Oats | | None | 33.3 | 2433 | | |
| | | 1 | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 40.6 | 2374 | 7.3 bu. | -59# |
| Preston Smith | Dex. | 1 | Barley | | None | 10.3 | 1255 | | |
| | | 1 | Barley | 300 | 0-20-20 | 35.3 | 1824 | 25.0 bu. | 569# |
| Allen Breheim | Lin. | 1 | Oats | | None | 46.4 | 2147 | | |
| | | 1 | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 56.2 | 3558 | 9.8 bu. | 1411# |
| Russell Rayhorn | Lin. | 1 | Oats | | None | 43.5 | 2588 | | |
| | | 1 | Oats | 200 | 0-20-20 | 55.0 | 3438 | 11.5 bu. | 850# |

| Name of Cooperator | Township | Acres | Kind of Grain | Fertilizer treatment | | Yield per acre | | Increase | |
|--------------------|----------|-------|---------------|----------------------|---------|----------------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | Rate | Kind | Grain | Straw | Grain Over Check | Straw Over Check |
| Joe Bushway | Mill. | 1 | Barley | | None | 19.1 | 2258 | | |
| | | 1 | Barley | 300 # | 0-20-20 | 34.4 | 3430 | 15.3 bu. | 1172 # |
| Bernard Bruening | Mill. | 1 | #7 Oats | | None | 21.0 | 1138 | | |
| | | 1 | #7 Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 32.0 | 1596 | 11.0 bu. | 458 # |
| Lyle Cattanach | Rock | 1 | Oats | | None | 35.6 | 2165 | | |
| | | 1 | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 46.9 | 2459 | 11.3 bu. | 294 # |
| Garit Tenpas | Sigel | 1 | Oats | | None | 45.8 | 1956 | | |
| | | 1 | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 67.7 | 3156 | 21.9 bu. | 1200# |
| Howard Bymers | Wood | 1 | Oats | | None | 30.3 | 1614 | | |
| | | 1 | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 41.8 | 2240 | 11.5 bu. | 626# |
| James Weiler | Aub. | 1 | Oats | | None | 41.8 | 1780 | | |
| | | 1 | Oats | 200 | 0-20-20 | 80.2 | 3356 | 38.4 bu. | 1576# |

Av. Y'ld Straw Unfert. 2249#, Fert. 3088#, Av. Increase 836#: Av. Y'ld Grain Unfert. 35.1 bu., Fert. 51.9 bu.
 Av. Increase 16.8 bu. x 40¢ per bu. = \$6.72, plus \$2.00 increased value of straw = \$8.72 minus cost of
 fertilizer \$4.00 per acre leaves net profit of \$4.72 per acre.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Farm Management was chosen as the major project for 1941, with special emphasis to be placed on soil fertility. Farm management includes the distribution of labor and the efficiency with which the labor is used, the use of buildings, the production of livestock per unit, the production of feed and pasture, the selling of farm products, interest and debt payments and overhead costs. Successful farmers run their farms well. Poor farm managers who do not follow sound farm practices have more difficulty than good farm managers.

In a study of Wisconsin farms recently made in Wood county it was revealed that certain practices have been adopted and followed by the owners which bring them larger returns as compared to the return on farms where these practices were not followed. Factors which were found to affect good farming operations are: (1) Size of the farm. Small farms usually have a higher overhead cost per unit than a large unit. (2) Efficient crop production. Farmers who have low yields usually have to purchase additional hay and feed and have less money left at the end of the year because of low yields. (3) Livestock efficiency. A high producing herd, a good laying flock and good producing hogs and sheep combined with efficient use of labor on the average farm brings farmers higher income. (4) Diversity of income. Farmers who carry their "Eggs in more than one basket" have a higher total income than farmers who specialize in one phase of agriculture alone. (5) Labor efficiency. Even though a farm is well organized with respect to size, crops, livestock and diversity, the farmer cannot expect a good return unless he uses his time efficiently. A farmer who spends more than 160 hours per cow per year is sure to run up his cost of milk production and lower his net return.

The size of the farms in the county can not be easily changed, but the crop production, livestock efficiency, diversity of income and labor efficiency can be greatly improved on many farms. There is no county, state, or federal subsidy that will take the place of good farm management. There is no subsidy or farm program fostered by any agency that can make a poor farmer a good income.

The work of the county agricultural agent has been planned so as to coordinate the activities of the action agencies in the county, so that all agencies concerned with farm problems will be attacking the problems in the county with the same kind of methods and technique. Different action agencies are operating in the county and in some degree affect Wood county's agriculture. It is highly important that all agencies train their emergencies on the same problems and approach the problem with the same general understanding and methods.

SOILS AND FERTILIZERS

Plants and animals and living conditions in Wood county depend most largely on the soil. The prosperity of the county's citizenship depends upon the productivity of the soil. Most of the soils of the county lack many of the important plant food elements necessary for high crop yields. More than 1,000 soil tests have been made in 1941. Eighty percent of the farms according to the soil tests need lime, phosphorous and potash, in order to produce good crops. Demonstrations have proven also that soils need nitrogen and organic matter.

The farmer's biggest problem is supplying lime, phosphorous, potash and nitrogen in sufficient amounts. If the soils in Wood county were all limed sufficiently well to grow legumes it would require more than 500,000 tons of lime. Many thousands of dollars of hard earned cash for legume seed has been lost in "poor catches". Even though Wood county farmers have only farmed for a half century, soils already are hungry for plant food. It costs money to apply fertilizers but the increase secured by the use of fertilizers still gives farmers enough money to buy plant food and get their money back.

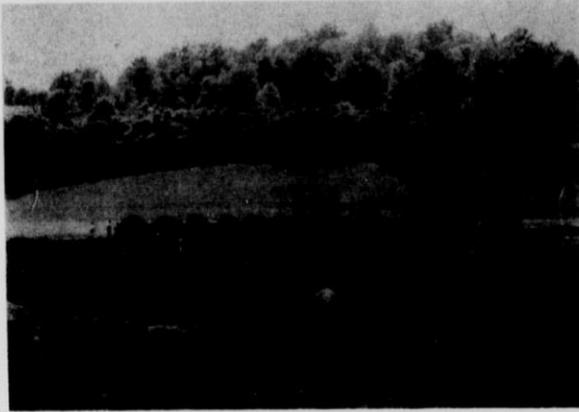
- T.V.A. Experiment -

In order to find all the facts concerning fertilizers and their use the Agricultural Committee of the county board has entered into an agreement with the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority for a long time demonstration on the use of fertilizers. Fourteen farmers have entered into a five-year agreement with the Agricultural Committee, the College of Agriculture and the T.V.A. to fertilize their grain fields which are seeded down. Each year for five years cooperators have agreed to purchase the necessary lime and phosphate needed to replenish their soils with the necessary plant food to secure a good crop.

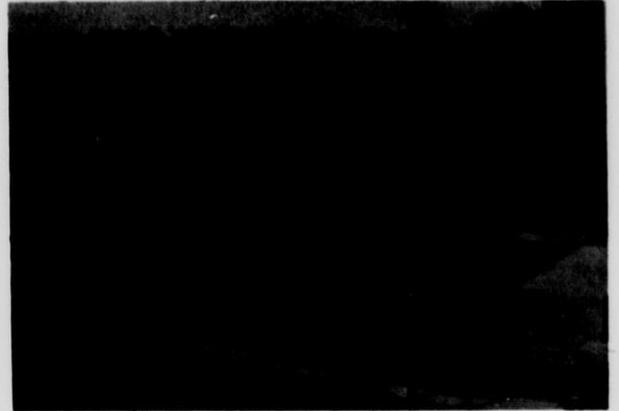
Fourteen T.V.A. cooperators thought enough of the program and plan of finding out the value of phosphate, to purchase more than \$2000.00 worth of materials and equipment in order to place themselves in a position to derive the most good from the program for themselves and their neighbors. Frank Tomczyk was unable to drive a truck, tractor or team through a mudhole in the town road late in April. Mr. Tomczyk was not to be stopped by mud. A truck brought the phosphate to the south side of the mud hole and Mr. Tomczyk carried the material (3900 lbs.) on his back across the mud hole, 10 rods, where he could pick it up by team and haul it to his farm. Many other men have made adjustments and sacrifices almost equally as great in order to secure the material and apply it properly.

- Wood County Farmers Visit Southland -

Three T.V.A. co-operators, Curtis Ross, Math. Grassl, Rudy Weinfurter, and Ralph Roberts, Chairman Wood County Board of Supervisors and the County Agent, travelled by car 2400 miles, at their own expense to visit the phosphate mines in Tennessee and Alabama in May of 1941. The trip south was made for the purpose of seeing first hand the results of phosphate fertilizer demonstrations on farms in Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky, where for five years farmers have been using this material under the same



A Raw rock phosphate mine near Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee.



Power is created at Norris Dam, on Clinch river in Tennessee, which is used to transform raw phosphate into plant food.



Wood county and Wisconsin farmers inspect Muscle Shoals T.V.A. phosphate plant at Florence, Alabama.



Ralph Roberts, Curtis Ross, Mathias Grassl and Rudy Weinfurter enjoy a barbecue with Alabama farmers.



Leo Wellman, T.V.A. loads his Calcium meta. phosphate direct from the rail car.

set up as inaugurated in Wood county. Fifty farmers and county agents from other Wisconsin counties made the trip by bus. The tour of the phosphate mines, the hydro electric power plants at Norris Dam, and Wilson Dam (Muscle Shoals) was in charge of Mr. Wm. M. Landess, Public Relations Superintendent of the T.V.A. The tour to co-operating farm homes in three states and of experiment stations in Kentucky and Tennessee was in charge of the Extension Service and Research staff of the three State Universities. Wood county farmers were deeply impressed with the courtesy and genuine hospitality of the southern farmer. Every one returned home more happy with his own surroundings but with a wider vision of people in general and agriculture in particular.

T.V.A. co-operators in Wood county were selected by the Committee on Agriculture and A.A.A. Each co-operator is keeping a complete record of his farm income and expenditures and will leave a check plot on each field where fertilizer is applied,

Fertilized test plots have been harvested in 1941 and the accompanying data shows the yields on each of the farms. Meetings have been held on most of the cooperator's farms during the summer just before or at the time grain was ready for harvesting. Checks to determine the growth of legume seeding will be made in 1942.

Samples of legumes as well as crops will be analyzed in the laboratory this winter to determine the phosphate content, potash and protein content of crops produced on soils well supplied with fertilizer, as compared to samples of crops from phosphate poor soils.

In the spring of 1941 sixteen farm boys asked to participate in demonstrations similar to that made by the T.V.A. co-operators, but on a one acre plot. Enough of the same kind of material was furnished these older boys to fertilize one acre of grain. Check plots one rod wide were left in each field. Samples were cut, threshed and the weights and yields computed the same as with the T.V.A. co-operators. Accompanying reports show that the average increase of 16.8 bushels of grain was obtained in the 16 demonstrations. An average increase of straw of 836# was obtained leaving a net profit of approximately \$4.75 per acre after the cost of the fertilizer had been taken out. The increased value of the hay in 1942 will be considerably more than the profit due to fertilizers on grain alone.

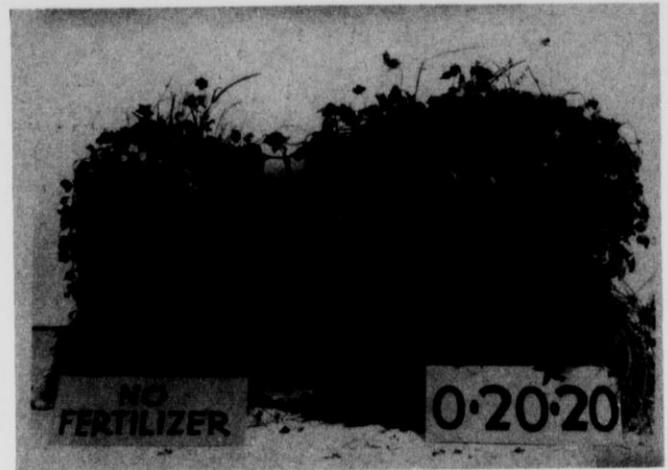
- Limestone and Limesludge -

Wood county farmers received credit for approximately 7,500 yards of limesludge and 7,107 tons of limestone under the A.A.A. Program. Considerably more material was used by farmers for which they did not obtain credit by the A.A.A. because they had exceeded their soil building allowance. Tests conducted by the University of Wisconsin at the Marshfield experiment station show that the use of limestone either in the form of lime flour, limestone or limesludge has the same result on crops, provided of course the material has the same calcium carbonate equivalent.

Farmers have been assisted in loading their limesludge at the Nekoosa pit by WPA. The Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company at Nekoosa has cooperated with farmers in the matter of making limesludge available at a reasonable cost. Due to changes in the plant operation of the paper company it is doubtful whether much sludge can be supplied in the future.



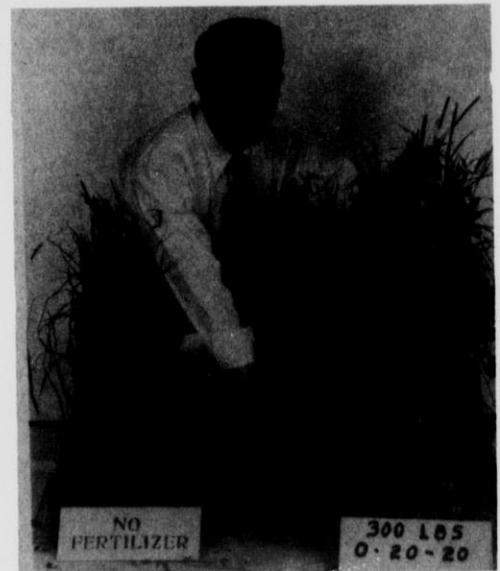
Nitrogen, phosphate and potash improved the quality and trebled the yield of timothy on the Peter N. Hansen farm, Rock town.



Yield of red clover was doubled on Wm. Gotz farm, Auburndale, due to 300 lbs. per acre of 0-20-20.

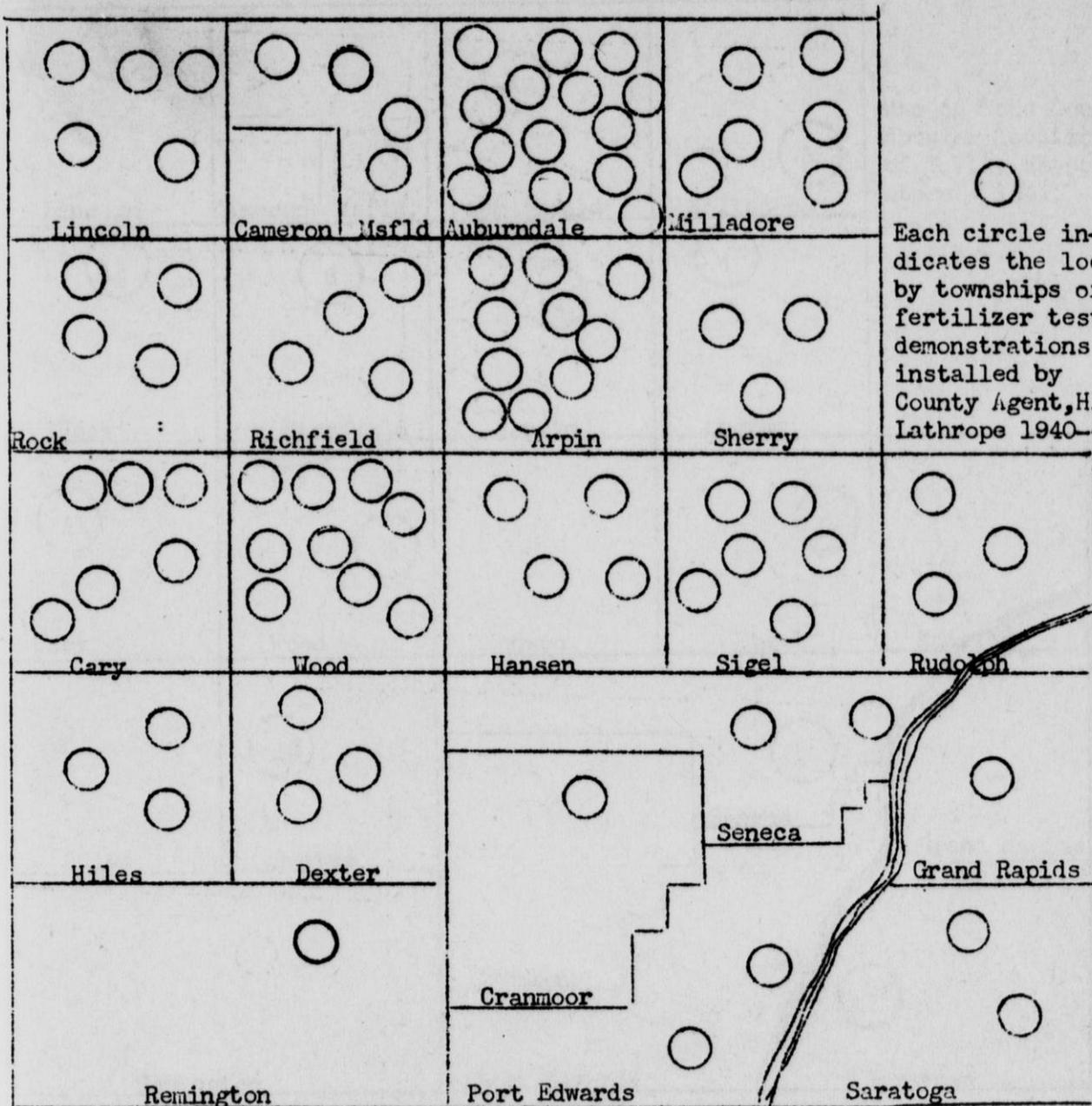


An average of sixty-four percent increase in green weight of red clover was obtained by 100 Wood county farm boys using 300 lbs. 0-20-20 as a top dressing on new seedings applied late July 1940.



Yield of red clover was doubled on Wm. Thrun farm, Rock town, when 0-20-20 was applied.

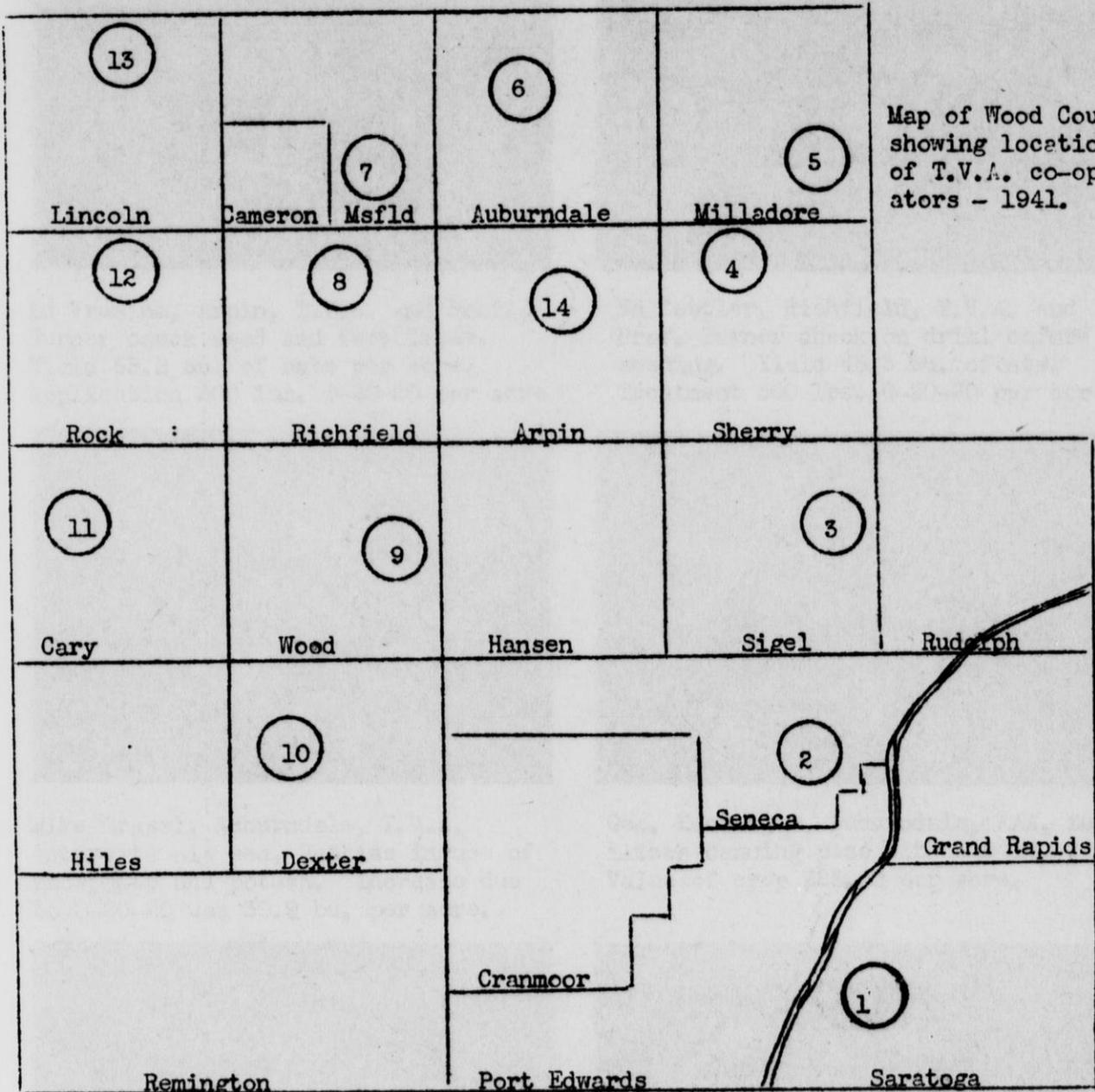
WOOD COUNTY



Co-operating Agencies:

- Tennessee Valley Authority
- Wisconsin College of Agriculture
- American Potash Institute
- National Fertilizer Association
- Wood County Smith, Hughes Instructors

WOOD COUNTY

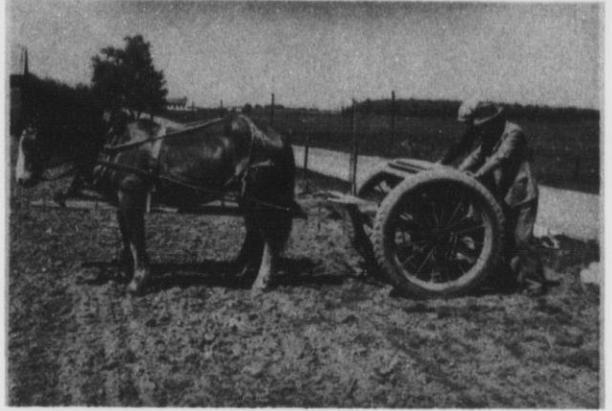


T.V.A. Co-operators.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Curtis Ross | 6. Mike Grassel | 11. Fred Meyer |
| 2. Len Jackson | 7. Ole Snortheim | 12. Leo Wellman |
| 3. Frank Tomczyk | 8. Ed Zettler | 13. Fred Hoefner |
| 4. Rudy Weinfurter | 9. George Dibble | 14. Ed Vruwink |
| 5. James Feit | 10. W. G. Heuer | |



Ed Vruwink, Arpin, T.V.A. and Prof. Turner check seed and fertilizer. Yield 53.8 bu. of oats per acre. Application 300 lbs. 0-20-20 per acre.



Ed Zettler, Richfield, T.V.A. and Prof. Turner check on drill before seeding. Yield 45.3 bu. of oats. Treatment 300 lbs. 0-20-20 per acre.



Mike Grassl, Auburndale, T.V.A. interests his son, Mathias in use of phosphate and potash. Increase due to 0-20-20 was 30.9 bu. per acre.



Geo. Kunderinger, Auburndale, AAA, fertilizes canning peas with 3-9-18. Value of crop \$25.00 per acre.



James Feit, Milladore, T.V.A. applies 0-20-20 to new seeding of clover.



Fred Meyer, Cary, T.V.A. applied 300 lbs. 0-20-20 per acre. Increased yield 24.9 bushels.



Frank Tomczyk, Sigel, T.V.A. purchased a new combination grain and fertilizer drill in order to apply phosphate and potash to his grain fields in an experiment conducted by himself, the county Extension Service, the Wis. College of Agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Mr. Tomczyk has been extremely courteous and generous in explaining and demonstrating his efficient farm practices.



Limestone applied on Ed Zettler, T.V.A. grain field, Richfield, before seeding.



Results of lime, phosphate and potash on the Zettler field.



Oats fertilized with 0-20-20 stood up better, and yielded 25.2 bu. per acre more than unfertilized oats for Leo Wellman.



Fred Meyer, T.V.A., Cary, found that oats fertilized with 0-20-20 yielded 24.9 bu. more than the unfertilized.

REPORTS OF TVA FERTILIZER TEST PLOTS WOOD COUNTY 1941

Fourteen cooperators were selected by the Agricultural Committee to demonstrate the use of phosphate and other fertilizers on a five-year basis. High analysis phosphate fertilizer was furnished by the Tennessee Valley Authority through the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Fifty percent of the potash necessary was furnished by the American Potash Institute. Soil samples were taken and tested and farm plans made by the County Agent. Rotations, seeding, crop varieties and other adjustments were made where necessary. Plots were harvested by County Agent, H. R. Lathrope and representatives from the Soil Department, College of Agriculture. Samples were threshed and weights computed by Professor C. J. Chapman and Forrest Turner, Soils and Crops Specialists, Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Total acreage from which check samples were taken and recorded was 238.6.

| Cooperator | Township | Acres | Letter | Kind of Grain | Fertilizer Treatment | | Yield Per Acre | | Increase | |
|---------------|----------|-------|--------|---------------|----------------------|---------|----------------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | Rate | Kind | Grain | Straw | Grain Over Check | Straw Over Check |
| Frank Tomczyk | Sigel | 4.0 | O | Oats | | Check | 38.8 | 2136 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 50.4 | 2184 | 11.6 | 48 |
| | | 8.0 | P | Oats | | Check | 40.6 | 1799 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 71.6 | 3193 | 31.0 | 1394 |
| | | 6.0 | Q | Oats | | Check | 27.8 | 1350 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 48.4 | 2856 | 20.6 | 1506 |
| | | 2.0 | C | Oats | | Check | 40.7 | 1504 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 43.0 | 1431 | 2.3 | - 173 |
| | | 2.0 | D | Wheat | | Check | 21.2 | 2221 | | |
| | | | | Wheat | 300 | 0-20-20 | 45.8 | 5110 | 24.6 | 2889 |
| | | 5.2 | F | Oats | | Check | 45.5 | 2074 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 75.7 | 3587 | 30.2 | 1513 |

| Cooperator | Township | Acres | Letter | Kind of Grain | Fertilizer Treatment | | Yield Per Acre | | Increase | |
|-----------------|----------|-------|--------|---------------|----------------------|---------|----------------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | Rate | Kind | Grain | Straw | Grain Over Check | Straw Over Check |
| Frank Tomczyk | Sigel | 7.0 | H | Oats | | Check | 51.0 | 2312 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 69.9 | 2225 | 18.9 | - 87 |
| | | 7.0 | T | Barley | | Check | 35.5 | 1376 | | |
| | | | | Barley | 300 | 0-20-20 | 39.0 | 1431 | 3.5 | 55 |
| Rudy Weinfurter | Sherry | 13.3 | A | #7 Oats | | Check | 65.4 | 3265 | | |
| | | | | #7 Oats | 150 | 0-45-0 | 66.5 | 3520 | 1.1 | 255 |
| | | | | #7 Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 69.6 | 3910 | 4.2 | 645 |
| | | 1.1 | C | Barley | | Check | 44.3 | 3230 | | |
| | | | | Barley | 150 | 0-45-0 | 41.3 | 3087 | -3.0 | -143 |
| | | | | Barley | 300 | 0-20-20 | 47.4 | 3466 | 3.1 | 236 |
| James Feit | Mill. | 4.1 | H | Oats | | Check | 32.0 | 1835 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 52.2 | 2680 | 20.2 | 845 |
| Mike Grassl | Aub. | 3.5 | C | Oats | | Check | 37.9 | 1854 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 200 | 0-20-20 | 34.0 | 1652 | -3.9 | -202 |
| | | 8.0 | D | Oats | | Check | 21.8 | 1058 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 100 | 0-45-0 | 54.3 | 2092 | 32.5 | 1034 |
| | | | | Oats | 200 | 0-20-20 | 52.7 | 2330 | 30.9 | 1272 |
| Ole Snortheim | Mshfd. | 7.0 | D | #7 Oats | | Check | 37.9 | 1865 | | |
| | | | | #7 Oats | 150 | 0-45-0 | 48.5 | 2118 | 10.6 | 253 |
| | | | | #7 Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 56.4 | 2782 | 18.5 | 917 |

| Cooperator | Township | Acres | Letter | Kind of Grain | Fertilizer Treatment | | Yield Per Acre | | Increase | |
|----------------|----------|-------|--------|---------------|----------------------|---------|----------------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | Rate | Kind | Grain | Straw | Grain Over Check | Straw Over Check |
| Ed. Zettler | Rich. | 16.0 | A-B | Oats | | Check | 25.5 | 1733 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 150 | 0-45-0 | 36.7 | 2570 | 11.2 | 837 |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 45.3 | 3363 | 19.8 | 1630 |
| | | 6.1 | H | Oats | | Check | 30.6 | 1182 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 41.9 | 1614 | 11.3 | 432 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| George Dibble | Wood | 20.5 | B | Oats | | Check | 35.2 | 1534 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 150 | 0-45-0 | 46.4 | 1780 | 11.2 | 246 |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 44.7 | 1927 | 9.5 | 393 |
| W. G. Heuer | Dexter. | 12.1 | A1 | #7 Oats | | Check | 37.3 | 1854 | | |
| | | | | #7 Oats | 150 | 0-45-0 | 44.2 | 2236 | 6.9 | 382 |
| | | | | #7 Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 53.0 | 2918 | 15.7 | 1064 |
| Fred Meyer | Cary | 12.5 | B | Oats | | Check | 26.0 | 1663 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 150 | 0-45-0 | 55.4 | 3473 | 29.4 | 1910 |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 50.9 | 2925 | 24.9 | 1262 |
| | | 13.0 | H | Oats | | Check | 33.7 | 3594 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 150 | 0-45-0 | 46.7 | 2834 | 13.0 | -760 |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 42.4 | 2790 | 8.7 | -804 |
| J. Leo Wellman | Lock | 18.0 | C | Oats | | Check | 13.8 | 1339 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 150 | 0-45-0 | 12.8 | 1460 | - 1.0 | 121 |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 19.4 | 1101 | 5.6 | -238 |

| Cooperator | Township | Acres | Letter | Kind of Grain | Fertilizer Treatment | | Yield Per Acre | | Increase | |
|----------------|----------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------|----------------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | Rate | Kind | Grain | Straw | Grain Over Check | Straw Over Check |
| J. Leo Wellman | Rock | 4.0 | H | Barley | | Check | 22.9 | 1284 | | |
| | | | | Barley | 300 | 0-20-20 | 38.3 | 2396 | 15.4 | 1112 |
| | | 22.0 | J | Oats | | Check | 28.6 | 1328 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 150 | 0-45-0 | 44.0 | 2221 | 15.4 | 893 |
| | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 53.8 | 3051 | 25.2 | 1723 | | |
| Fred Hoefner | Lin. | 13.0 | A1-A2 | Oats & Barley | | Check | 36.6 | 2550 | | |
| | | | | Oats & Barley | 150 | 0-45-0 | 52.1 | 2716 | 15.5 | 166 |
| | | | | Oats & Barley | 300 | 0-20-20 | 57.1 | 2929 | 20.5 | 379 |
| | | Bl-G | Oats & Barley | | Check | 29.7 | 1629 | | | |
| | | | Oats & Barley | 150 | 0-45-0 | 35.8 | 3951 | 6.1 | 2322 | |
| | | | Oats & Barley | 300 | 0-20-20 | 67.0 | 3675 | 37.3 | 2046 | |
| Ed. Vruwink | Arpin | | B-C | Oats | | Check | 44.0 | 2588 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 150 | 0-45-0 | 48.2 | 2826 | 4.2 | 238 |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 53.8 | 3558 | 9.8 | 970 |
| Curtis Ross | Sar. | (No Report) | | | | | | | | |
| Len Jackson | Seneca | 2.4 | H-I | Oats | | Check | 27.5 | 1707 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 51.6 | 2440 | 24.1 | 733 |

| Cooperator | Township | Acres | Letter | Kind of Grain | Fertilizer Treatment | | Yield Per Acre | | Increase | |
|-------------|----------|-------|--------|---------------|----------------------|---------|----------------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | Rate | Kind | Grain | Straw | Grain Over Check | Straw Over Check |
| Len Jackson | Seneca | 12.6 | S | Oats | | Check | 30.3 | 2054 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 150 | 0-45-0 | 45.8 | 2698 | 15.5 | 644 |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 50.0 | 2672 | 19.7 | 618 |
| | | 6.6 | W | Oats & Barley | | Check | 33.3 | 2502 | | |
| | | | | Oats & Barley | 150 | 0-45-0 | 39.9 | 2918 | 6.6 | 416 |
| | | | | Oats & Barley | 300 | 0-20-20 | 32.8 | 2330 | - .5 | -172 |
| | | 1.6 | MM | Oats | | Check | 14.5 | 708 | | |
| | | | | Oats | 300 | 0-20-20 | 26.1 | 1347 | 11.6 | 639 |

Summary Report

| | | | |
|--|---------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Weight of Straw fertilized with 0-45-0 | 42,500# | Yield of grain fertilized with 0-45-0 | 718.6 bu |
| Weight of Straw unfertilized | 33,786# | Yield of grain unfertilized | 543.4 bu |
| Increase yield of straw due to 0-45-0 fertilizer | 8,714# | Increase in grain yield due to 0-45-0 | 175.2 bu |

| | | | |
|---|---------|--|-----------|
| Weight of Straw fertilized with 0-20-20 | 79,873# | Yield of Grain fertilized with 0-20-20 | 1484.2 bu |
| Weight of Straw unfertilized | 57,128# | Yield of grain unfertilized | 1009.9 bu |
| Increase yield of straw due to 0-20-20 fertilizer | 22,645# | Increase in grain yield due to 0-20-20 | 474.3 bu |

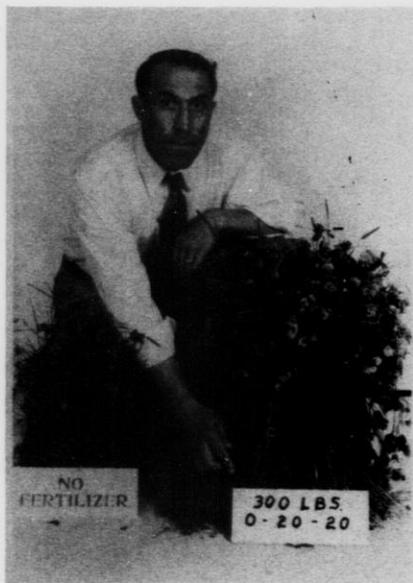
These TVA cooperators may be able to "make two blades grow where one grew before", but they are convinced that their purpose should be to get a larger yield from a smaller number of acres thereby conserving the soil so that they may leave it better than they found it.



Ed Zettler,
Richfield,
T.V.A. poses
with oats
unfertilized
and
fertilized.
Increase in
yield 19.8
bu. per acre.



Canada Thistle
looked like
frozen potato
vines on the
Anton Hilgart
farm, 3 days
after treating
with chlorate.



Residual
effects of
0-20-20.
Leo Wellman
increased the
yield of
clover more
than three
times.



Residual
effects of
0-20-20 on
Wm Wittenberg
farm increased
the yield of
sweet clover
five times.

CROPS AND WEEDS

More than 80% of Wood county farmers are using Hybrid corn of a 95 to 110 day maturity. Most farmers have used Hybrid corn with better success than they have obtained with open pollinated seed. Farmers like Hybrid corn better because they secure more ripened corn for ensilage than otherwise. Hybrid corn silage makes it possible for farmers to cut down the grain content of their dairy rations, because of the large percentage of ripened or matured corn.

In 1941 heavy crops of clover and alfalfa on many farms induced dairy men to put up considerable grass silage. Green clover and alfalfa provides a first class succulent forage, but has a low sugar content. It is necessary that sugar be supplied in the form of molasses or corn meal in order to promote the proper fermentation of the material. The demand for material on directions for putting up grass silage was heavier this year than for any previous year. Farmers are making provisions for supplementing their grass silage with grain concentrates.

- Canadian Thistle -

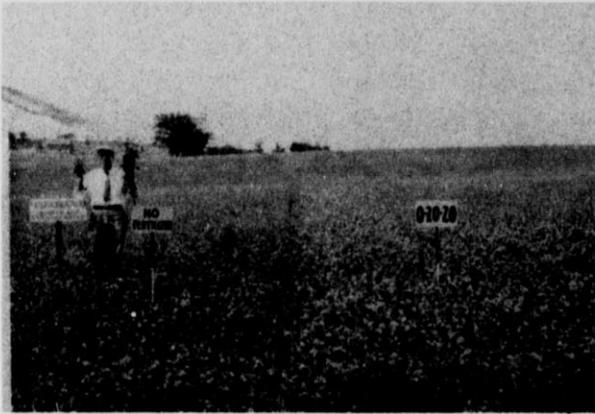
Canadian thistles have been successfully controlled with the use of sodium and/or calcium chlorate on farms in the town of Milladore, Auburndale and Arpin. Farmers have gotten best results where the plots were marked out clearly in the late summer or early fall and the chemical applied at the rate of 1 lb. per square rod just before freezing up time. This small application does not materially injure the soil the following year.

- Quack Grass -

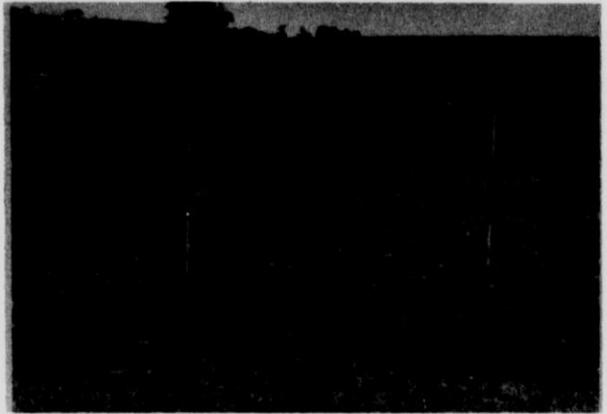
Quack grass is probably Wood county's worst weed enemy. Quack grass infestations cost many farmers from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre. Quack grass is most serious during springs with heavy rain fall which prevent farmers from cultivating their corn fields to prevent the Quack grass from getting a start. On the Anton Hilgart farm in the town of Auburndale nine acres of quack grass was controlled with cultural methods rather than with chemicals. The field was cultivated with a quack digger four times in the fall of 1940 and four times in the spring of 1941. Ninety-five percent of the quack on the nine-acre field was completely destroyed. Small plots of Quack grass have been controlled with the use of calcium or sodium chlorate applied at the rate of 1 lb. per square rod in the late fall. The number of Quack grass diggers or cultivators on Wood county farms have greatly increased during the year.

- Field Bindweed -
(Creeping Jenny)

Several new patches of field bindweed (creeping jenny) were discovered in 1941 in the town of Grand Rapids, Saratoga, Wood and in the City of Marshfield. Weed Commissioners have made a careful search of most of the farms where there were any reports of field bindweed (creeping jenny). All of the small plots reported to the county agent's office have been treated with chemicals supplied on a cooperative basis by the county. One large plot of approximately one acre still remains untreated in the town of Wood.



Residual results of phosphate and potash on clover, Wellman farm.



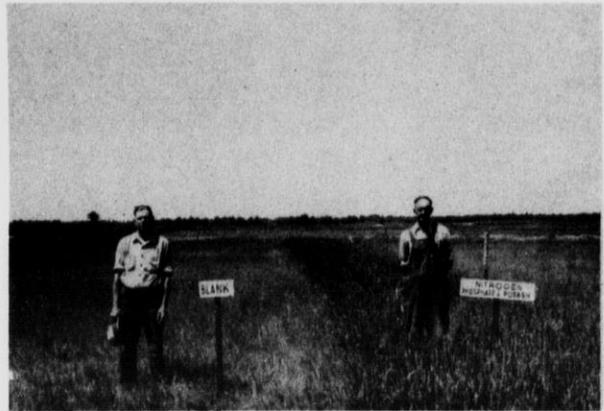
0-20-20 trebled the yield of clover on this farm in Rock town.



Wm Gots, Auburndale harvested 100% increase in clover where 0-20-20 was applied as a top dressing-spring of 1941.



Fred Hoefner, Lincoln, T.V.A. is proud of the residual results he obtained with the use of 0-20-20.



W. G. Heuer, Dexter, T.V.A. harvested seven times the hay where nitrogen, phosphate and potash were applied.

Farmers are rapidly becoming conscious of the seriousness of the field bindweed (creeping jenny) problem and farmers everywhere are watching their fields to be sure that no outbreaks occur. Most of the field bindweed (creeping jenny) has been brought in the county through the purchase of poultry feed.

Ways to prevent field bindweed (creeping jenny) from getting a start:

- (1) Sow nothing but tested seeds which are known to be free from weed seeds.
- (2) In infested areas prevent field bindweed (creeping jenny) from forming seed by cutting all plants in late June and repeating about every three weeks until frost.
- (3) Be sure that threshing machine and grain wagons are cleaned between jobs.
- (4) Make sure that farm machinery does not carry roots from one field to another.
- (5) Make sure that purchased material, such as hay, bedding and manure, etc. comes from farms known to be free from field bindweed (creeping jenny).

- Potato Fertilizer Brings Results -

A result demonstration was installed on the Claude Ewer farm, Hiles town on Rurals using potato fertilizer formula 3-9-18. The fertilizer was applied at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre. Four rows were planted without fertilizer and four rows with fertilizer. Rows were 42 inches apart, and five rods in length.

The yield on the unfertilized rows was 420 pounds and the fertilized rows yielded 488 pounds. An increase of 68 pounds of potatoes was secured on 1/32nd of an acre or 36 bushels per acre. At 50¢ per bushel the value of the increased yield is \$18.00. The cost of the fertilizer was \$6.00 leaving a profit of \$12.00 per acre. (Note): The total yield of potatoes on this plot was not normal because of heavy rains occurring immediately after planting time. Potatoes from the fertilized plots were slightly larger and more uniform than those from the unfertilized plot.

- Fertilizer Pays on Soybeans -

A result demonstration was installed on the Mike Zabawa farm, Sigel town, on Illini Soybeans. Mr. Zabawa used 200 lbs. of 0-20-20 fertilizer applied at right angles to the drilled soybean rows. Sample cuts were made in the field from both the fertilized and unfertilized plots. The soybeans fertilized with 200 lbs. of 0-20-20 weighed 6120 pounds per acre green weight. The soybeans where no fertilizer was applied weighed 3343 pounds per acre green weight. The increase in weight of the soybean hay was 2,777 pounds per acre. The beans were more mature and the protein content of the hay was considerably higher on the fertilized plot than on the unfertilized plot.

- Fertilizer on Corn -

A result demonstration was installed on the George Schmidt farm, Port Edwards township on 105 day Hybrid corn. One hundred pounds per acre of 3-12-12 fertilizer, costing \$1.90 increased the yield of corn 20 bushels over the check plot where no fertilizer was applied. The field was well manured but not limed, the soil was sandy loam. The use of the fertilizer brought Mr. Schmidt a profit of more than \$10.00 per acre after the cost of the fertilizer was deducted. The corn from the fertilized plot was more mature and had better keeping qualities.

- LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY -

- Dairy Cattle -

Wood county farmers own approximately 55,000 head of dairy cattle, of which 40,000 head are milk cows. The average production of butterfat is somewhat less than 200 pounds per cow. With present feed prices, overhead expenses and other items it is necessary that a cow produces more than 200 pounds of butterfat annually if she is to make a profit for her owner on most farms. More profitable production can be secured in several ways,

- (1) Disease Must Be Eliminated. Breeding difficulty with more than 20% of cattle is experienced by many farmers. Garget and mastitis still infests many herds. Twelve hundred herds have been tested for Bang's disease with more than 2500 reacting to the test and sold for slaughter. When cattle are free from Bang's disease breeding problems and sterility largely disappear.
- (2) Selection of Better or High Producing Cows. The cost of 100 pounds of milk from a cow producing 175 pounds of butterfat annually is two or three times as high as the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk from the cow producing 300 pounds of butterfat. A good operator with efficient feeding, good labor efficiency and reasonable overhead costs wastes considerable of his time operating a dairy herd with production less than 200 pounds of butterfat annually.
- (3) Use Only Sires That Have the Ability to Transmit Increased Production to Their Offspring. More than 80% of the sires used by Wood county farmers are of unknown ancestry. It takes several years of a farmers lifetime to "Prove" a bull. Many farmers using poor bulls are finding their herds of young cattle poorer than their dams.
- (4) The Wise Methods of Selection and Mating of Cattle. Time spent selecting the inheritance factors that will make for a good mating pays dairymen well. With better prices for farm products farmers will discontinue the practices of using bulls of nondescript character.

Cow Testing Association: The Wood county cow testing association is operating at full capacity with a field man testing and weighing the milk from each cow in each of 26 herds of cattle one day each month. Field man figures cost of feed and return from the butterfat from each cow. Members of the cow testing association are making sincere efforts to develop a high producing herd. The following men were awarded certificates by the National Dairy Association:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. P. Bean | 7. Mrs. V. A. Lee |
| 2. Merwin Blanchard | 8. Fred Meyer |
| 3. Roy Burhopp | 9. H. L. O'Bear |
| 4. Wm. Ehlert | 10. J. B. Ostermeyer |
| 5. Geo. Kieffer | 11. Peterson Brothers |
| 6. John Kieffer | 12. Gilbert Tomfchrde |
| | 13. Rudy Weinfurter |

Several of the herds have produced on an average of 400 pounds of butterfat per cow. A 30 cow herd producing 400 pounds of butterfat at 60¢ per pound will bring a dairy man \$7200 gross income annually. There is an opportunity for farmers to form many new cow testing associations.

Bang's Disease: Cows appraised at \$90 and bringing \$60.00 net on the market for beef will net the owner an additional \$20.00 indemnity, making a total payment of \$80.00 for a diseased cow. Under the voluntary testing plan each farmer is entitled to three complete clean tests and receives a certification certificate from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture when his herd is proved clean. The extension office assists farmers applying for voluntary Bang's tests.

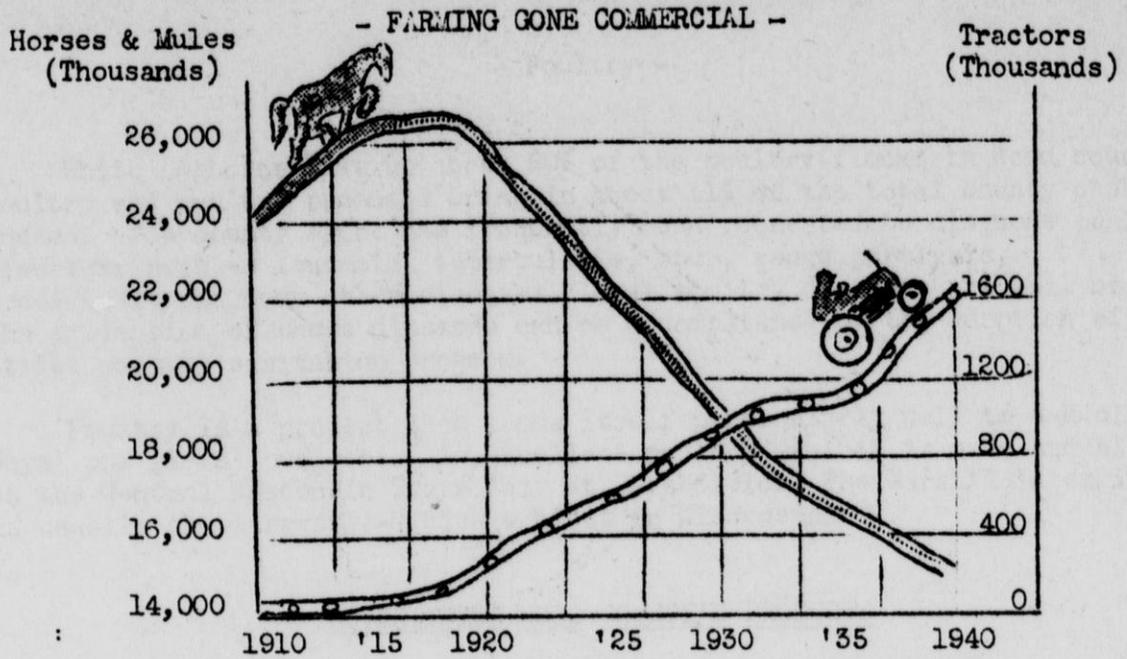
Bull Costs: Sixty dollars is the average annual cost of keeping a bull according to reports of several farmers. In a 15 cow herd this makes the average bull charge \$4.00 per cow. Several farmers are interested in organizing a cooperative breeding association for the purpose of securing the service of a better bull at a lower cost than that they are now paying for nondescript bulls. With a breeders cooperative one extra cow can be kept in place of the bull so that the bull charge per cow could be materially reduced. Any community in Wood county starting a cooperative breeding association will find cattle buyers seeking out the heifers from the outstanding sires.

Breeding Associations: The Wood County Holstein Freisian Association in cooperation with the county agent's office, sponsored a "Black and White" show, judged by Robert Geiger and R. W. Stumbo of Fort Atkinson. The judges reported that the show was the best of its kind held this year in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and North Dakota. Cows, heifers and bulls were judged on the Danish system. A purple ribbon was awarded to George Kieffer of Auburndale for his excellent cow. Guernsey, Brown Swiss, and Jersey breeders have organizations in the county which render valuable services to their membership.

- Horses -

The horse population is on the increase. Prices for farm horses have declined slightly, but farmers find it profitable to grow their own horsepower. Tractors are probably more expensive than horsepower on small farms and usually the herd of cattle has to support the tractor. There are 15 stallions serving Wood county. About 400 colts were foaled this year. This year at the Central Wisconsin State Fair at Marshfield, a horse pulling demonstration was conducted by the fair association. Farmers are interested in tandem hitch demonstrations and ways and means by which better horsepower can be developed.

Sleeping Sickness: Sleeping sickness (Encephalomyelitis) reoccurred in the county in 1941, but did not reach the epidemic stage. Several humans in Wisconsin have succumbed to this disease which affects horses primarily.



Number of tractors and horses and mules on farms, United States, January 1, 1910 - 1940

- Swine -

Forty-five hundred head of swine are kept by Wood county farmers. Because of the small number of hogs, there has been little or no disease. Most of the hog raising problems are confined to infestation of round worms, necro, thumps, etc. Many farmers find it profitable to raise their own meat supply and some for sale. Several farmers have sold more than \$1,000 worth of hogs this year.

Farm boys in 4-H club work have used swine as projects in many localities. An annual 4-H swine show is held each year at the Central Wisconsin State Fair at Marshfield. One 4-H club boy won \$225.00 this year in prize money on swine and sheep which he exhibited at local fairs.

- Sheep -

The sheep population of the county is confined to the well drained soil areas of the county. Many farmers can raise a few sheep as an additional source of income. 4-H club members have demonstrated that sheep can be raised at a profit. Sheep are generally infested with parasites. About the only problems that sheep owners have are docking, castrating lambs, and dipping to control parasites, also drenching.

An excellent sheep show is put on each year by 4-H club members at the Central Wisconsin State Fair at Marshfield

Much of the wool produced in the county has been sold through the Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Pool. Farmers are better satisfied to sell their wool on grade than to sell it as an ungraded product.

The county agent has given help and suggestions to most of the wool growers on the subject of cooperative marketing. Sheep producers are in need of better rams.

- Poultry -

White Leghorns make up about 80% of the poultry flocks in Wood county. Poultry and poultry products bring in about 11% of the total county cash income. The county agent has frequently been requested to diagnose poultry diseases, such as leucemia, tuberculosis, roup, range paralysis, coccidiosis and many other diseases. Most poultry diseases are soil borne. The prevention of these diseases can be accomplished by the adoption of a strict poultry sanitation program.

Poultry is a project that lends itself particularly well to 4-H club boys' and girls' projects. An excellent poultry exhibit is made annually at the Central Wisconsin State Fair at Marshfield. The Marshfield exhibit is usually the largest 4-H club exhibit in Wisconsin.

ADVERTISING WOOD COUNTY'S PRODUCTS

Cranberries and cheese have been designated by the committee on advertising to receive major promotional work. More than 1200 gift packs were prepared and sold by the Wood County Agricultural Products Inc. (Co-op.) during the last holiday season.

The best cheese was secured and placed in the gift pack along with the best flavored and longest keeping cranberries. The entire lot of fancy Howes produced in the county was purchased by the cooperative and packed in attractive gift boxes with the nation's finest cheese. Order for gift packs were received from business concerns and individuals in Wood county as well as elsewhere in the U. S. A. Gift packs were sent to practically all sections of the United States and many foreign countries.

The organization operates without capital structure and became successful only through the goodwill of hundreds of Wood county citizens who supported the idea.

Excellent comments have been received from hundreds of friends to whom gift packs were sent.

The purpose of producing this gift pack was to draw attention to the county's excellent cheese and cranberries and to show the need and demand for a fine quality cheese.

The Board of Directors of the organization is as follows:

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

- Milk Campaign -

In March questionnaires were sent to each of Wood county's 93 rural schools asking for information regarding the consumption of milk by rural school children. The results of the questionnaire showed that 60% of the rural school pupils were not drinking as much as four glasses of milk daily.

With the support of the Department of Agriculture a campaign to increase the consumption of milk was set up. An essay contest for all pupils between the fifth and eighth grade was established. A free sight-seeing trip to Madison was awarded one pupil in each school in the county on the basis of the best essay entitled "Why I Like to Drink Milk." Pupils became eligible to write the essay only after they had drunk four glasses of milk daily for 21 days. Ninety-three rural schools responded with more than 1500 essays and milk charts. The essays were judged by a committee and a winner selected from each school. Each of 3500 pupils cooperating were given a "Drink More Milk" button. On May 3rd the pupils from the northern part of the county met at Arpin and those from the southern part met at Wisconsin Rapids at 7:00 A.M. and were transported in two large busses to and from Madison. The Madison trip included a stop at the State Capitol, the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and a spring practice football game at Camp Randall and many other points of interest.

Results of the Campaign: Thirty-five hundred rural boys and girls cooperated in the milk drinking campaign. Reports from those participating indicated that they enjoyed the contest. Health authorities cooperating in the contest found a more healthful rural school population as a result of the three weeks milk drinking campaign. Parents of the rural pupils participating have reported to the county extension office that the milk drinking habit has become permanent with a large majority of the pupils. With an almost unlimited supply of milk available it is essential that more milk should be drunk by rural school pupils if we are to have a healthful rural population. The entire annual production of 500 cows is necessary to supply the milk necessary for the 3500 rural and graded school pupils.

Attractive literature on the value of milk in the diet was supplied all rural schools in the county so that pupils writing the essays would have an opportunity to secure up-to-date information on the food value of milk for their essays.

Cooperating in the campaign were the following: County Superintendent S. G. Corey, and supervising teachers, Nora LeRoux and Clara Farrell, and County Nurse, Bernice Johnson, Home and Club Agent, Cecelia M. Shestock, and the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Madison. The entire cost of the contest and campaign was borne by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

The county agent has assisted the Wisconsin Dairy Industry Association in securing members from several of the dairy plants operating in Wood county. More than 60% of the milk was signed up for the Wisconsin Dairy Industries Advertising Campaign.

Petitions protesting Oleo standards were mailed to 120 farmers. Wood county Farm leaders returned the petitions within five days time bearing more than 2500 signers. Petitions were assembled and delivered to Mr.



Ninety three "Milk Champs", one from each rural and graded school were taken to Madison, June 3rd, 1941, as a reward for writing the best essay on "Why I Like to Drink Milk". Milk champs are seen on the steps to the Wisconsin State Capitol, drinking a toast to Wood county's Milk for Health.

Ed Vruwink and Mr. Ed Zettler, members of the agricultural committee. The Wood county petitions were delivered to Mr. Ralph Ammon, director of Agriculture for Wisconsin at a meeting of dairymen of four states at LaCrosse on August 31st by Mr. Zettler and Mr. Vruwink in person. Petitions protested the new standards of oelo rather than oleo itself.

- The Quality Milk Program -

On authorization by the committee on Agriculture the county agent contacted Mr. L. G. Kuening, Chief of the Dairy Division, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, for assistance in setting up a quality milk program in Wood county. A plan of procedure was set up which involved local leadership.

A meeting of plant operators in the county was called at Arpin at 4:00 P.M. November 5th which was attended by all but three of the operators in the county. On the same evening representative farmers from each factory were called in to a meeting at the Richfield Town Hall. One hundred fifty farmers attended and enthusiastically and unanimously endorsed the quality program for the county.

Local leaders were selected by town chairman and contacted by a representative of the Department of Agriculture, so that they might be thoroughly instructed regarding the attendance at the meeting on the evening of November 13th. Seventy leaders were trained to conduct a meeting in each of the 70 school districts in townships 23, 24 and 25.

The program for quality milk improvement is based on methods of producing clean milk rather than on equipment. No farmer has been asked to make any outlay of cash. Each farmers attention has been called to the "Little Changes" about his dairy set-up which, if accomplished would enable him to produce a better quality of milk. Plant operators are cooperating with the program by furnishing each of their patrons with sediment test pads every two weeks. Methylene blue tests are being made by plant operators and reports given their patrons at least every two weeks. As soon as the program gets under way the sediment and methylene blue tests will be made once a month rather than every two weeks.

Quality must be improved in Wood county for several reasons:

1. To meet competition from other states, retain Wisconsin's dairy supremacy, and hold its present outlets.
2. To retain the premium paid for Wisconsin products.
3. To back up Wisconsin's promotional campaign with uniformly high quality products.
4. To keep in step with the national quality program.
5. To avoid the losses caused by a few persons' carelessness.

CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY

- Acre Demonstrations and Shelterbelts -

Three hundred and ninety-six thousand trees were planted by Wood county farmers and 4-H club members for acre demonstrations and shelterbelts in 1940. One hundred forty six thousand trees were used for acre demonstrations alone. This is the largest number of trees used by any county in Wisconsin for this purpose. Splendid examples of these demonstrations can be found in almost every township in Wood county. Two hundred and ten thousand were planted for shelterbelts by farmers in Port Edwards, Cranmoor, Dexter, Grand Rapids, Seneca, Saratoga, Remington and Hiles.

Shelterbelts consisting of three or more rows of trees were planted usually north and south across forties to protect the soils from wind erosion.

"Living Snow Fences" have been planted along some town roads in the county to keep snow out of the highway in the winter. "Living Snow Fences" materially reduce the cost of snow removal and add beauty to the highway. These "Living Snow Fences", acre demonstrations and shelterbelts are growing into merchantable timber and are the property of the farmers planting them.

- School Forests -

Three school forests have been established, two of which are county school forests and are under the county superintendent of schools. The Babcock 4-H school forest is the largest with 160 acres. More than 20,000 trees have been planted in this school forest by the Babcock Junior Forest 4-H Ranger organization. The county agent has assisted the schools in northern and southern part of the county in making their plantings, selecting of trees and in the educational work.

- Zoning -

The county zoning ordinance has been amended several times since its original adoption and steps are being taken by several towns to amend the ordinance this year. One isolated settler has been listed for purchase in an area where county expense will be reduced when the settler leaves.

Purchase of isolated settlers is made by the Soil Conservation Service. Zoning gives town boards and local people the power and authority to control the settlements on non-agricultural land. A complete list of non-conforming uses of land in zoned areas must be kept up-to-date if the ordinance is to render the maximum service.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Grasshoppers -

In 1941 grasshoppers were a problem on only a few farms. The outbreak was not serious enough to warrant adoption of control measures on only two farms. Cold wet weather in the early summer delayed the grasshopper hatch. Late hatching prevented the hoppers doing much damage to crops except new seedings of clover and alfalfa. An abundance of vegetation supplied the hoppers with plenty food so that slight damage was done to farm crops.

- Rat Control -

The rat population is on the increase and more farmers are reporting problems with rats than in the past few years. Many farmers are preparing their own "bait", and are keeping their rats under control, following the county wide demonstration which was conducted in 1936.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

REA has been endeavoring to set up a cooperative in the towns of Rock, Richfield, Cary, Wood, Hiles, Dexter, Remington and Hansen. One hundred fifty signers were secured for the organization by local leaders who spent considerable time and effort in securing memberships.

Because of the small number of signers per mile the organization decided that it was best to hook up with a larger REA, rather than attempt to build their own line and finance their own set-up. The incorporators have had the efficient services of George Kunding, Coordinator, and T. W. Brazeau as attorney.

The area and memberships has been divided between the Oakdale REA and Greenwood REA, so that Oakdale received all the memberships in Hiles, Dexter, Remington, Hansen and Seneca and the east one-half of the town of Wood. The Greenwood association received all the memberships in the town of Rock, Cary, Richfield and the west one-half of Wood.

Present reports indicate that the Oakdale cooperative has secured a sufficient number of signers to make it feasible to proceed with the building of a line. Maps have been filed by both organizations with the Wisconsin Public Utility at Madison. The Oakdale organization has already received its allotment from the National REA. Plans are under way to assist the Greenwood REA to secure a sufficient number of signers in its own territory.



Farm boys and their dad's get pointers on raising and grading veal calves.



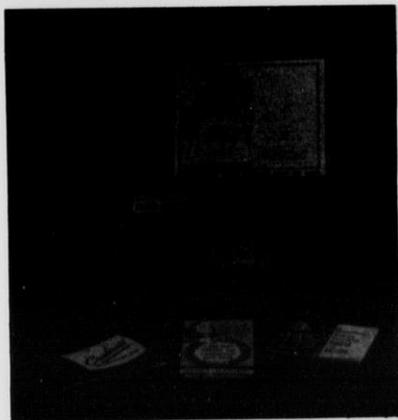
Two hundred fifty farmers witnessed a hoof trimming demonstration at Marshfield Fair Grounds.



Babcock Jr. Forest Rangers plant trees in their school forest assisted by Ranger Mac., Supt. Corey and the Extension Service.



Making "grass silage" on Wm. Jackson, T.V.A. farm, Seneca.



25,000 people enjoyed the Nation's finest cheese and cranberries sent as Christmas gifts from Wood county.



Quack Grass, Wood county's worst weed has been completely controlled on the Anton Hilgart farm, Auburndale by the use of a "Quack Digger."

NATIONAL DEFENSE

- Aluminum -

The county agent was made chairman of the Wood county National Defense Scrap Aluminum collection campaign. Township chairman, City Council officials, representative of Service Clubs, Church Organizations, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts and 4-H Club Leaders were called in to two regional meetings after the county had been divided into two areas. These leaders were informed of the need for the collection of scrap aluminum. Plans were made for the collection of the material by districts and more than 500 local leaders began a house to house canvass for the material. Citizens of the county responded in an "all out" and whole hearted way. More than 7,000 pounds of scrap aluminum was collected in two bins, one located at Marshfield and the other at Wisconsin Rapids. Collection bins were guarded night and day. At the end of the drive, the scrap aluminum was trucked to Wausau by Wood County Welfare trucks where the material was deposited and taken charge of by the Mayor of Wausau. The scrap aluminum was sorted and shipped to a smelter who paid for the material directly to Mayor LaGuardia, chairman of the National Committee for Defense.

- Food For Defense -

The county agent has been made a member of the Wood county Defense Council for Agriculture. During August and September the main duties of the Defense Council were to secure information and make reports on conditions to the state committee.

In October, the entire defense committee attended one of five district meetings held for the purpose of explaining the county goals for production in 1942. Wood county's allotment or goal for milk amounts to a 25,000,000 pound increase. The increase in pork production asked for is 2,000 - 180 pound hogs. An additional 1,000,000 eggs have been asked for in 1942.

Wood county farmers and poultrymen have the necessary number of hens to produce the additional eggs asked for. It will require better feeding, better care and better management for the poultry flock if the new production goal is to be realized.

There are sufficient hogs on farms in Wood county at the present time to successfully meet the 1942 production goal, unless they are sold out of the county before maturity.

The increased dairy production asked for will be much more difficult for Wood county to meet than will be the increased pork and egg production. Obviously the number of cows cannot be increased only slightly. The increased production will have to come through better feeding, better care and better management.

A program for local discussion of the problems ahead was set up. A launching meeting was held at Arpin, October 13th which was attended by leading dairymen and members of the several action agencies functioning in the county. Ninety-five leaders answered the invitation and attended. The program was explained and after some discussion it was unanimously and enthusiastically approved by those present. Town chairman, AAA committeemen and school clerks nominated local leaders for each of the

93 school districts in the county. These local leaders were called in to a leadership training meeting on the evening of October 17th. Two hundred twelve responded to the call. These leaders were trained in the methods of conducting meetings in their local school houses. Complete and detailed information on the technical problems of increased production was given each of the leaders selected to call the meeting to order in their local school house on the evening of October 24th. The October 24th meetings were advertised by letters, by the press, by radio and by hand bills carried home to parents by 3500 rural school children.

These 93 rural school house meetings were held on schedule. Reports of attendance were made out and sent to the county agent's office immediately after the meetings. The following is a summary of 88 reports.

| | |
|--|------|
| 1. Approximate number of farmers in the school districts covered | 2200 |
| 2. Number of farm families represented at the meetings | 1320 |
| 3. Total attendance at meetings | 2508 |
| Average attendance | 28 |

Average Leaders Comments.

1. How did the meeting go over? Ans.: Good- plenty of discussion.
2. Attitude of farmers present? Ans. : Good-interested-enthusiastic.
3. Was there a definite interest in better feeding practices? Ans.: Yes.
4. What more could you suggest be done? Ans.: Use increased income to pay debts. Conduct evening schools; Send information to farmers on balanced feeding. Release some corn and wheat from storage. Start a quality improvement program for milk. Assist some farmers in securing loans for feed. Send farmers feeding suggestions once a month during the winter.

The 93 school house meetings, the stories in the press, the leaders and the radio talks serve to arouse the interest of Wood county farmers in the added market for at least \$600,000.00 in 1942. This increased income can mean about \$200.00 per farm on the average. The program is one that appeals to every farmer. He now has a market for all the goods that he can produce next year and at a better price. The meetings on the 24th of October did not end but merely began a new program for hundreds of Wood county farmers. In the past farmers have received too low a price for milk and pork and eggs to allow for much enthusiasm or much planning. If the price index remains favorable and weather conditions are normal, 1942 will be the biggest and best year ever experienced by farmers in Wood county.

Immediately following the school house meetings on October 24th, 60 AAA committee men began contacting farmers in their township. The 1941 production of milk, of eggs, of pork, and of calves sold was asked of each farmer. The purpose of these questions was to find out the amount of farm goods being produced this year. Farmers were also asked to estimate their 1942 production of these same commodities. These figures and estimates were tabulated on the 1942 Farm Defense Plan for each farmer. These figures have been listed and totaled for each township and for the entire county and will be forwarded to the state AAA office late in November. The figures showing an anticipated increase in production must not be merely figures showing the enthusiasm of the farmer or the AAA committeemen. The figures must be backed up by sound dairy management, good feeding, good care and good management of the dairy herds and flocks. If the production goals

asked for are to be reached in 1942 it will mean that Wood county farmers will have to do the best job of farmers that they have ever done. The production increase will have to come from the poorer producing herds and flocks rather than from those with high producing records. The owner or manager of a poor producing herd will have to adopt many of the sound, efficient and economical practices of the successful dairymen who have been proving them sound for the past 25 years.

The county agent, through the mediums of the press, the radio and in meetings has cautioned farmers not to plunge into debt and not to launch out too far with only one year of pegged prices in sight. We have urged farmers to buy feed only when it could be bought and paid for out of the increased returns that it will bring in the next 15 months.

FARM LABOR

Due to high wages being paid in industries throughout the county as well as in nearby cities, many farm boys have secured employment in factories. A large number of boys have entered the army, navy or marine corps through enlistments or selective service.

The county agent has furnished the selective service boards with information regarding several young men who were badly needed at home on the farm.

The county agent has served on the county Farm Labor Committee in cooperation with the State Employment Office and Agricultural Committee and the Director of Welfare. Many farmers have had to purchase machinery and labor saving devices to take the place of farm help.

EQUIPMENT

Many farmers will experience difficulty in 1942 in securing parts for machinery and other items necessary to carry out the farm practices made necessary by the added production of 25,000,000 pounds of milk, 2,000 more hogs and an additional 9,000 dozen of eggs in 1942.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

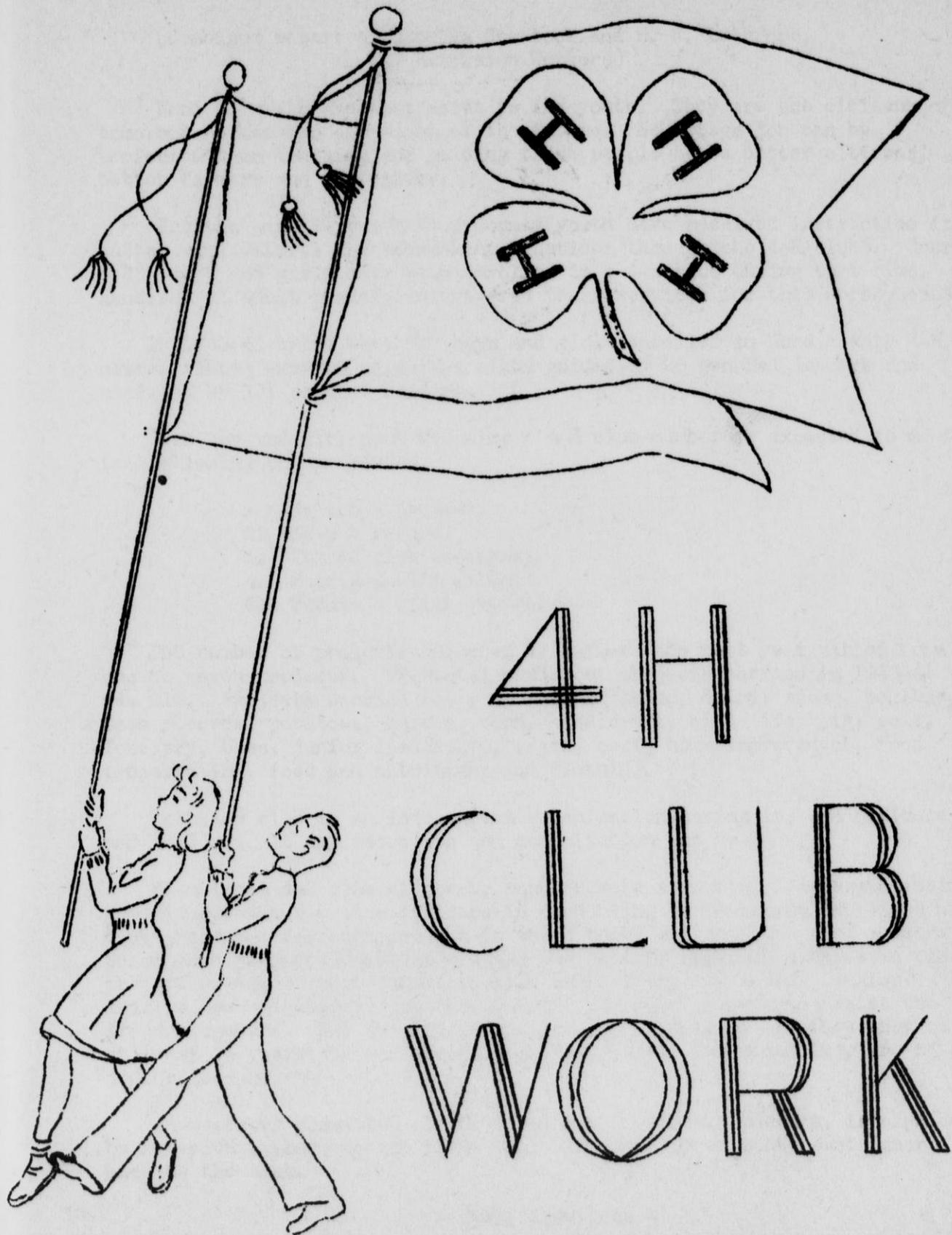
| | |
|--|--------|
| Days in Office | 123 |
| Days in Field. | 119 |
| Days in Attendance at Meetings Outside of County . . | 37½ |
| Miles Traveled | 18,861 |
| Days Vacation. | 16½ |
| Days Sick Leave. | 0 |
| Days Devoted to A.A.A. Work. | 10 |
| Number of Farms or Homes Visited this Year | 398 |
| Number of Office Calls and Interviews. | 3684 |
| Number of Telephone Calls. | 3505 |
| Number of Individual Letters Written | 6554 |
| Number of Bulletins Distributed. | 6176 |
| Days of Specialist's Help in County. | 49 |
| Number of Different Circular Letters Issued. | 189 |
| Number of Meetings Held. | 169 |
| Number in Attendance | 20,698 |
| Number of Events at Which Exhibits Were Made | 2 |
| Training Meetings Held for Local Leaders | 10 |
| Number in Attendance | 861 |

Specialists and Others Assisting in Wood County Agricultural Extension Program

Stumbe, R. W.
 Lee, Blanche L.
 Hall, I. F.
 Chapman, C. J.
 Nusbaum, David
 Green, Jos.
 Fischer, R. E.
 Zeasman, O. R.
 Walton, Ike
 Hale, Wealthy
 T. E. Thoreson

Turner, F. H.
 Mucks, Arlie
 Collentine, A. O.
 Landess, W. M.
 Lacey, James
 Geiger, Robert
 Briggs, Geo.
 Borner, Fred
 Heizer, E.E.
 Follett, A. O.

Burcalow, F. V.
 Werner, Geo.
 Jorgenson, Emil
 Holden, E. D.
 Annin, Gerald E.
 Cavanaugh, J.
 McNeel, W.
 Steidl, Ray
 Jonas, Clara
 Kolb, Mrs. Marie Kellogg



TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF 4-H CLUB WORK
IN WOOD COUNTY 1940-1941

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

Wood County's greatest asset is its youth. They are the citizens of tomorrow — the men and women of the future. No better job can be performed than training and guiding these people to be better citizens, better farmers and homemakers.

For the past 21 years Wood County youth have received instruction in better agricultural and homemaking practices through the 4-H clubs. Over 3,200 boys and girls have been enrolled in a 4-H club during that time. Hundreds of adult leaders volunteered their services for this worthy cause.

In 1940-41 there were 597 boys and girls enrolled in Wood county 4-H clubs. There were 26 organized clubs guided by 26 general leaders and assisted by 101 project leaders.

Each boy and girl upon becoming a 4-H club member is expected to meet the following requirements:

1. Select a project.
2. Keep a record.
3. Attend club meetings.
4. Make a public exhibit.
5. Submit a final report.

The number of projects selected by members the past year varied from one to seven projects. The total number of projects carried in 1940-41 was 912. Projects carried the past year included, dairy, sheep, poultry, farm records, potatoes, garden, corn, handicraft, wild life, pig, colt, forestry, bees, junior leadership, grain, beef, home improvement, food preservation, food and nutrition, and clothing.

Each 4-H club is an independent organization having its own officers and leaders. It may adopt its own constitution and by-laws.

Each local 4-H club elects by popular vote a general leader who assists and directs the 4-H club officers in conducting their general meetings and club program. For each project in which there are at least five members enrolled a project leader is elected who assists the club members in their project meetings which should be held about every two weeks. Junior leaders are selected by the club members for each project to assist the project leaders. The qualifications for junior leaders are that they be at least 15 years old and enrolled in the project for which they are to be junior leader.

An advisory committee of three adults, preferably parents, is elected by the club members to act in an advisory capacity on matters of importance to the club.

- State Club Week -

Fifty-one Wood county 4-H club boys and girls attended State Club Week in Madison in 1941. Each club was allowed to send two delegates — each

delegate receiving transportation and part of their expenses paid. The delegates were required to be at least fifteen years of age and elected by the club members. Each delegate was expected to send a written report to the county extension agent and give an oral report to the club members at a general club meetings. The following club members attended club week June 18th to June 21st, 1941.

Arpin Club: Pearl Fry, Tillie Elmer, Erwin Suelke, Ivan Fry.

Ebbe: Marjorie Rayhorn, Ruth Winkert.

Green Elm: Merrill Iverson.

Hewitt: Teresa Heints, Hattie Strupp.

Lindsey: Virginia Bentz, Lucille Bredeman.

Lynn Creek: Garnetta Fitz, Richard McLean.

Maple Grove: Lucille Reed.

Mara-Wood: Barbara Crocker.

Marshfield Center: Philip See, Gertrude See, Jeanne Nelson, Patricia Nelsor Gordon Kloke, Evelyn Wunrow.

Mill Creek: Donald Bump, Linus Ruffing, Willard Ekvall, Phyllis Kolstad, Wallace Ekvall.

Nasonville: Lois Dix, Jeanne Carruthers.

Pearl: June Jinsky, June Brundidge, Irene Jinsky, Billy Safford, Douglas Rude, Dorothy Rude.

Richfield: Shirley Dix, Laura Fjelstad, Raymond Dix, Francis Plank, Jr.

St. Mary's: Delores Engeldinger.

Seneca Sigel: Mrs. Arthur Keding, Ethel Trickle.

Shady Nook: Jerome Curtin, Ray Pleckham.

Vesper: Joan Klawitter, Fay Jean Klawitter, Joyce Tempas, Lila Bean, Bob Clark.

Wazeecha: Grace Fairbert.

Wittenberg: Donald Larson, Lois Eglund.

- Music and Dramatics -

Drama: Any 4-H club that is interested in dramatics can put on a one-act play. A list of one-act plays suitable for 4-H club production is given to each general leader at the beginning of the club program. The cast is selected from the 4-H club membership with adult leaders taking part if necessary. A 4-H drama festival was held in Arpin at the

Community Hall for all country clubs who wished to take part. Marshfield Central, Richfield, Vesper and Arpin clubs prepared plays. Circumstances prevented several of the casts from presenting their play. The Arpin play group and director were awarded the trip to State Club Week. They attended the State 4-H Drama Festival.

Music: Singing is an important phase in the 4-H club recreational program. Every club member should know all of the National 4-H club songs. In addition to the club songs the state 4-H club department selects a group of songs which club members should be able to sing. At the drama and music festival held at the Arpin Community Hall, the Marshfield Central and Vesper clubs participated. The following people were selected to sing in the chorus, under Professor Gordon's direction at State Club Week in Madison:-

Philp See, Gertrude See, Jeanne Nelson, Patricia Nelson, Joan Klawitter and Fay Jean Klawitter.

Any club member attending club week who knew the required songs could sing in the chorus. Gordon Kloke, Marshfield Central club and several other club members participated.

At tryouts held during club week by Professor Gordon and his assistants the following Wood county 4-H club members were selected to sing in the State chorus at the State Fair in Milwaukee:

Jeanne Nelson, Patricia Nelson, Gertrude See, Evelyn Wunrow, and Gordon Kloke.

- Contests -

The Junior State Fair contest was held at the Arpin Community Hall on Thursday, July 31st. It was sponsored by the Wood County Junior State Fair Committee composed of H. R. Lathrope, County Agent, Chairman, Stanton Mead Boy Scouts Vice Chairman, Kathryn Gill, Vocational Home Economics, Secretary, Harry Nelson, Cecelia Shestock, Matt Kelly, Mrs. R. H. Eiche, Mrs. W. C. Christiansen and Steve McDonald, Wm. Waterman, Geo. Gresch, and Kenneth Heidman. This committee selected the judges and made the rules governing the contests held at Arpin. They also certified to the qualifications of all exhibitors and contestants from Wood County who exhibited or competed in any contest at the State Fair at Milwaukee.

The following 4-H club members were named the winners in the various contests and were selected to compete in the contests at the State Fair.

Joyce Tenpas, and Lila Bean, demonstration on Dairy Foods.
Dorothy Smith and Luella Dieringer, Judging Clothing.
Crystal Yoder and Alice Fleischman, Judging Canning.
Delores Engeldinger and Geraldine Bairel, Judging Food and nutrition.
Gordon Doherty and Dorothy Rokus, Judging Dairy Products.
Alois Kraus, Judging Dairy Cattle.
Donald Bump, Judging Livestock.
Earl Hamann, Judging Crops.

Lila Bean of Vesper Club was awarded a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in December, 1941 as an outstanding foods and nutrition club member in the state.

Health: Philip See, Marshfield Central club and Virginia O'Brien,



Marjorie Hilgart, Auburndale, Wood county's dairy queen.



Virginia O'Brien, Auburndale, Wood county's healthiest girl.



Phillip See, Lincoln, Wood county's healthiest boy.

Auburndale club were selected from a large group of 4-H club members to represent Wood County in the State Health Contest at the State Fair.

Dairy Queen: Wood County selected its fifth Dairy Queen at the Junior State contests at Arpin. The contest was open to any farm girl over 16 years of age. Miss Marjorie Hilgart of Auburndale was selected from a large group of girls. She attended the State Fair at Milwaukee and participated in the Dairy Day activities. Queen Marjorie was crowned Wood County's Dairy Queen at the evening grand stand show of Dairy Day at the Central Wisconsin State Fair at Marshfield by Mr. Ed. Zettler of Marshfield.

- Dairy Food and Dairy Production Demonstration Contest -

A district dairy food and dairy production demonstration contest was held at Black River Falls on Wednesday, July 23rd.

Jeanne Nelson, Marshfield Central gave a dairy food demonstration on Tapioca Cream Desserts. Joyce Tenpas and Lila Bean, Vesper, demonstrated on a Dairy Food Luncheon and Pearl Fry, Arpin, demonstrated on Cleaning Dairy Utensils.

Joyce Tenpas and Lila Bean placed second in the district contest for team demonstration.

Style Show: The style show held at the Junior State Fair Contests at Arpin represented a lot of fine work in the clothing project the past year. There were over 60 girls that participated — the largest group being in the wash dress class. Luella Dieringer represented Wood County in the State Style Revue at Milwaukee. Many members also participated in the Style Revue at the Central Wisconsin State Fair.

- Central Wisconsin State Fair -

Over 5,000 exhibits including livestock, garden truck, clothing, food, canning and handicraft projects were exhibited at the Central Wisconsin State Fair at Marshfield. More than \$2100.00 in prizes was won by 4-H club members as a result of their excellent project and skill in workmanship. The increased space in the 4-H club building was used to good advantage and the exhibits were displayed to much better advantage.

- Service to 4-H Clubs -

Each of the 26 4-H clubs was visited by the County Agent or Club Agent upon request of the general leader for the purpose of giving help and assistance to the club members. Either the county or club agent was present at the organization meeting of each club. Movies and project helps were shown to many of the clubs at their general meetings. Assistance to club members, and project leaders was given at project meetings. A leaders banquet and conference were held at the beginning and at the close of the club year. Instruction and recognition is given to leaders at the time.

A judging school for club members enrolled in livestock projects, crops and food and nutrition was held at the Marshfield Experiment Farm in July.

Transportation to and from Madison was provided for all club members who attended state club week in June. All judges and contest participants at the State Fair were provided transportation by the county extension office.

Trees for club members enrolled in the forestry project were furnished free through the county extension office by the Wisconsin Conservation Commission.

All calves of 4-H club members were tested for Bang's disease by a private veterinarian, the cost of which was borne by the county extension office.

- Achievement Day -

Achievement Day terminates the 4-H club activities for the summer months. Club members must submit their record books and complete all their project requirements in all projects before they can be achievement members. The books are checked and upon the leaders recommendation the club members, if deserving, receive an achievement pin. Over 800 club members, leaders and parents attended the program at the Adler Theatre in Marshfield on November 1st.

Special honors and recognition are given to outstanding club members, and to good club secretaries. Those club members who have reached the age of 21 years receive special recognition of successful achievement. The 1941 4H Achievement Day program was made possible by the co-operation of the Marshfield Commercial Club and the management of the Adler Theatre.

4H clubs in Wood county have enjoyed the whole hearted support and co-operation of every civic and service club in the county. Members in 4H clubs have given and will continue to give of their time and energy in the National Defense Program.

-Leadership-

Local leaders are giving and will continue to give their help and assistance to the 4H club program because they know they are helping to develop rural youth. 4H leaders all serve without pay. Many hundreds of days have been spent and many hundreds of gallons of gasoline have been burned by local leaders in their efforts to "do something" for the youth of their community. The Wood County Extension Service is extremely proud of the 4H leaders in the county. The majority of local leaders have been in service more than five years. Several leaders have served as long as 16 years. Wood county's leaders have given "Service above self!"

The backbone of the whole 4H club movement is the local leader. Without the strong and wholesome leadership being given by project and general leaders in Wood county there could be no 4H club program.

PROGRAM

21st Annual 4-H Achievement Day
New Adler Theatre
Marshfield, Wis.

- 1:30 Community Singing - Emogene Hayward.
- 1:40 Address of Welcome - John Stauber, Marshfield Commercial Club.
- 1:45 Future of Wood County's Agriculture (Illustrated lecture)- Prof. C. J. Chapman.
- 2:30 Vocal Selections - Nancy Dolan (W.F.H.R.)
- 2:45 Your 1942 Project Selections - C. M. Shestock.
(Presentation of Honor Members and Secretary Books)

Honor Members

Girls: Dolores Engeldinger, St. Mary's; Lila Wenzel, Mill Creek; Garnetta Fitz, Lynn Creek; Laura Fjelstad, Richfield; Joyce Kiesling, Richfield.
Boys: Allen Breheim, Ebbe; Robert Clark, Vesper; Clarence Gotz, Auburndale; Melvin Zuehlke, Arpin; Donald Zuehlke, Arpin.

Class A Secretary Record Books

Phyllis Kolstad, Mill Creek; Luella Dieringer, Riverview; Audry Kumm, Pittsvil
Wide-Awake; Margie Rayhorn, Ebbe; Shirley Stephens, Richfield.

- 3:00 4-H Club and National Defense - H. R. Lathrope, County Agent.
(Presentation of State Fair Trip Winners.)

Judging: Joyce Tenpas and Lila Bean, Dairy Foods; Dorothy Smith and Luella Dieringer, Clothing; Crystal Yoder and Alice Fleischman, Canning; Delores Engeldinger and Geraldine Bairel, Food and Nutritions; Gordon Doherty and Dorothy Rokus, Dairy Products; Alois Kraus, Dairy Cattle; Donald Bump, Livestock;

Philip See and Virginia O'Brien, Health; Earl Hamann, Crops; Jeanne Nelson, Patricia Nelson, Gertrude See, and Gordon Kloke, Chorus; Marjorie Hilgart, Dairy Queen.

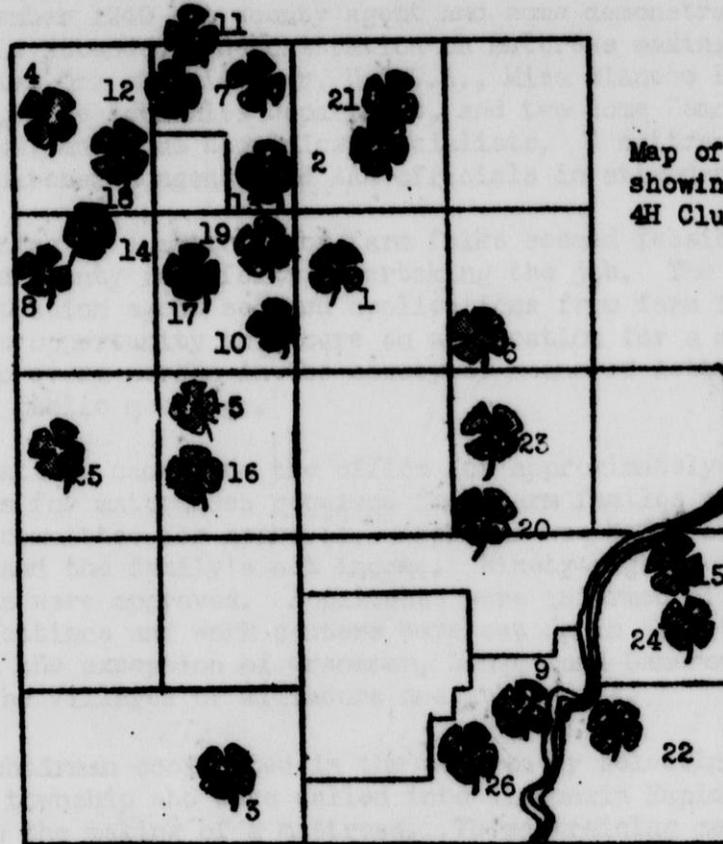
- 3:15 Introduction of 21'ers - C. M. Shestock.

21 Year Olds

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Roger Cutler | April 1, 1921 | Richard Wolter | March 17, 1921 |
| Lucy Drollinger | January 4, 1921 | Donald Bump | October 11, 1920 |
| Joe Just | March 5, 1921 | Irving Larson | April 2, 1921 |

- 3:20 Awarding Achievement Pins - Representative of Wood County Board.
Awarding of Premiums - R. R. Williams, Secretary Central Wisconsin State Fair.
- 3:30 Movie - "Dreaming Out Loud" - Courtesy of Marshfield Commercial Club.

1940-1941



Map of Wood County showing location of 4H Clubs by townships.

4-H CLUBS IN WOOD COUNTY

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Arpin | 14. Nasonville |
| 2. Auburndale | 15. Pearl |
| 3. Babcock Jr. Forest Rangers | 16. Pittsville Wide-Awake |
| 4. Ebbe | 17. Richfield |
| 5. Good Cheer | 18. Riverview |
| 6. Green Elm | 19. Shady Nook |
| 7. Hewitt | 20. Sigel |
| 8. Lindsey | 21. St. Mary's |
| 9. Lynn Creek | 22. Two-Mile Busy Bees |
| 10. Maple Grove | 23. Vesper |
| 11. Mara-Wood | 24. Wazeecha |
| 12. Marshfield Central | 25. West Cary Homeworkers |
| 13. Mill Creek | 26. Wittenberg. |

COTTON MATTRESS PROGRAM

(Combined Report of County Agent, H. R. Lathrope, and Home Demonstration Agent, Cecelia M. Shestock.)

In November 1940 the county agent and home demonstration agent, and AAA officials attended a demonstration on mattress making at Wausau, conducted by Miss Grace Freisinger, U.S.D.A., Miss Blanche Lee, College of Agriculture, Home Economics Department, and two Home Demonstration Agents from Arkansas, and home economics specialists. A mattress was made at the meeting by extension agents and AAA officials in attendance.

The making of a mattress by farm folks seemed feasible enough to warrant Wood county farm folks undertaking the job. The county agent and home demonstration agent secured applications from farm families in Wood county. The opportunity to secure an application for a mattress was made available to every person in the county by means of letters, radio, news stories and public meetings.

Applications came into the office for approximately 2500 mattresses. Applications for mattresses received from farm families were referred to the county AAA committee for approval. Approval was based on the need for mattresses and the family's net income. Ninety-eight percent of the applications were approved. Applicants were informed of the approval of their applications and work centers were set up in each township in the county with the exception of Cranmoor, Seneca and Cameron. Centers were set up in the Villages of Milladore and Auburndale.

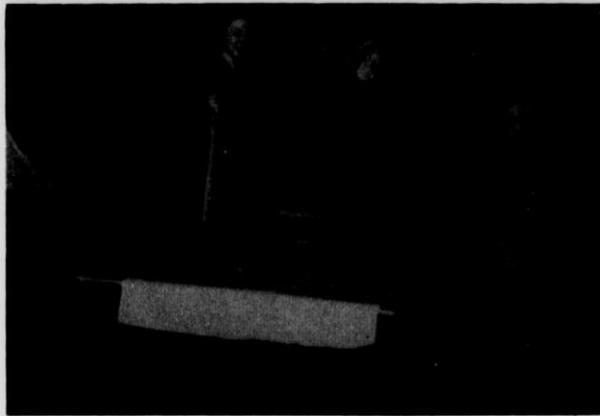
Town chairman cooperated in the program by selecting four leaders from their township who were called into Wisconsin Rapids for a full days training on the making of a mattress. These training meetings were conducted by county agent, H. R. Lathrope, and home demonstration agent, Cecelia M. Shestock.

One hundred six farm leaders were trained in a series of four meetings and these leaders together with members of the Agricultural committee endorsed the program for their township. Plans were made to secure Town or Village Halls, heating and lighting, saw horses, platforms, base-ball bats and other necessary equipment.

The County Extension office secured mattress twine and needles, both short and long. The mattress twine and needles were sold to the centers at cost. A slight charge for leaders time, for rental or purchase of equipment and other necessary over-head expenses which were needed was made.

Car loads of cotton from the Surplus Marketing Administration were secured upon request from county extension service to the AAA. On arrival the cotton was transported to the town halls through the cooperation of the highway department and townships.

As soon as the cotton was distributed to town halls applicants were called to make their mattresses by local leaders. Four to ten families were called in each day and each family cooperated with their neighbors in doing all the work necessary to make complete cotton mattresses.



25,000 yards of fine quality mattress ticking was cut into 2,500 ten yard lengths for mattress ticks.



125,000 lbs. of cotton was weighed out in 50 lb. lots, aired, fluffed and laid out on platforms 64" by 84".



Mrs. Floyd Hause closing the open end of the mattress tick.



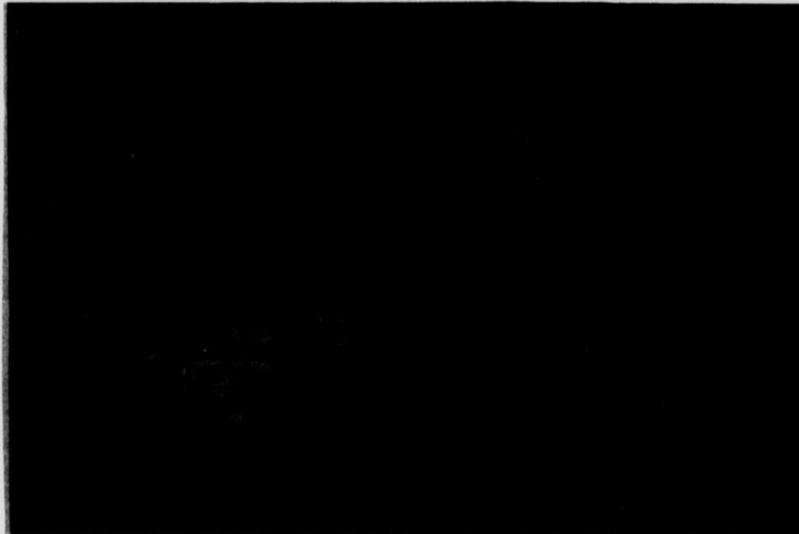
Nick Schill making the rolled edge on a mattress.



The finished mattress.



25,000 yards of excellent quality percale was cut into 10' yard lengths for comforters



Home Agent demonstrates correct methods to be used in making cotton comforters.



County leaders at comforter training meeting.

A very wholesome spirit was shown by all mattress applicants in the making of these excellent cotton mattresses. The mattress project was sincerely appreciated by hundreds of farm families. A survey of the first 500 applicants received in the extension office revealed that these 500 families had purchased only 30 mattresses in the past ten years. The mattress project was an excellent example of how leaders could be trained by extension workers to do a definite job for their neighbors and their community.

The entire project was finished in a short period of time with no serious accidents occurring. One small fire destroyed about 100 pounds of cotton. Leaders cooperated with their neighbors and friends by working with them on their mattress project early and late and several centers made mattresses between the hours of 6:00 and 12:00 P.M. for those who could not work at any other time.

Value of Project: Twenty-five thousand yards of excellent cotton ticking was secured from the Surplus Marketing Administration, valued at 30¢ per yard, or a total of \$7250.00. One hundred twenty-five thousand pounds of cotton (five carloads) was secured for 2500 mattresses. Fifty pounds of cotton was allotted each mattress. The cotton was valued at 12¢ per pound, or about \$6.00 per mattress for the cotton and \$3.00 for the ticking. The 2500 finished mattresses are worth approximately \$25,000.00. The material including the cotton and ticking were furnished free through the Surplus Marketing Administration.

COMFORTERS

Ten thousand pounds of cotton and 25,000 yards of percale were ordered by the extension office from the Surplus Marketing Administration through the AAA. The percale was cut into ten-yard lengths the same as the mattress ticking. Four pounds of cotton was allowed for each comforter.

The town chairman cooperated again in selecting two farm women to act as local leaders for the comforter projects. These leaders were called in to two sectional meetings for instructions for making comforters. The local leaders secured necessary equipment for making of comforters. Comforter centers were set up in the same location and operated largely by the same leaders as was the mattress project. Each mattress applicant was eligible under the Surplus Marketing Administration rules to make one comforter for every mattress made.

By November 1, 1941, practically all of the 2500 comforters had been made. Four pounds of cotton and ten yards of percale was allotted for each comforter. This material is valued at approximately \$3.00 per comforter, making a total value of the project to the farm families in Wood county of \$7500.00.

The mattress and comforter program supplied low income farm families with excellent bedding. Many homes were provided with adequate bedding that had otherwise had very poor furnishings. Families were taught how to make equipment for themselves with their own hands and many people were very proud of their ability to have accomplished a splendid job.

WOOD COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM 1940-41

STATE HOMEMAKERS CREED

We, the homemakers of Wisconsin, believe in the sanctity of the HOME, the cradle of character—blessed by motherly devotion and guarded by fatherly protection.

We pledge ourselves:

to work for the preservation and improvement of home and community life;

to strive for healthier minds and bodies, and better living;

To promote the welfare of our boys and girls, the nation's greatest asset;

to be true to God and country and of lasting service to our homes and communities.

- Mrs. John Meise, Sauk County. -



WOOD COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Nov. 1, 1940-Oct. 31, 1941

Home Economics Extension Work for adults in Wood County consists to a large extent of giving instruction and demonstrations through the medium of the Homemakers clubs. Any rural woman who is interested in keeping informed on subjects related to Home Economics is welcome to become a member of an organized club. Through the medium of open meetings and contact with club members and leaders other rural women are instructed in various phases of Home Economics.

The Homemakers of Wood County have selected goals which they are working toward. These goals are--

1. To own their own home and to have that home as convenient as possible with electric lights and running water and have it as beautiful and comfortable as they are able to make it.
2. Health for the family.
3. Happy Home Life--Courteousness and hospitality in the home.
4. Education for the family.
5. Religion and good morals for the family.
6. Recreation, (music and reading) in the home and community.
7. Independence for old age.

The governing unit of the Wood County Home Demonstration Organization is the County Executive Committee which is composed of the Center President of each Home Demonstration Center. The committee for the 1940-41 was as follows:

President--Mrs. Roy Kruck-Nekoosa
Wisconsin Rapids Center

Vice Pres.--Mrs. Wm. Bymers-Arpin
Arpin Center

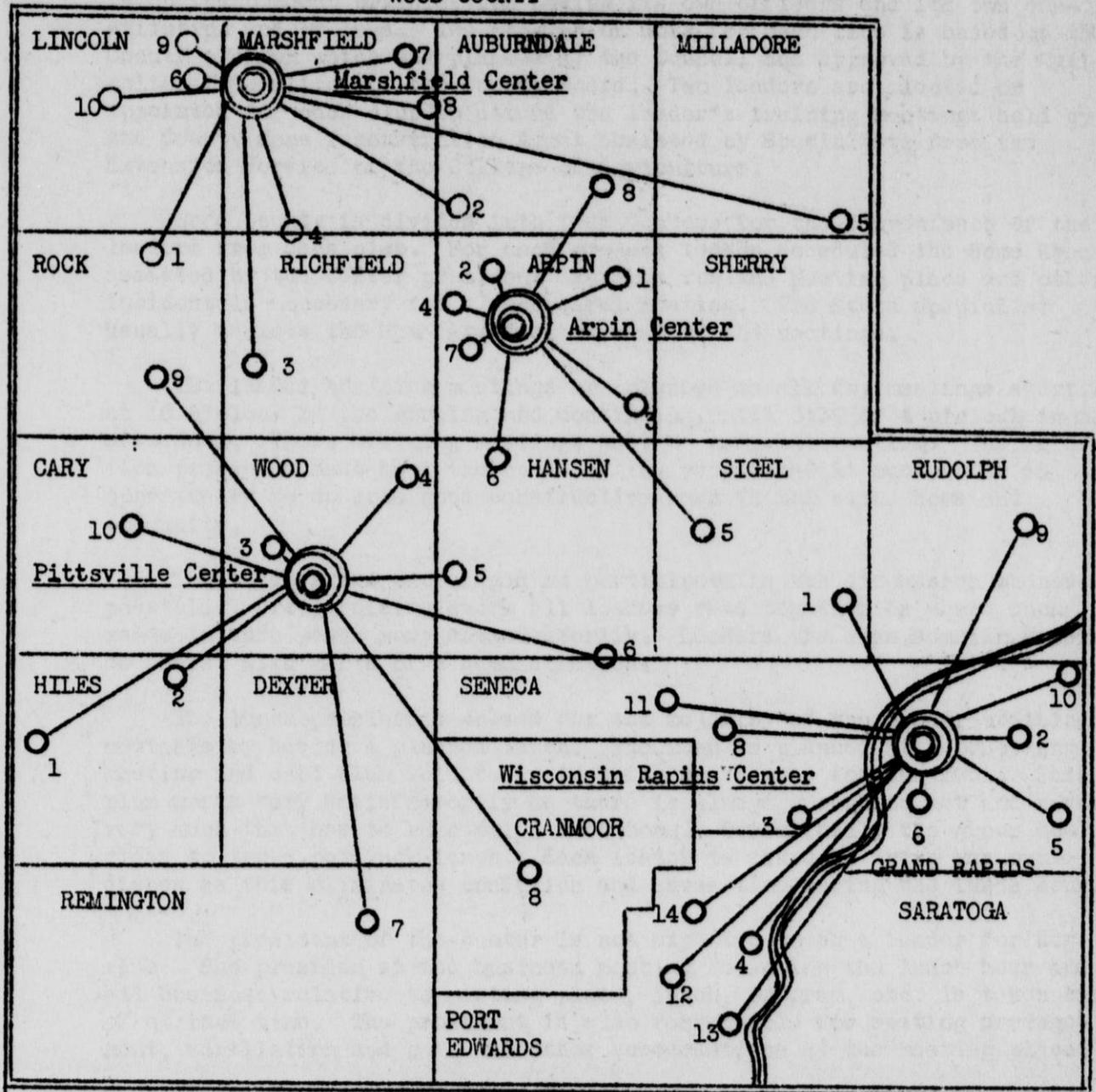
Sec.--Treas--Mrs. E. R. Van Wormer-Babcock
Pittsville Center

Historian--Mrs. Ben Schambureck-Marshfield
Marshfield Center

The executive committee meets at various intervals during the year and any questions of county importance are discussed and decided by them. Fair booths and the Achievement Day Program are planned by the executive committee. To assist the executive committee in program planning the County Homemakers Council is invited to participate at a Spring Program planning meeting. The Council consists of the president from each of the local Homemakers clubs. This group meets twice a year--once in spring when the years program is planned and again in fall when the secretaries meet with them for the Fall Presidents and Secretaries Meeting. Instruc-

Approximate location of Homemaker Clubs
and Their Centers Showing the Number of Members in Each Club

WOOD COUNTY



1940 - 1941

| <u>MARSHFIELD CENTER</u> | <u>ARPIN CENTER</u> | <u>PITTSVILLE CENTER</u> | <u>WIS. RAPIDS CENTER</u> |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Nasonville (17) | 1. No. Arpin (16) | 1. City Point (11) | 1. Sunny Side (18) |
| 2. Mill Creek (9) | 2. White Oak (14) | 2. West Veedum (12) | 2. Plover Road (30) |
| 3. Richfield (13) | 3. East Arpin (18) | 3. Pittsville (21) | 3. Port Edwards (36) |
| 4. Klondike (18) | 4. Bethel (15) | 4. Pleasant Hill (15) | 4. Nekoosa (21) |
| 5. Milladore (18) | 5. Vesper (21) | 5. " Valley (16) | 5. No. Kellner (31) |
| 6. Shady Lane (25) | 6. Crescent (13) | 6. So. Hansen (12) | 6. Two-Mile (24) |
| 7. Weigelsdorf (14) | 7. Arpin (10) | 7. Babcock (23) | 7. Seneca Social (20) |
| 8. Village Center (11) | 8. Clovernook (10) | 8. Cranmoor (17) | 8. Hillview (12) |
| 9. Sunshine (17) | | 9. Oak Leaf (22) | 9. Biron (12) |
| 10. Ebbe (10) | | 10. West Cary (9) | 10. Seneca Corners (15) |
| (The number after the name of the club indicates the number of members enrolled in the club.) | | | 11. Lynn Creek (12) |
| | | | 12. Plank Hill (12) |
| | | | 13. Wood Avenue (9) |

tions, material and schedules are given at this meeting. A constitution was adopted last year by all Wood County Clubs and is now being used.

During 1939-40 there were 40 organized Homemakers clubs. Each club is an independent organization having its own officers and its own constitution and by-laws. The program of work for each club is based on the County program which was planned by the Council and approved by the Agricultural Committee of the County Board. Two leaders are elected or appointed for each club to attend the leader's training meetings held by the County Home Demonstration Agent assisted by Specialists from the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture.

Wood County is divided into four Centers for the convenience of the leaders from each club. For each project lesson scheduled the Home Agent assisted by the Center president arranges for the Meeting place and other incidentals necessary for a successful meeting. The State specialist usually assists the Home Agent at several of the meetings.

The leader training meetings are planned as all day meetings starting at 10 o'clock in the morning and continuing until 3:30 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. These training meetings must be made interesting. The information presented must meet the needs of the people and it must offer an opportunity to do some good constructive work in the club, home and community.

The leaders are encouraged to participate in the discussion whenever possible. Group reading where all leaders read together or where each reads in turn works very satisfactorily. Leaders are also sometimes asked to assist with parts of a demonstration.

The lunch problem is solved for the majority of the leader training meetings by having a planned lunch. The menu is planned at a preceding meeting and each club volunteers to bring one course for the meal. This plan works very satisfactorily as there is always enough to eat and never very much that has to be carried back home. Occasionally the group decides to try a pot luck lunch. Each leader is asked to bring her own dishes as this eliminates confusion and saves time during the lunch hour.

The president of the center is not expected to be a leader for her club. She presides at the business meeting following the lunch hour and all business relative to meeting place, lunch, program, etc. is taken care of at that time. The president is also responsible for seating arrangement, ventilation and heat and other accommodations at the meeting place.

An entertainment committee usually plans for a few minutes of entertainment during each leader training meeting. It may be singing, a game or a stunt of some kind.

The program of work for 1940-41 consisted of the following subjects:

1. Food and Health.
2. Wills.
3. Care and repair of the sewing machine.
4. Slips--two meetings.
5. Open meetings on kitchen arrangement and kitchen equipment.

WOOD COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION COUNCIL

- Constitution -

ARTICLE I

Name The name of this organization shall be the Wood County Home Demonstration Council.

ARTICLE II

Object: The object of this organization is to extend to homemakers and their families the opportunity to study home and community problems under trained leadership, to increase skill, give information, and develop appreciations to the end that the contributions of science and of art may be more effectively applied to the profession of "Home Making" and thus contribute to the well being of the family and the community.

It is intended that the Home Demonstration Council serve as an advisory body for the County Extension Agent on all matters which affect Home Demonstration work.

ARTICLE III

Membership: The members of the council shall be:

- (1) The chairman or president of any group of women in the county who are actively engaged in some phase of the County Home Demonstration Program.
- (2) All center chairmen.
- (3) Local vice-presidents and secretaries will be asked to attend the spring meeting.
- (4) Local secretaries will be asked to attend the fall meeting of the council.
- (5) The County Home Agent is a member ex-officio.

ARTICLE IV

Officers: (1) The officers of the Council and Executive Board shall consist of:
(a) President (b) Vice-President (c) Secretary & Treasurer
(d) Historian

(2) Officers shall be elected annually from the membership of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE V

Executive Board: The Executive Board shall be composed of all center chairmen.

The Executive Board together with the County Home Agent shall act for the council on matters requiring immediate attention.

ARTICLE VI

Meetings: (a) At least two meeting of the council shall be held annually, one in the spring and one in the fall.

(b) Other meetings of the Executive Board may be arranged as needed.

ARTICLE VII

Amendments: This constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the council present at either regular meeting.

- By Laws -

ARTICLE I

Elections: 1. Center chairmen and center Secretary-Treasurer are elected by centers at the annual fall council meeting.

(A nominating committee of three is selected by the center chairmen from the respective centers at the annual spring council meeting). Anyone who has served as an officer or project leader in her local group is eligible for consideration as center chairman or center secretary-treasurer. (A center chairman should not be expected to serve both as a center chairman and a project leader.) Center chairman and center secretary-treasurer are elected annually and are subject to election for at least a second year, but election is not advised for longer than two consecutive years. (It is hoped that there never will be greater than 50% turn-over in the executive board during any one year.)

2. The annual election of officers shall be held at the first meeting of the executive board following the fall Council meeting.

3. Annual election of local club officers should take place before June 1st and the results should be recorded in the secretary's minutes.

ARTICLE II

Duties of Officers:

- (1) President
 - (a) Help plan and preside at County Home Demonstration meetings, regular or special.
 - (b) See that the Council is represented at all county extension or other meetings requiring such representation.
 - (c) Appoint committees.
 - (d) Assume such other duties as are usual for this office.
- (2) Vice-President.
 - (a) Assists and substitutes for the president or secretary in case of the absence of either.
- (3) Secretary & Treasurer
 - (a) Keep all records and minutes of meetings and submit a copy of same to the County Home Agent promptly following each meeting of the council or executive board.
 - (b) The County Home Agent will send a brief digest of the Secretary's minutes following each meeting of the council to the Presidents of all organizations represented on the Council, to center chairmen and officers, and to the State office of Home Economics Extension. This should be read at the next local club meeting.
 - (c) The treasurer shall keep a record of any or all money collected or used by the executive board and give a report of same at each meeting of the council.

(4) Historian

(a) The historian shall be responsible for assembling and preserving all important records relative to homemakers' activities in the county.

ARTICLE III

Provisions of Membership:

(1) Any local group of women eligible for and deserving representation on the County Home Demonstration Council shall read and discuss the County Home Demonstration Council Constitution and By-Laws at a regular meeting of their organization. Report the decision made to the County Home Demonstration President and County Home Agent.

ARTICLE IV

Dues

(1) Annual dues will be \$5.00 per center.

ARTICLE V

Meetings

(1) Spring meetings.

(a) Decide upon County Home Demonstration program for the coming year.

(b) Complete plans for Achievement Day or other county or district Home Demonstration activities.

(c) Select nominating committees for election of center chairman.

(2) Fall meetings.

(a) Check and discuss plans for carrying out Home Demonstration work for new year.

(b) Initiate plans for County Achievement Day programs or other county wide district or state events.

(c) Give assistance as needed with the problems of local officers.

(d) Hold annual election of center chairmen.

ARTICLE VI

Order of Business

The order of business for the Council meetings shall be determined by the executive board, the County Home Agent and the State or assistant State Leader of Home Economics Extension.

ARTICLE VII

Attendance

(1) All Presidents of local groups are expected to attend or to send a substitute to all meetings of the Council. It is expected that the acting president will attend the spring council meeting and the president and secretary elected for the following year attend the fall council meeting. (Elections in local clubs should be before June 1st.)

(2) Any member of any organization represented on the Council is welcome to attend all meetings of the Council. Publicity through the press will be given to the time and place of meeting, but notices will be sent only to members of the Council.

(3) Any other person interested in home betterment will be welcomed at the meetings.

ARTICLE VIII

Voting

(1) All voting is by clubs. Each club has one vote.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These by-laws may be amended in the same manner as that provided for amending the constitution.

6. Open meetings for men and women on family financial planning.

FOOD AND HEALTH--The goals set up by Wood County Homemakers for the project lesson on food and health are as follows:

A. Long time goals

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

B. Goals for 1940-41

1. Every member of our families use from a pint to a quart of milk a day.
2. Serve at least one vegetable besides potatoes to our families every day.
3. Serve whole grain cereal or whole wheat bread at least four times a week.

Four leader training meetings were held. Leaders conducted the project lesson at their local club meetings following the training meeting. Questions relative to the project were asked and answers received at local meetings following the project lesson on Food and Health. The results are as follows:

| | Arpin Center | Msfld. Center | Pitts- ville Center | W.R. Center | Total |
|--|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------|
| 1. Am I using enough protective foods in my meals? | 66 | 92 | 74 | 96 | 328 |
| 2. Am I preparing foods to save all possible food value? | 65 | 102 | 72 | 96 | 335 |
| 3. To how many outside of the group have I given any part of this meeting? | 66 | 129 | 159 | 184 | 538 |

(Reports incomplete from South Hansen, West Voedum, Biron, Lynn Creek, Plover Road, Seneca Social, and Clovernook.)

FAMILY ECONOMICS--The long time goals selected by Wood County Homemakers for the family economic unit in 1940-41 on wills are as follows:

A. Long time goals.

1. To be prepared and to have an understanding of how property will be divided before and after death.
2. To have families realize real benefits from financial planning.

3. To get some families to act as result demonstrators to interest other families in financial planning and record keeping.
4. To have all County agricultural workers pool their efforts as they work with farm families to help them make financial plans.

B. Goals for 1940-41

1. To become familiar with legal terms and procedure pertaining to land and property ownership and disposition before and after death.
2. To get at least 25 families to make financial plans.
3. To have at least 25 families keeping farm and home accounts.
4. To have County agricultural workers meet to discuss financial planning techniques.

Four leader training meetings were held on wills. Local leaders brought the information to club members at their local meetings. The following questions were asked and answers received at a meeting following the training meetings on "wills":

| | Arpin Center | Marsh- field Center | Pitts- ville Center | W.R. Center | Total |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------|
| 1. Did you read the material on wills? | 51 | 97 | 72 | 106 | 326 |
| 2. Did you make any use of the information on wills? | 35 | 56 | 13 | 72 | 176 |
| 3. To how many outside the club have you given any information on wills? | 45 | 117 | 55 | 146 | 363 |

(Reports incomplete from Oak Leaf, South Hansen, Clovermark, North Arpin, Plover Road, Seneca Corners, Seneca Social, Sunnyside, Richfield, Nasonville.)

Two series of open meetings for men and women were held. Problems on farm and home financial planning were discussed and assistance was given to individual families by Professors Clara Jonas and I. F. Hall.

HOME MANAGEMENT---The goals selected for the Home Management project are:

A. Long time goals.

1. To make our homes as attractive and comfortable as possible.

B. Goals for 1940

1. To encourage those who are interested to study and rearrange their kitchens to make them more efficient.

2. To help those who are planning to remodel their kitchens during the year to get an efficient kitchen.
3. To assist homemakers to make better use of their cupboard and drawer space.

Two series of open meetings called kitchen conferences were held at homes of club members. Mrs. Margaret McCordie, Home Management Specialist conducted the meetings and much valuable information concerning kitchen plans and conveniences was presented. The meetings were well attended.

CLOTHING--The goals set up by Wood County Homemakers for the clothing project for 1940-41 are as follows:

- A. Long time
 1. Every group member assisting her family in maintaining suitable standards in dress in spite of low income.
- B. Goals for 1940-41
 1. To be able to clean and adjust all sewing machines and to give assistance to anyone needing help with their sewing machine.
 2. To be able to identify the fiber content of all slip materials.
 3. To make or buy slips made of materials that wear well, clean easily and fit comfortably.
 4. To learn about and insist on informative labels on readymades and yard goods.

Four leader training meetings were held on the project "Care and Repair" of the sewing machines. Local leaders led the discussion on this at their local meetings. Eight leader training meetings were held on selecting and making slips. Local leaders brought information back to local clubs.

The following questions were asked at meetings following the project lessons:

| <u>Sewing Machines</u> | <u>Arpin Center</u> | <u>Marsh- field Center</u> | <u>Pitts- ville Center</u> | <u>Wis. Rapids Center</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Did you clean your sewing machine? | 41 | 92 | 50 | 88 | 271 |
| 2. Can you adjust tension and stitch of your machine? | 44 | 91 | 69 | 69 | 273 |
| 3. Do you use the right size needle and thread for different fabrics? | 20 | 69 | 41 | 69 | 199 |
| 4. How many outside of the club have you been responsible for having cleaned? | 13 | 26 | 23 | 90 | 152 |

| <u>Slips</u> | <u>Arpin Center</u> | <u>Marsh- field Center</u> | <u>Pitts- ville Center</u> | <u>Wis. Rapids Center</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Can you identify all slip materials as to fiber content using burning test? | 32 | 58 | 59 | 65 | 214 |
| 2. Did you make a slip? | 27 | 46 | 49 | 60 | 182 |
| 3. To how many outside the club have you given any part of this meeting? | 30 | 84 | 39 | 65 | 218 |

(Reports incomplete from Bethel, Clovernook, North Arpin, Hillview, Plover Road, Port Edwards, Seneca Corners, Seneca Social, Wood Avenue, Shady Lane, South Hansen, Oak Leaf and Pittsville.)

CENTRAL WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

Each fall the Homemakers set up an exhibit at the Central Wisconsin State Fair showing results of their work during the past year. The names of the projects were drawn by lot by the Center Chairmen at an executive committee meeting. Each center chairman called a meeting of the local club presidents and together they planned the Homemaker booth for that center. The chairmen assisted by several local presidents erect the booth. The new booth space in the 4 H. Club building is much more attractive and satisfactory and some really fine booths were set up. The following were the titles of the booths. They placed at the fair in the following order:

1. The cotton mattress.
2. Care and Repair of the Sewing Machine.
3. Slips.
4. Food and Health.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF HOME AND CLUB AGENT

| | |
|--|-------|
| Days in Office | 96½ |
| Days in Field. | 150 |
| Days in Attendance at Meetings Outside County. | 26 |
| Miles Traveled | 7,568 |
| Days Vacation. | 39 |
| Days Sick Leave. | 0 |
| Number of Farms or Homes Visited this year | 172 |
| Number of Homes Visited First Time This Year | 31 |
| Number of Office Calls. | 461 |
| Number of Field Interviews. | 477 |
| Number of Telephone Calls | 640 |
| Number of Individual Letters Written. | 1,003 |
| Number of Bulletins Distributed | 3,369 |
| Number of Events at Which Exhibits were Made | 3 |
| Clubs Doing 4-H Work. | 26 |
| Clubs Doing Home Demonstration Work | 40 |
| Days of Specialist's Help in County | 22 |
| Number of Different Circular Letters Issued | 46 |
| Radio Talks. | 34 |
| News Articles. | 92 |
| Number of Meetings Held. | 56 |
| Number in Attendance | 1,822 |
| Training Meetings Held for Local Leaders or Committeemen : | |
| Adult. | 9 |
| 4-H. | 4 |
| Number in Attendance: | |
| Adult. | 216 |
| 4-H. | 8 |
| Method Demonstration Meetings Held | 83 |
| Number in Attendance | 7,171 |
| Other Meetings of an Extension Nature. | 150 |
| Number in Attendance | 4,935 |

SPECIALISTS AND OTHERS ASSISTING

Clara Jonas
Gladys Meloche
S. F. Hall
Arlie Mucks
Grace Rowntree
Gwen Stenejem

Ike Hall
Marie Kellogg
Mrs. Margaret McCordic
Blanche Lee
Miss Wealthy Hale
Mary Brady