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WISCONSIN

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

BULLETIN NO. 34

NEIGHBORHOOD BREED CLUBS

WISCONSIN TRAIL NO. 11

W. C. Bradley, Hudson, Wisconsin

It's up, high up, for the hill is long,
And down, low down, where the bridge is strong,
And the car runs swift and free.
Then over the brook where the brown thrush sings,
And over the lea where the sunkissed wings
Of the meadow lark sails free.
Then into the little sleepy town
Where the elms hide the houses brown;
And the squeaky sign of the wayside inn
Swings back and forth in the summer wind.
Then far around a wooded hill
The crooked road winds where it will,
And invites you to rest in its sleepy shade
And drink from a spring in the sylvan glade.
Then out through a gorge, to the meadows wide
That are rich in bloom on every side.
And thus we ride through the summer day,
Nor count the hours that pass away.

Mr. Bradley was a speaker at the first Farmers' Institute ever held, November 28, 1885, at Hudson, Wisconsin. He is dean of the world's Farmers' Institute Conductors.

A MAKER OF WISCONSIN

CLEAN CUT, LEAN, WIRY, FULL OF PEP, RESOURCEFUL, INTELLIGENT, HOPEFUL, BUOYANT, INDUSTRIOUS, INDOMITABLE, SUCH WERE THE JACKSONS, THE BOONES AND THE CROCKETTS THAT MADE THIS NATION; SUCH WERE THE MEN WHO MADE THE WISCONSIN OF TODAY AND SUCH ARE THE MEN WHO WILL MAKE OF UPPER WISCONSIN A LAND OF PARADISE

WISCONSIN
FARMERS' INSTITUTES

A HAND-BOOK OF AGRICULTURE

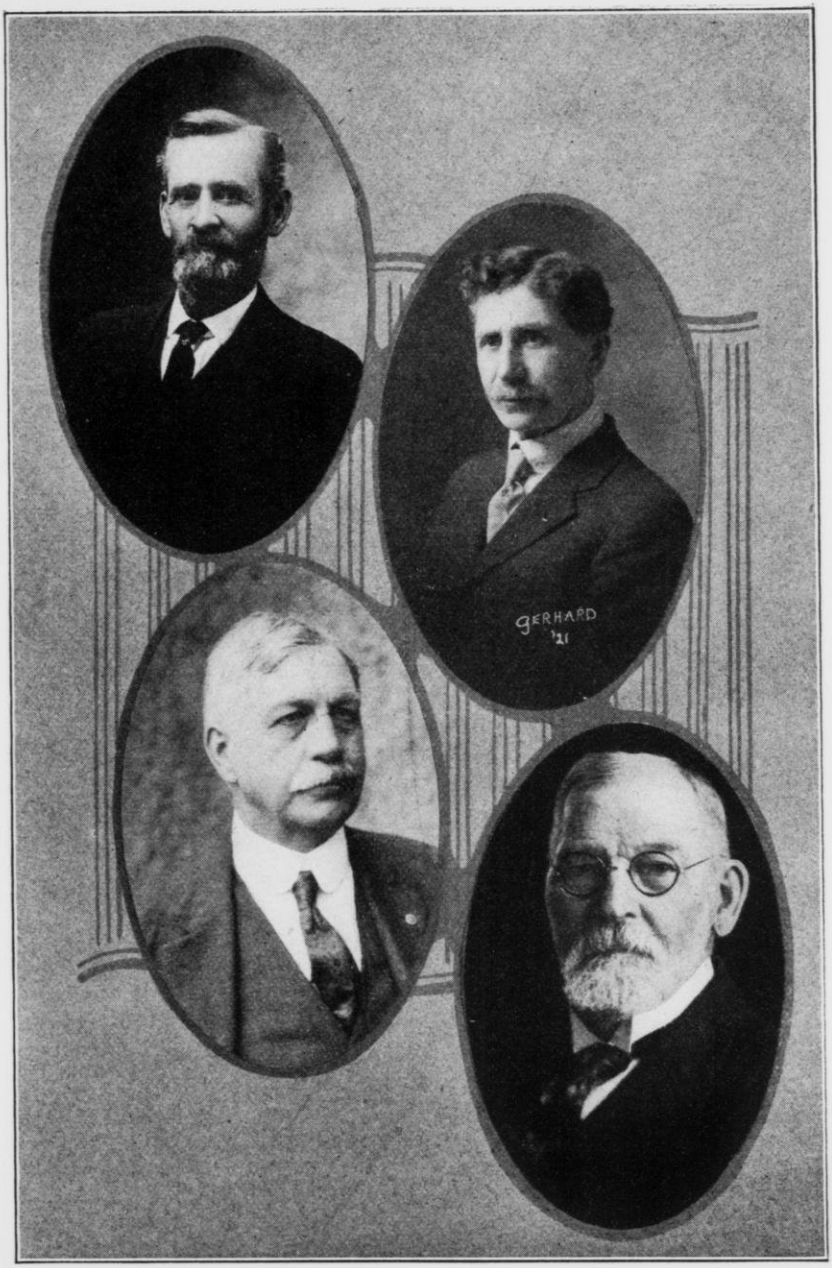
BULLETIN No. 34
1921

"Farming is a business; agriculture is a science. The tiller of the soil who blends these two is the man to whom the future offers success."
—CYRUS H. McCORMICK.

Edited by
E. L. LUTHER
Superintendent

THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES ISSUED

CONTENTS



DAVID IMRIE E. D. FUNK ROBERT HALL R. J. COE

Granted Special Recognition by the University of Wisconsin for their Services in Upbuilding Agriculture in 1921

THE WINNER

This is the way Shawano County's booth looked when it was awarded first place at the Wisconsin State Fair in 1921.

WISCONSIN FARMERS' INSTITUTE IDEALS

¶ EVERY SIRE IN WISCONSIN A PURE BRED.

¶ EVERY DAIRY COW IN WISCONSIN UNDER TEST.

¶ A SILO ON EVERY DAIRY FARM.

¶ ALL CROPS GROWN IN A LIVE STOCK SYSTEM OF FARMING.

¶ WISCONSIN PEDIGREE GRAINS ON EVERY FARM.

¶ STANDARDIZATION OF WISCONSIN FARM PRODUCTS.

¶ FARM MACHINERY PROPERLY HOUSED.

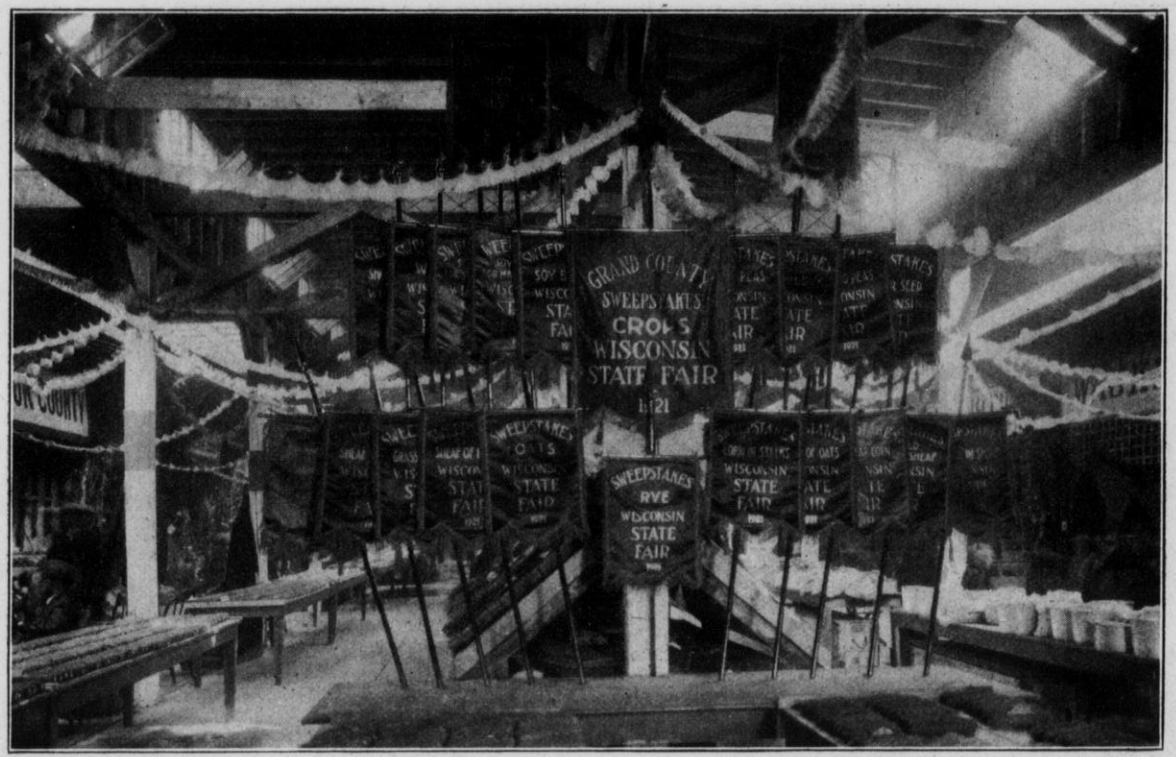
¶ DECENT OUTHOUSES AT EVERY RURAL SCHOOL.

¶ FARM ACCOUNTING ON EVERY FARM.

¶ EVERY FARMER HAVING THE USE OF A ROAD DRAGGED ROAD.

¶ FEEDS HOME GROWN.

¶ FARM CROPS FARMER MARKETED.



DIVISION OF FARM CROPS—WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

Sweepstakes banners offered to individual exhibitors in 1921
Better try for those which will be offered in 1922

FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORKERS

1920-1921

Institute Force

W. C. Bradley
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W. H. Clark
L. E. Scott
E. C. Jacobs
Fred Stubley
N. A. Rasmussen
C. H. Imig
E. A. Umbreit
Ray C. Walker
H. W. Ullsperger
C. S. Ristow
W. Woodard
Peter C. Swartz
Conrad G. Kruse
J. W. Hicks
W. H. Ebling
Henry Michels
A. J. Plowman
J. E. Leverich
Karl Hazelberg
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J. G. Halpin
F. W. Duffee
John Swenehart
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Wisconsin Department of Agriculture

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L. G. Foster
Henry Lunz

Wisconsin Highway Commission

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F. F. Mengel
C. R. Weymouth
O. C. Rollman
H. W. Vroman
F. M. Sergeant
J. R. McLean

INSTITUTE PROGRAM LEADERS FOR 1921-1922

THE NEIGHBORHOOD BREED CLUB PLAN

KILN-DRIED SEED CORN vs. WINDMILL DRIED SEED CORN

FIGURING OUT ECONOMICAL RATIONS

SAVING THE POWER OF THE WIND

HELPING MOTHER IN THE HOME

LIMING SOUR SOILS

ALFALFA AND SOY BEANS

FORAGE CROPS AND SELF-FEEDERS FOR HOGS

MORE USES FOR MILK

MARKETING FARM CROPS BY FARMER FEDERATIONS

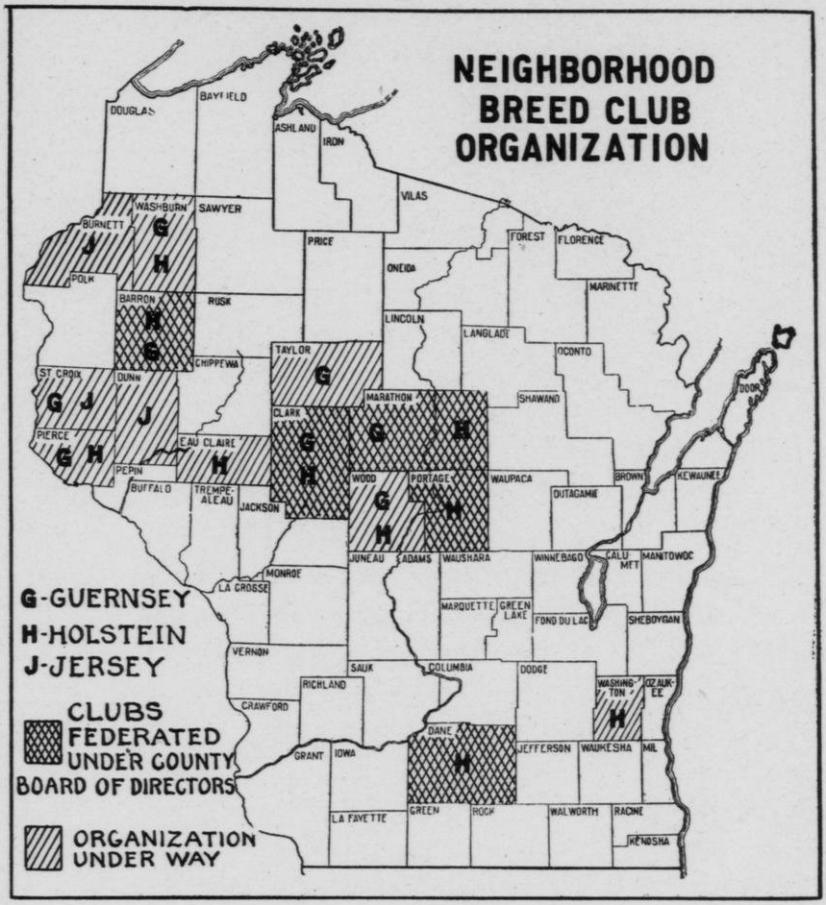
REFUNDING THE FARM DEBT

FOREWORD

This Farmers' Institute Bulletin No. 34 is not a history. It is propaganda. The main things in it are the things which we want to put across in as large measure as possible this winter season of 1921 and 1922. It is, therefore, useful for Institute and Extension Workers.

For those who attend the Institutes it will be a good thing to carry home. By doing so you will be able to refresh your memory on some of the points which you wish to recall from attendance upon the Institutes.

—Superintendent.



NEIGHBORHOOD BREED CLUBS

The above map shows the progress made in the last year in the organization of Wisconsin's dairy cattle interests under the new plan as worked out by the Department of Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes

NEIGHBORHOOD BREED CLUBS

E. L. Luther, Madison, Wis.

A new form of organization which furnishes opportunity to every farmer to make his influence felt in improving live stock in Wisconsin.

———o———

Real live stock improvement in Wisconsin began half a century ago. There are now in Wisconsin about 1,800,000 cows involved in producing dairy products. Of these cows around 600,000 are pure bred or grade animals. Probably between twenty and thirty per cent of the dairy bulls are pure bred.

About fifteen years ago county dairy breed associations began to be organized. There are now about one hundred and forty of these associations. The work of these associations has been commendable, some of them making national reputations for themselves. In the most successful instances, however, the membership in these associations comprised only a small minority of the farmers of their counties.

Dairy cattle improvement must involve effort on the part of and participation of individual farmers and more especially farmers who have not yet got into the pure bred or grade cattle business. The failure of the county associations to reach so large a part of the farmers is without doubt due to the form of organization.

The breeders' county organization in Wisconsin is in form democratic. This is of course as it should be; but in our civil government we have never found that a democracy is efficient over an area as large as the average county. If a democracy could have operated efficiently in our counties we would not have had townships. The county breeders' association has, therefore, been more of an aristocracy than a democracy in substance.

We have now come to the time when live stock improvement and progress mean work and participation on the part of all farmers. Our cow testing associations are showing that pure bred and grade cattle far surpass native and scrub cattle. Buyers of dairy cattle are offering good premiums for grade and pure bred stock while native and scrub stock is a drug on the market.

Believing that the time had come when dairy cattle organizations should have the support of more farmers, the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes of Wisconsin set about perfecting an organization which would permit individual breeders to exert a live influence upon organization and also bring the organization to the farmers not yet breeding grade and pure bred cattle. During the Institute season of 1920-1921 the counties shown in the state map of Wisconsin adopted the idea and either completed organization under the Farmers' Institute Neighborhood Breed Club Plan or are in process of organization.

The following pages show some of the results of the plan:

THE CUMBERLAND HOLSTEIN CLUB

In the Farmers' Institutes last winter a state wide push was worked to organize Neighborhood Breed Clubs.

Cumberland, Barron county, organized the Cumberland Holstein Club.

On Saturday, February 26, this club held a local sale of pure bred bulls. The bulls were consigned by local breeders.

Sixteen bulls ranging in ages from six weeks to one year were sold at an average price of $105.

Nine of these bulls were bid in by farmers who up to this sale had owned and used scrub bulls.

Three bulls went outside the county.

THE CUMBERLAND HOLSTEIN CLUB, BARRON COUNTY

Sir Bess Ormsby Mercedes, a splendid five-year-old son of Sir Pierteje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, consigned to the state sale, May 17, by Silver Spring Farm, Eau Claire, W. S. Comings, proprietor, topped the sale and was bid in by the Cumberland Holstein Club, Barron County.

The daughters of this fine sire are making splendid records and the Holstein breeders belonging to the Cumberland Holstein Club have made no mistake in this purchase. Soon buyers will head for Cumberland.

Without this Neighborhood Breed Club there would have been no interest and no club; no club, no purchase; no purchase, little progress.

KEEP THE NEIGHBORHOOD BREED CLUBS WORKING.

THE CURTISS GUERNSEY CLUB

In the Farmers' Institutes last winter a state wide push was worked to organize Neighborhood Breed Clubs.

Curtiss, Clark county, held an Institute at which the Curtiss Guernsey Club was organized.

This club adopted a plan of work as follows:

1. Each member to get one new member
2. Support a Boys' and Girls' Club of 12 members
3. Hold a Community Fair and Guernsey Show next fall
4. Three members that are not using pure bred bulls to secure them before July 1
5. Each member to join the Curtiss cow testing association
6. The secretary will make application to have each member's herd tested for T. B. under federal supervision

Isn't this a fine plan of work? Things will improve in cattledom around Curtiss.

THE COLBY GUERNSEY CLUB

In the Farmers' Institutes last winter a state wide push was worked to organize Neighborhood Breed Clubs.

At the Institute at Colby this subject was presented and on April 8, twenty-two Guernsey breeders about Colby organized the Colby Guernsey Club.

The following program of work was adopted:

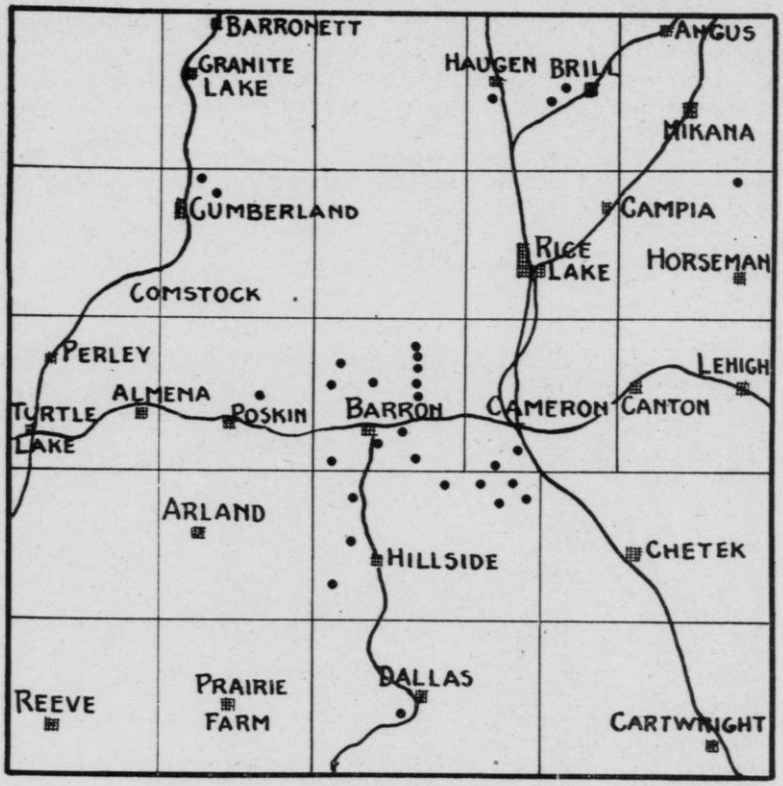
1. Increase the membership to 40 before the next meeting (This is hopping to it.)
2. Support a Boys' and Girls' Guernsey Calf Club
3. Interest scrub breeders in pure bred Guernsey bulls
4. Test herds for T. B.
5. Purchase more pure bred females

Pretty soon buyers will be dropping in at Colby to secure cattle. Watch Colby's live stock interests develop.

NEIGHBORHOOD BREED CLUBS

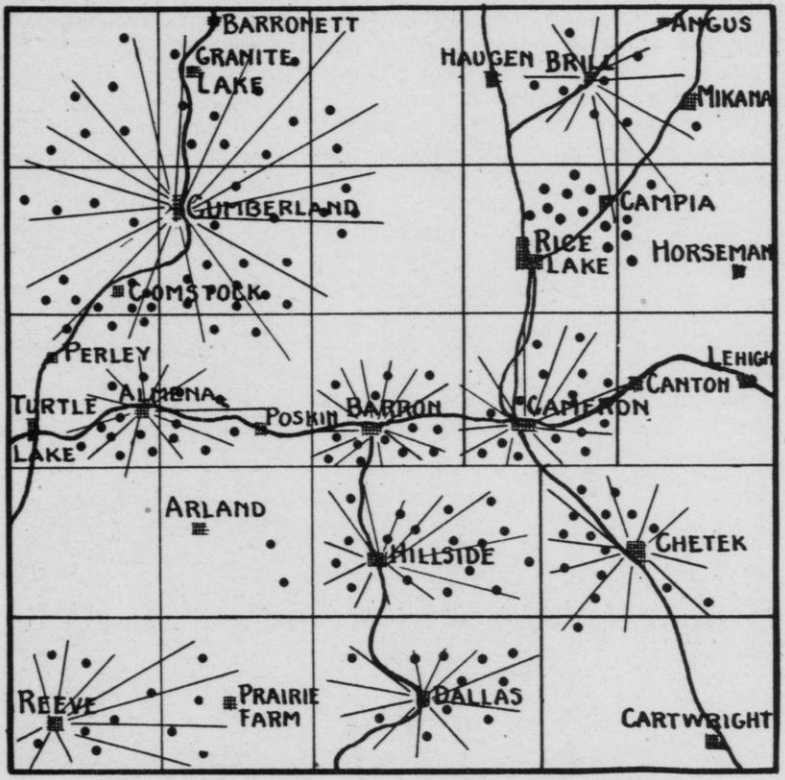
The County Board of Directors of the Holstein Neighborhood Breed Clubs of Barron County, Wisconsin, in action, planning a program of work for the year

County Map No. 1



Barron County Holstein Breeders' Association
as based upon county wide organization
Each dot represents a Holstein breeder member
Breeders scattered Difficult to work together Seldom meet

County Map No. 2



Barron County Holstein Breeders' Association
as based upon Neighborhood Breed Clubs
Each dot represents a Holstein breeder member

Breeders in groups Breeding simplified Cooperative activities
Something doing

THE UNITY HOLSTEIN CLUB

Unity, Clark and Marathon counties, organized the Unity Holstein Club with 16 members in December.

April 15 this club reported:

1. Fifty members
2. Nine farmers who had heretofore used scrub cattle had been converted and are now using pure bred Holstein bulls
3. The members are now fitting a Club herd to show at the Clark County, the Marathon County and the Wisconsin State, Fairs
4. A splendid Boys' and Girls' Club is already organized and working with the local cow tester in charge
5. A sale of bulls will be held in August

This is the way things get going where a Neighborhood Breed Club is organized.

THE CHILI HOLSTEIN CLUB

Chili, Clark county, held an Institute and organized the Chili Holstein Club.

At its third meeting this Club adopted the following program of work:

1. Each member to get one new member before the next meeting (This is certainly speeding up some)

THE COUNTY AGENT AND DEMONSTRATION

County Agent Duffy of Barron County demonstrating the making and applying of Bordeaux on potato fields

2. Each member to get busy and secure a member for the Chili Cow Testing Association so that it can start May 1, and County Agent is to have a tester ready (How is this for speed?)

3. Support a Boys' and Girls' Calf Club of ten members

4. Plan a community fair and calf club exhibit in the fall

5. Each member to interest one farmer now using a scrub bull in a pure bred bull and report same to the secretary and to the County Agent

Members of the Club reported that seven bull calves and one pure bred female had been sold since the last meeting to farmers who heretofore had used scrubs. Things around Chili are looking up.

WATER AT FARMERS' MEETINGS

Here is a device which should be made use of at all farmers' gatherings where a regular water system is not available

COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE

Neillsville, Wis., August 4, 1921

Mr. E. L. Luther,
Madison, Wisconsin.
Dear Mr. Luther:—

At a meeting of the Clark County Holstein Breeders' Association yesterday, they adopted the local breed club plan, and will begin with this plan of work immediately.

They had thirty paid up members last year, and today we have ninety-two. This puts both of our county associations under the new plan, and it looks to me like the best move we have ever made in the county.

Respectfully yours,
H. M. Knipfel,
County Agent

HMK: GH

GROWING IMPROVED SEED POTATOES

Willis P. Jewell, Rhinelander, Oneida County, treating seed potatoes for a forty acre planting in 1921

THE NEIGHBORHOOD BREED CLUB PLAN

WISCONSIN FARMERS' INSTITUTES

The following letter under date of May 23, 1921, was received by the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes. After you read this maybe you will be interested in the new plan which is doing so much for advancing the pure bred and grade dairy cattle interests in Wisconsin. If so, write E. L. Luther, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Madison, Wisconsin.

I have delayed for some time answering your letter. I have been rather busy lately and moreover wished to have some results worth reporting.

The meeting you attended in Roberts was held just before spring work. This made things go rather slowly at first.

Today we have the county amply covered with seven locals, at Wilson, Glenwood City, Cylon, Star Prairie, Baldwin, Hudson Prairie and Roberts. The fellows are getting up more pep right along and it looks as if our county is to have some real benefit from the change.

Baldwin and Glenwood City are the largest locals, each having more active members than the old club had from the entire county.

We have under way at present a three year pure bred calf club. The locals are planning on holding local Guernsey picnics but the county picnic is to be given up in favor of a big Guernsey day at the River Falls Stock Show, June 17.

We all wish to thank you for the help you have been to us and wish

THE WASHBURN COUNTY LAND CLEARING ASSOCIATION

There are a thousand members in the Washburn County Land Clearing Association. Here we have the moving spirits.

(Upper row, left to right: Roy Appleman, Cashier of Bank of Spooner; J. R. Allen, Chairman of the Washburn County Board; J. M. Smith, Cashier of Lumberman's Bank at Shell Lake.)

(Lower row, left to right: Lee Stewart, Land Clearing Agent; R. H. Rasmussen, County Agent.)

Washburn county will clear over 10,000 acres in 1921 and do it in the most economical way, too

you success in your plan of completely organizing Wisconsin on the community breeders' plan.

Respectfully yours,
R. M. Graham.

The success of the Neighborhood Breed Club plan depends upon a reasonable program. County Agent F. G. Swoboda of Marathon county has his clubs of the Guernsey and Holstein breeds lined up as follows:

LAND CLEARING UNDER THE ASSOCIATION IN WASHBURN COUNTY

In March, 1921, this land was a cut-over wilderness. But when land is cleared as it should be and the soil is properly prepared northern Wisconsin cut-over land will produce a splendid crop like the corn you see in the background

SWENEHART, LAND CLEARER

Wisconsin is up at the front in practical and scientific land clearing John Swenehart, state land clearing engineer, explaining the new explosive, picric acid, to a group of County Agents

A REASONABLE PROGRAM FOR THE BREEDERS' CLUBS OF MARATHON COUNTY FOR 1921

GUERNSEY

	New Members	Boys' & Girls' Club Members	Pure Bred Bulls
Elderon	10	5	7
Hatley	5	5	7
Wausau	10	8	12
Edgar	5	5	7
Athens	10	7	20
	40	30	53

HOLSTEIN

	New Members	Boys' & Girls' Club Members	Pure Bred Bulls
Elderon	10	5	7
Plover	7	5	7
Wausau	12	6	12
Edgar	10	10	15
Stratford	10	5	10
Spencer	10	6	10
Hull	10	5	8
Athens	10	6	10
Unity	25	5	10
	104	53	89

With these fourteen Breed Clubs working hard to accomplish these reasonable programs you will readily see that something will be doing in cattledom in Marathon county.

NEIGHBORHOOD BREED CLUBS

MARATHON COUNTY

WISCONSIN FARMERS' INSTITUTES

Neighborhood Breed Clubs are just the thing up in Marathon county. Read County Agent Swoboda's story of how they entertained Lincoln county breeders:

Yesterday I had a delegation of Lincoln county breeders in Marathon county visiting Guernsey herds. THE MEMBERS OF THREE NEIGHBORHOOD BREED CLUBS JOINED IN ENTERTAINING THEM, EACH ONE PUTTING FORTH ITS BEST FOOT TO MAKE A GOOD IMPRESSION. The Athens Club got out the little circular which I am enclosing. The Edgar Club sent a delegation of three cars to meet the party and piloted them back to Edgar. There they served the visitors coffee, sandwiches and ice cream. The Wausau Club took care of them when they arrived in this end of the county.

Am sending you copy of a pedigree which one of our breeders handed out. We were obliged to get out a typewritten copy the last minute but the idea is a good one. One of the Wausau members served lemonade, and another, just before the Lincoln county delegation started on its long trip home, served sandwiches, lemonade and cigars.

Should have added that representatives of two other Neighborhood Breed Clubs were present to accompany the delegation. Am enclosing copy of the schedule which we got out in advance of the trip, also list of herd sires on the farms visited and sires of a few of other leading farmers. These were handed to each of the visitors. We adhered strictly to the schedule, at no place being more than fifteen minutes behind. All in all, I think this one of the most successful auto excursions that I ever engineered. WE HAD THE LOCAL CLUBS WHICH GAVE A GREAT DEAL OF PUNCH TO THE AFFAIR.

Am also sending you a bill of a bull sale PUT ON BY TWO OF OUR HOLSTEIN CLUBS. THE SALE IS TO BE HELD ON A FARM QUITE A WAY FROM ANY TRADING CENTER, IN A COMMUNITY WHERE PURE BRED BULLS ARE SCARCE.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS FOR ORGANIZING NEIGHBORHOOD BREED CLUBS

and

RULES FOR FEDERATING THESE CLUBS INTO COUNTY BREED ASSOCIATIONS

This is the Wisconsin Farmers' Institute Plan

It is very important that COMMUNITY CLUBS adopt the SET OF RULES FOR ORGANIZING A COUNTY BOARD OF DIRECTORS as it gives them a warrant for representation on the County Board of Directors and also shows their backing for the plan.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I—NAME

The name of the association shall be.....Club.

ARTICLE II—OBJECT

The object of this association shall be to promote the breeding and improvement of high grade and pure bred.....cattle in..... county and to aid its members in buying, using and selling first class animals.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP

The annual membership shall consist of farmers interested in the object of this association and paying the required annual fee.

ARTICLE IV—ORGANIZATION

The officers shall be a President and a Secretary-Treasurer. In case of the absence of either or both of these officers from any meeting, the Club will choose officers pro tem.

ARTICLE V—MEETINGS

Meetings of this Club shall be held at the call of the President.

ARTICLE VI—ELECTION

The election of officers shall be held annually at a meeting of which each member has been notified in writing. The election shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE VII—RELATION TO COUNTY ASSOCIATION

It is understood that in case other communities of.....county shall organize.....clubs on the basis of this Club, the two officers of this Club shall become representatives of this Club on the BOARD OF DIRECTORS of a COUNTY ASSOCIATION of this breed.

ARTICLE VIII—QUORUM

One-third of the qualified members of the Club shall constitute a quorum to do business.

ARTICLE IX—AMENDMENTS

Amendments to this constitution may be made by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regularly called meeting.

BY-LAWS

SECTION I—NEW MEMBERS

Any person, upon the recommendation of a member and the vote of the Club, shall become a member upon paying the Secretary-Treasurer the annual fee.

SECTION II—DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS

It shall be the duty of every member to improve his herd of cattle by mating his cows exclusively with pure bred bulls of the.....breed and by doing as much as he can to care for his herd in an up-to-date manner.

It shall also be the duty of the members of this Club to cooperate as far as possible with their fellow members in the use of pure bred bulls and in buying and selling animals; also to get new members and to encourage them in the practice of better methods of caring for their herds.

All members in good standing shall be entitled to vote at all meetings of this Club.

SECTION III—DUES

The membership dues shall be....., payable annually to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Club.

(Note: Most Clubs are adopting a $2 fee; one-half to go to the local club and one-half to the County Board of Directors when it is organized.

SECTION IV—ARREARS

A member in arrears over one year shall cease to be a member but may be restored by paying all arrears.

SECTION V—OFFICERS

The officers shall be elected to serve one year and shall perform such services as are ordinarily required by their positions.

SECTION VI—AUDITING COMMITTEE

At each annual meeting there shall be elected an auditing committee of three, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon all books and accounts of the officers for the year.

SECTION VII—ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Call to order. 2. Reading of minutes of previous meeting. 3. Report of Treasurer. 4. Report of Committees. 5. Unfinished business. Adjournment.

SECTION VIII—RULES OF ORDER

The meetings of this Club shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order.

Suggested Committees for Neighborhood Breed Clubs.

1. Community Program of Work: President and Secretary-Treasurer
2. Membership, Meetings and Picnics
3. Boys' and Girls' Calf Clubs
4. Community Shows, Sales and County Fair Community Herd Exhibit
5. Auditing Committee

Plan of Work for a Year

Each Neighborhood Breed Club should adopt a plan of work for each year. See the plan of work adopted by the Nasonville Holstein Club.

N. B. Every Neighborhood Breed Club organized should adopt the following plan and rules for federating the Club with any other Clubs of this breed organized in the county and thus form a County Association.

THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT.

.....COUNTY.....BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

The members of the.....Club in meeting assembled endorse the following plans for organizing and governing a COUNTY BOARD OF DIRECTORS which shall federate the interests of this Club with those of similar Clubs organized for promoting the development of.....cattle in.....county. This COUNTY BOARD OF DIRECTORS is to constitute the.....County.....Breeders' Association.

RULE I—ORGANIZATION

The President and the Secretary-Treasurer of each community club of the.....breed in.....county shall become members of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the.....COUNTY.....BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

RULE II—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Upon a call designating the place and time of meeting, signed by at least three presidents of Neighborhood Breed Clubs of the.....breed in .....county, the officers of the various Neighborhood Breed Clubs of the .....breed will meet and organize the COUNTY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RULE III—OFFICERS

The Board of Directors shall elect by ballot from among its members, a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall hold office for one year.

RULE IV—DUTIES OF OFFICERS

The duties of the officers of the.....County Breeders' Association shall be such as are commonly performed by officers of similar organizations. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Secretary shall keep a record of the meetings of the Board of Directors and receive all moneys paid to the County Association and turn them over to the Treasurer. The Treasurer shall pay out money only on the written warrant of the President and Secretary.

RULE V—MEETINGS

There shall be at least one annual meeting of the Board of Directors for the transaction of business and the election of officers and such other meetings as the President may call upon the written request of three members of the Board of Directors.

RULE VI—GENERAL DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors shall consider the county-wide interests of the .....breed, plan for the organization of new communities and the strengthening of weak communities, suggest lines of work for all community associations, organize county and community sales and show herds and do such other things as shall advance the interests of the..... breed in.....county.

RULE VII—FINANCE

The Board of Directors shall determine a uniform membership fee for the various Neighborhood Breed Clubs and a division of the membership fee for the support of the work of the.....County.....Breeders' Association.

RULE VIII—QUORUM

A majority of all qualified to be members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum to do business.

RULE IX—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The officers of the Board of Directors shall constitute the Executive Committee and shall assume general administrative powers but shall be subject to the Board of Directors in legislative matters.

RULE X—INTER COUNTY DELEGATE

When three or more counties shall have fashioned their breed interests along the lines of community breeders' organizations similar to this organi-

zation, the Executive Committee of the.....County.....Association shall determine upon one of its members to act with similar delegates from other counties upon the Inter County.....Business Board. It is understood that the Inter County.....Business Board is to look after such matters as better stock shipping facilities, shipping rates, inter-county sales, matters involving transfers of cattle and other problems involving wide business interests of the breed.

RULE XI—AMENDMENTS

These rules may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regularly called meeting of the Board of Directors.

The endorsing action of the members of the.....Club is indicated by the signatures of its officers:

.....
President

.....
Secretary-Treasurer

Committees of the Board of Directors

While the Executive Committee will of necessity have to look after the most of the affairs of the County Board of Directors, it may be wise for them to appoint such sub-committees as:

1. Committee on Summer Booster and Good Time Picnic
2. Committee on Organization of New Community Clubs
3. Committee on Community Stock Exhibit at County Fairs
4. Committee on County Stock Exhibit at Larger Fairs
5. Etc.

Planning County Work

Unless work is to be done by Neighborhood Breed Clubs and County Associations there is no need of organizing. Boards of Directors should not adjourn meetings without planning some work either for Neighborhood Breed Clubs or for the County Association.

THE NASONVILLE HOLSTEIN CLUB

Nasonville, Wood county, organized the NASONVILLE HOLSTEIN CLUB consisting of sixteen members.

It adopted a plan of work as follows:

1. Each member to get one new member
2. Each member to influence one live stock breeder who is now using a scrub sire to use a pure bred Holstein sire
3. Support a Boys' and Girls' Calf Club of ten members
4. Show at local community fairs. Organize a community herd to show at the county fair

5. Promote cow testing; both association and official
6. Each member to add one pure bred female to his herd

Thus you see there will go into this community forty-two pure bred Holsteins if all works well.

The Neighborhood Breed Club Plan as far as it has been tried out has resulted in an active interest among the farmers because the members of the clubs are close enough together to meet often, evenings being a very favorable time to get together. Active, strenuous campaigns have been put on to induce farmers who have not heretofore bred grade or pure bred cattle to do so. Sales have been brought near to the farms and have resulted in placing pure bred cattle in scrub herds. Better cattle breeding has become more of a community matter through breed club picnics and other social events. Breed clubs have held community fairs at which cattle have been shown and judging contests arranged. The Guernsey Neighborhood Breed Clubs of Wood county exhausted the pure bred dairy heifer calf supply of the Island of Guernsey in supplying their boys' and girls' clubs with pure bred calves. In the present slump in prices of all farm products dairy cattle prices in the sections where Neighborhood Breed Clubs are active have not slumped to a great degree.

During the Institute season of 1921-1922 the Neighborhood Breed Club Plan will continue to be discussed with the hope that the movement will be strengthened in counties already organized under it and that new counties will be lined up. For this is the plan which will soon bring the time when all Wisconsin dairy cows will be pure bred or grade.

Advantages of the Neighborhood Breed Club over the County Association

1. It takes the opportunity of membership in the club to the farmer rather than the farmer to the association
2. It offers unlimited opportunities for cooperation and social contact whereas the County Association offers few if any
3. It is made up of the average farmers rather than the higher class breeders
4. It furnishes a better foundation for marketing stock. Buyers like to go into communities where carloads of stock may be picked up and assembled easily rather than to pick here and there all over a county in which case assembling for shipment is difficult
5. It offers more opportunities for developing leadership. The Clubs of a county during the winter season by exchanging speakers can carry on a fine series of social occasions in which men are given a chance to show what they can do
6. It is a working organization with a neighborhood plan of work
7. The Neighborhood Breed Clubs of a county are federated into a county organization through a COUNTY BOARD OF DIRECTORS consisting of the President and Secretary of each Neighborhood Breed Club. When this Board of Directors meets it comes together to consider the county wide interests of the breed and to plan programs of work and

not to be talked at by some speaker as is the case as a rule with the county organizations as they usually obtain. When the Board of Directors has concluded its discussion and laid out the plan of work its members who are the officers of the Neighborhood Clubs go back to their various clubs to put the program into execution. Then there is something doing. When the ordinary county association adjourns the members as a rule go home and there is little doing all year.

TWO FINAL WORDS OF CAUTION

1. Do not organize all breeds in one club under this plan. Organize each breed in a separate distinct club. Organize a club for each breed where there is sufficient interest.

2. The Neighborhood Breed Club plan is a working organization. Unless there is an individual or a group who will push things, see that programs of work are adopted and keep the programs working, there is no need of organizing. The plan won't run itself. But it does give live people a chance to improve the live stock of their neighborhoods and to live in a community to be proud of. A County Agent will find nothing which will assist his work more. So he can afford to see that it keeps up top speed. But don't organize a club just to let it die.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD BREED CLUB PLAN IN OTHER CONNECTIONS

By a little changing of the wording of the constitution and by-laws and plan for federating the clubs, this plan for organizing cattle associations may be applied to swine, sheep, horses or pure bred seed associations or in fact any farm organization work. The Wisconsin County Orders of the Agricultural Experiment Association would be much more effective based upon this plan.

The wives of the members of the ten Neighborhood Holstein Clubs in Barron county are organizing auxiliaries of the Neighborhood Clubs. These auxiliaries will look after the matter of discouraging the use of dairy substitutes in the homes and other matters for the betterment of the dairy business and home life.

Interested people desiring copies of the constitution and by-laws and the plan for federating the clubs should write E. L. Luther, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Madison, Wisconsin. If assistance is needed in getting the plan started, it will be given.

FEEDING DAIRY COWS ECONOMICALLY

F. B. Morrison, Madison, Wisconsin

As the winter feeding season approaches, one of the chief questions in the minds of many dairymen is rightly "What is the most economical ration I can feed my herd this winter?"

They are often at a loss to know how to find just what ration will be the cheapest and best under their local conditions. Too frequently they

ON SUB-STATION FARM, SPOONER, WISCONSIN

George C. Humphrey, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, telling E. J. Delwiche, Agronomist and Superintendent of the Sub-Station Farm, how he would like to have this fine field of soy beans at the College Experiment Station for the dairy herd

rely on the advice of the feed dealer, or they may continue to feed the same ration year after year, even though changes in the prices for the different feeds have made some other ration much more profitable.

Market Prices not a Guide to Value—The market price of a feed is often no guide to its actual feeding value. For example, in the northeastern states timothy hay is usually higher in price than clover hay, although

it is decidedly inferior for all animals except horses. In the South, cottonseed hulls usually cost considerably more than the cost of an equivalent amount of corn silage produced on the farm. Low grade feeds, such as cottonseed feed, trashy corn and oat feed, often sell for much more than they are actually worth. On account of their popularity, such feeds as wheat bran and linseed meal are often high in price compared with other protein-rich feeds which are satisfactory substitutes.

How to Select Feeds for Economical Rations—Since market prices are not a good guide to the value of different feeds, and the feed dealer may be a prejudiced counselor, the businesslike way to plan feeding operations is to figure out economical rations to suit local conditions. If we understand the simple principles of feeding and know the relative value and the suitability of the different feeds which are available (all of which have already been discussed) this is no more complicated than the arithmetic problems in the common schools. Let us then proceed to work out by an easy method an economical ration for a corn-belt dairyman, using his local prices for feeds.

This man has plenty of good red clover hay and corn silage for roughage. He values the hay at $15 per ton on the farm and the silage at $5 per ton. He has also grown a considerable acreage of corn, oats and barley. He wishes to sell the grain from which he can realize the most money, and feed that which is cheapest, considering its actual feeding value. His corn will grade about No. 2 on the market, containing no more than 17.5 per cent moisture and is worth 56 cents per bushel on the farm. Oats is worth 38 cents a bushel and barley 54 cents. Adding to these prices $2 per ton for the labor and other expense of grinding, he finds that ground corn is worth $22 per ton, ground oats $25.75 and ground barley $24.50.

He can secure purchased feeds on his local market at the following prices per ton: hominy feed, $26; dried beet pulp, $30; corn and oat feed, $26; wheat bran, $19; linseed meal, $45; choice cottonseed meal, $46; gluten feed, $35; alfalfa meal, $25. A limited amount of purchased feed can be hauled to the farm on return trips from town without much of any added expense. Using these local prices let us work out the most economical ration we can for a herd of cows averaging 1,200 pounds in weight and yielding 30 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk daily.

The best method, in the experience of the author, to determine which feeds are most economical is to figure out the cost of one pound of total digestible nutrients in each feed, for this shows which feeds furnish heat and energy most cheaply. In addition, it is necessary for protein-rich feeds, to compute the cost of each feed per pound of digestible crude protein it furnishes. This shows which feeds supply protein most cheaply to balance a ration low in this nutrient.

Let us then arrange in a table the figures for each of the available grains and other concentrates. It is unnecessary to work out this information for clover hay and corn silage, for we know that the combination of legume hay and silage is unexcelled as roughage, for dairy cows.

COMPARISON OF ECONOMY OF VARIOUS CONCENTRATES AT THE PRICES STATED OCTOBER, 1921

	Total digestible crude protein in 100 lbs.	Total digestible nutrients in 100 lbs.	Price per ton	Cost per pound total digestible nutrients	Cost per pound digestible crude protein
	Lbs.	Lbs.	$	Cents	Cents
Carbonaceous concentrates:					
Dent corn, ground	7.5	85.7	22.00	1.28	----------
Oats, ground	9.7	70.4	25.75	1.83	----------
Barley, ground	9.0	79.4	24.50	1.54	----------
Corn and oat feed	7.3	75.6	26.00	1.72	----------
Hominy feed	7.0	84.6	26.00	1.54	----------
Dried beet pulp	4.6	71.6	30.00	2.09	----------
Protein-rich concentrates:					
Wheat bran	12.5	60.9	19.00	1.56	7.60
Linseed meal	30.2	77.9	45.00	2.89	7.45
Cottonseed meal, choice	37.0	78.2	46.00	2.94	6.22
Gluten feed	21.6	80.7	35.00	2.17	8.10
Dried brewer's grains	21.5	65.7	30.00	2.28	6.98
Alfalfa meal	10.2	50.7	25.00	2.47	12.25

The column headed "Cost per pound total digestible nutrients" shows clearly and at a glance that corn is decidedly the cheapest of the carbonaceous feeds at these prices. It supplies total digestible nutrients at 1.28 cents per pound, while the cost in barley is 1.54 cents, in oats is 1.83 cents, in corn and oat feed 1.72 cents, in hominy feed, 1.54 cents and in dried beet pulp 2.09 cents. Without any question, the thing to do is to sell some of the oats and barley and to feed chiefly corn, with perhaps some barley and oats, though these feeds are quite a little more expensive than corn. Hominy feed is less economical than corn, and dried beet pulp is the highest in cost of any of the carbonaceous feeds. Therefore, dried beet pulp should be fed only on account of its bulk and palatability, as in the case of test cows, where a high yield of milk is desired, regardless of economy.

Studying the figures for the protein-rich concentrates, we see that wheat bran furnishes total digestible nutrients at a cost of only 1.56 cents per pound, and digestible crude protein at 7.6 cents per pound. Cottonseed meal is the richest of the available feeds in protein, containing 37 pounds of digestible crude protein in each 100 pounds of the feed. The cost of cottonseed meal per pound of digestible crude protein is considerably lower than that of wheat bran, but on the other hand its cost per pound of total digestible nutrients is higher than in the case of bran, and we must consider both of these factors in deciding which feeds are the most economical. Linseed meal is more expensive per pound of digestible crude protein

than is cottonseed meal, and the cost per pound of total digestible nutrients is higher than for bran. Therefore we should not use linseed meal as the main protein-rich feed, though we may use a small amount on account of its beneficial tonic and regulating effect. The cost of protein in gluten feed is still higher, though it furnishes total digestible nutrients more cheaply than either linseed or cottonseed meal. Alfalfa meal, really a roughage and not a concentrate, even though it does come in a feed sack, is clearly outclassed at these prices by wheat bran and the other protein-rich feeds. Hence, under these conditions, it is a decidedly uneconomical purchase.

A FIELD LIKE THIS ON EVERY FARM

Why don't you have it? This one was grown on heavy soil away up north in Washburn county in 1921. What is it? Why, soy beans of course. Great for silage. Great for hay. Pound for pound about equal to bran in feeding value. Good for the soil too. Have a field in 1922

Figuring out a Good Ration—In figuring out a balanced ration for any herd of cows, we must base our calculations on some modern feeding standard, which shows the amounts of various nutrients required for cows producing various amounts of milk and milk with various fat percentages.

The requirements of dairy cows as given in the Morrison, or modified Wolff-Lehmann, feeding standards, now used widely in America, are shown in the following table:

REQUIREMENTS OF DAIRY COWS

	Digestible crude protein	Total digestible nutrients
	Lbs.	Lbs.
For maintenance of 1,000-lb. cow	0.700	7.925
(To allowance for maintenance add)		
For each lb. of 2.5 per cent milk	0.045–0.053	0.230–0.256
For each lb. of 3.0 per cent milk	0.047–0.057	0.257–0.286
For each lb. of 3.5 per cent milk	0.049–0.061	0.284–0.316
For each lb. of 4.0 per cent milk	0.054–0.065	0.311–0.346
For each lb. of 4.5 per cent milk	0.057–0.069	0.338–0.376
For each lb. of 5.0 per cent milk	0.060–0.073	0.362–0.402
For each lb. of 5.5 per cent milk	0.064–0.077	0.385–0.428
For each lb. of 6.0 per cent milk	0.067–0.081	0.409–0.454
For each lb. of 6.5 per cent milk	0.072–0.085	0.434–0.482
For each lb. of 7.0 per cent milk	0.074–0.089	0.454–0.505

The table shows that for each 1,000 pounds a cow weighs she must be fed 0.700 pound digestible crude protein and 7.925 pounds total digestible nutrients merely to maintain her body without producing any milk. For each pound of milk she yields she must receive in addition the amounts of digestible crude protein and total digestible nutrients shown in the table.

Let us next figure out just what the requirements of the average cow of this dairyman will be. His cows average about 1,200 pounds in weight and yield daily about 30 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk when in full flow of milk. For maintenance a 1,200-pound cow will require 0.84 pound digestible crude protein and 9.51 pounds total digestible nutrients. For the production of each pound of 3.5 per cent milk she needs 0.049 to 0.061 pound digestible crude protein and 0.284 to 0.316 pound total digestible nutrients. Multiplying these figures by 30, the number of pounds of milk she yields, we will have 1.47 to 1.83 pounds digestible crude protein and 8.52 to 9.48 pounds total digestible nutrients.

To find the total requirements of the cow we next add together the requirements for maintenance and for milk production. We then find that this cow should receive a total of 2.31 to 2.67 pounds digestible crude protein and 18.03 to 18.99 pounds total digestible nutrients. Feeding the larger amounts of digestible crude protein and total digestible nutrients will make her produce slightly more milk than if only the lower amounts are furnished, but may be less economical with feeds high in price.

The ration for a 1,000-pound cow should contain 21 to 25 pounds dry matter per 1000 pounds live weight, or 25 to 30 pounds for this 1200-pound cow. The nutritive ratio should not be wider than 1:6.1 to 1:7.2.

Let us follow the general rule of feeding 1 pound of hay and 3 pounds of silage to each 100 pounds the cow weighs. This will give us 12 pounds of clover hay and 36 pounds of corn silage. We will next figure out the amounts of digestible crude protein and total digestible nutrients in these amounts of hay and silage and arrange the figures in tabular form. If

THE SUMMER DEMONSTRATION DAY

The Experiment Station and Sub-station Farms continued their Summer Demonstration Days in 1921 with splendid results. Those attending were divided into smaller groups than before to give the farmers a better chance to hear and to ask questions. This cut shows Mr. George Briggs demonstrating emergency hay crops at the Marshfield Sub-Station. Don't forget the use of emergency hay crops

we follow this rule of feeding hay and silage, we will not need to pay any special attention to the dry matter in the ration. To these feeds we will add enough of the cheapest grain, which is corn in this case, to supply as much total digestible nutrients as the standard calls for. This will take 8 pounds, as shown in the following table:

FIRST TRIAL RATION FOR CORN-BELT DAIRY COW (DEFICIENT IN PROTEIN)

Feeds	Digestible crude protein	Total digestible nutrients	Cost
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cents
Clover hay, 12 lbs.	0.91	6.11	9.0
Corn silage, 36 lbs.	0.40	6.37	9.0
Corn, 8 lbs.	0.57	6.53	8.8
Total	1.88	19.01	26.8

This ration, which costs 26.8 cents, meets the standard in total digestible nutrients but it is very deficient in protein, as it furnishes only 1.88 pounds digestible crude protein, while the standard calls for 2.31 to 2.67 pounds. We must, therefore, substitute protein-rich concentrates for some of the corn.

Our comparison of the various feeds has shown us that cottonseed meal supplies digestible protein at the lowest cost per pound. Therefore, a cheap balanced ration will be made by replacing enough corn with cottonseed meal to provide at least 2.31 pounds digestible crude protein. As the following table shows, it will take 1.5 pounds of cottonseed meal to do this:

SECOND TRIAL RATION FOR CORN-BELT DAIRY COW (GOOD BUT NOT IDEAL)

Feeds	Digestible crude protein	Total digestible nutrients	Cost
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cents
Clover hay, 12 lbs.	0.91	6.11	9.0
Corn silage, 36 lbs.	0.40	6.37	9.0
Corn, 6.5 lbs.	0.46	5.30	7.2
Cottonseed meal, choice, 1.5 lbs.	0.56	1.17	3.4
Total	2.33	18.95	28.6

This ration costs 1.8 cents more than the first, but will prove much more profitable, because it is balanced. It supplies 2.33 pounds digestible crude protein, very nearly the lower amount advised in the standard. Ground corn and cottonseed meal are both heavy feeds, and for high producing cows it would be advisable to add some bulky concentrate. This mixture of ground corn and cottonseed meal will, however, be entirely satisfactory for cows of average production if spread over the silage when fed.

To improve this ration at the least cost, we should use some wheat bran in the concentrate mixture, for bran is more economical than dried beet pulp or alfalfa meal, the other bulky feeds available. Furthermore, it is cheaper per pound of total digestible nutrients than cottonseed meal. Also, high producing cows will give somewhat more milk if fed as much protein as called for in the higher figure in the standard: i. e., 2.67 pounds in this case. Let us then replace 2 pounds of corn with bran and also substitute enough more cottonseed meal for corn so that the ration will furnish about this amount of protein. We will then have the following excellent ration:

THIRD TRIAL RATION FOR CORN-BELT DAIRY COW (EXCELLENT)

Feeds	Digestible crude protein	Total digestible nutrients	Cost
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cents
Clover hay, 12 lbs.	0.91	6.11	9.0
Corn silage, 36 lbs.	0.40	6.37	9.0
Corn, 4 lbs.	0.28	3.26	4.4
Wheat bran, 2 lbs.	0.25	1.22	1.9
Cottonseed meal, 2 lbs.	0.74	1.56	4.6
Total	2.58	18.52	28.9

This ration costs only 0.3 cent more than the second one, and will usually produce more profitable results with cows of high productive capacity.

These last two rations, made up chiefly of home-grown feeds, with enough purchased protein-rich concentrates to furnish plenty of protein are much more economical than rations we might have decided to use, if we had not selected the feeds on the basis of their economy.

By figuring out the most economical ration for a given herd it is often possible to save 5 cents a cow per day. In a herd of 20 cows this would amount to a saving of $1 a day on the feed bills, or over $300 a year, taking into consideration that less concentrates are needed on pasture.

Surely it pays to spend the necessary time to find out what rations are most economical each year. If one runs into difficulty in figuring out which feeds are most economical, he will find his County Agent or the Animal Husbandry experts at his Agricultural College eager to help him in such problems.

The prices taken for the various feeds in this discussion are not intended to be average prices, but are representative prices for southern Wisconsin in September, 1921. Feed prices often change radically within a few weeks and feeds which were formerly the most economical may become expensive compared with others which are equally available. For example, late last spring, linseed meal was decidedly more economical than cottonseed meal, for it could be secured at only $32 to $35 per ton. Therefore, before buying large amounts of feed, one can make money by studying the economy of the various feeds in the manner described here.

Feeding the Herd—When one has worked out an economical ration for the average cow in the herd, it is entirely unnecessary to figure out balanced rations for each of the other cows. All that is needed is to make up a quantity of the concentrate mixture and then feed this mixture to each cow according to her production, using one of the "thumb" rules given on a previous page.

Commercial Mixed Feeds—There are now on the market a host of commercial mixed feeds, which are advertised in a most attractive manner in the farm papers. Nearly every dairyman wonders whether it will be the best economy to use these mixed feeds largely in his rations, or whether it will pay him better to figure out a suitable home mixture, as we have just done. Many of these mixed feeds are the results of honest and intelligent efforts to furnish a ready mixed "balanced" concentrate mixture for the

THEY BEGAN HERE

Home of the First Farmers' Institute in the World, Opera House, Hudson, Wisconsin, 1885

various classes of farm animals. Such mixed feeds have won good reputations among intelligent feeders. However, other commercial feeds are merely attempts to delude the purchaser into paying as much for a mixture of low grade trashy by-products as high class concentrates would cost. Therefore, all mixed feeds should be purchased, not on the strength of a "fancy" name but on the guarantee of the amounts of crude protein, fat and fiber present in the feed. By comparing the fiber guarantee with the fiber content of the standard unmixed concentrates one can readily determine whether such low grade feeds as oat hulls and ground corn cobs have been added, and to what extent. Before buying any commercial mixed feeds, the wise dairyman will compare the amount of nutrients he can secure for each dollar in these feeds and in the well known unmixed concentrates.

Buying Fertility in Purchased Feeds—Even in live stock farming where little or no grain or roughage is sold and when proper care is taken of the manure, not all of the fertility removed in the crops is returned in the man-

are. The growth of legumes will aid in maintaining the nitrogen supply in the soil, but under actual conditions on most farms, supplying additional nitrogen in manure or fertilizer will increase crop yields. Sooner or later in practically all cases it is necessary to replace the small but steady loss of phosphoric acid and potash, even when most of the crops are fed to stock and the manure is handled properly. Therefore, in purchasing feeding stuffs, one should always consider not only their feeding value but also their worth as fertilizers. By a wise selection of purchased concentrates the live stock farmer can build up the fertility of his farm without the use of any commercial fertilizers, except lime to correct soil acidity, and perhaps phosphate to balance the farm manure, which is ordinarily much richer in nitrogen than in phosphoric acid.

When purchasing feeds one should always consider their manurial value as well as their feeding value, in determining which are really the most economical to buy. From the actual gross cost per ton there should be deducted the manurial value per ton. This manurial value is computed by using the current prices for nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in commercial fertilizer. A fair assumption is that there will be returned in the manure 80 per cent of the phosphorus and potash in the feed and 65 per cent of the nitrogen. This allows for the unavoidable losses in the storage or handling of the manure.

To illustrate this method of computing the actual relative economy of various concentrates, the following table is presented. The gross cost per ton given for each feed is the same as has been used in the previous discussion.

COMPARING COST OF CONCENTRATES, AFTER CREDITING MANURIAL VALUES

	Actual gross price per ton	Manurial value per ton	Net cost per ton	Net cost per lb. total digestible nutrients
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Cents
Carbonaceous concentrates:				
Dent corn, ground	22.00	5.43	16.57	0.97
Oats, ground	25.75	6.68	19.07	1.35
Barley, ground	24.50	6.56	17.94	1.13
Corn and oat feed	26.00	5.38	20.62	1.36
Hominy feed	26.00	6.87	19.13	1.13
Dried beet pulp	30.00	4.38	25.62	1.79
Protein-rich concentrates:				
Wheat bran	19.00	11.78	7.22	0.59
Linseed meal	45.00	17.42	27.58	1.77
Cottonseed meal, choice	46.00	23.38	22.62	1.45
Gluten feed	35.00	11.51	23.49	1.46
Alfalfa meal	25.00	9.05	15.95	1.57

The table shows clearly that for this dairyman the actual gross price of the carbonaceous feeds—corn, oats, hominy feed, and corn-and-oat feed—was less per ton than the actual gross price of the protein-rich concentrates. However, when credit is given, as should generally be, for the manurial value of the different feeds, the net cost per ton of wheat bran is actually lower than for any of the farm grown grains. In fact, the net cost per ton of wheat bran is only $7.22 when credit is allowed for the manurial value of this feed, and the net cost per pound of total digestible nutrients is only 0.59 cents. Also, the net cost per pound of total digestible nutrients for cottonseed meal and gluten feed is but little higher than for the farm grown grains. Thus without considering their value as protein-rich supplements to balance the farm grains, but taking into account merely their manurial value, such protein-rich supplements are relatively cheap. Under such conditions they are far from being "high-priced purchased feeds", as they are often termed by those who do not realize the importance of the fertilizing constituents they return to the land.

THE GREATEST CONSERVATION PROPOSITION

Electric Farm, Poynette, Wisconsin

Extended by Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes
1921-1922

On Friday, May 20, 1921, enough power went to waste over Dane and Columbia counties, Wisconsin, to run all of the machinery operated in Wisconsin for that day. A strong wind was blowing that day when a trip was made to the Electric Farm of J. F. Forrest at Poynette, Wisconsin, to see how Mr. Forrest harnessed the wind to supply power to drive machinery on his farm.

ELECTRIC FARM, POYNETTE, WISCONSIN

The first mill erected eleven years ago at Electric Farm. A third mill pumps water direct

Electric Farm is located a mile south of Poynette in Columbia county. A prominent hill occupies a portion of the farm. Three windmills furnish power. One pumps water direct. Another erected on one of the barns eleven years ago has been in continuous operation since its erection and

has charged batteries which have remained practically undisturbed during this period. A third mill, a big 16-foot wheel on a strong steel frame, was more recently erected on the crown of the big hill and operates a two and one-half-horse power dynamo. These mills have all withstood severe storms. The wheel and tower of the largest windmill weigh two tons.

Eleven different motors furnish power. The house and barns are all lighted with electricity. Electric heaters supply heat for the house. The vacuum cleaner, electric fans and sewing machine are run with electricity.

ELECTRIC FARM, POYNETTE, WISCONSIN

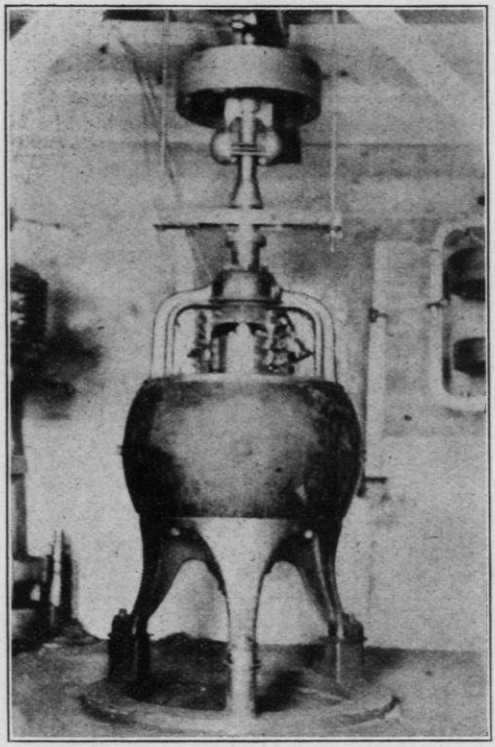
The great sixteen-foot steel windmill on its fifty-foot steel derrick on the big hill

A feed mill, a flour grinder, a carrier of an ensilage cutter, a hay-hoist, a milking machine, a fanning mill, a sheep shearer, a tire pump, a saw mill, a wood sawing machine, an iron turning lathe and an electric runabout are some of the machines which are operated.

Mr. Forrest says that he could be becalmed a week and still have power for his machinery. During the eleven years that the system has been in operation on the farm there has been no failure to have sufficient power.

On the occasion of the graduation of the senior class of the high school in 1918, a severe storm put the village electric lighting plant out of commission. Mr. Forrest promptly ran the little electric runabout down town, connected up with the wires in the opera house and the graduation exercises went on, thanks to the conserved power of the wind of the storm!

The big mill on the hill also supplies power direct from the generator. The electric heater, for instance, was turned on, connected direct with the big mill. Soon the electric mantle glowed red and heat waves were reflected out into the room. The imagination began to work and comforts began to picture on the vision. February, twelve below zero, stiff northwest wind, desperately cold. Yet the big mill, gathering up the icy blast, would send it down to the farm living room, now warmed up to seventy



ELECTRIC FARM, POYNETTE, WISCONSIN

The large generator under the big mill which tops the big hill
This generator supplies three-horse power

degrees above! And no coal drawing, no freight bills, no charge of a cent a pound for fuel, no hold ups, no lugging of ashes, no cleaning of dust. Just the turning of an electric switch and a bill of perhaps fifty cents for lubricating oil, as Mr. Forrest said.

When the visitor enters the battery room in one of the barns and sees electric cells that look as clear and new as when set there eleven years ago, and when he takes into account the wind power which has been stored in

these cells during the eleven years, he is impressed with the possibilities of conservation of power, heat and light and the inexhaustible source of these blessings to man.

Farmers all over are putting in lighting and power plants run by gasoline engines. The only difference between these plants and the plant on Mr. Forrest's farm is that a gasoline engine instead of a windmill runs the generator. A gasoline engine is certainly a more complicated and freakish machine than a windmill and the farmer has to buy and haul gasoline for the engine while the windmill is run by wind which furnishes itself. If the farmer can operate the electric plant driven by gasoline power, much more easily can he operate an electric plant driven by a windmill.

As we contemplated the plant at Electric Farm the mind took wings on the proposition and we wondered why on this big hill fifty windmills were not set up and operated by a farmers' cooperative organization owned and controlled by themselves in which two or three hired expert mechanics would tend to the mills, generators and lines. Such an arrangement could serve farmers for two or three miles around, much of the construction work could be done by farm labor which would be a great saving over off-the-farm labor and the plants would be under control of farmers and not under control of big corporations with rates which farmers have to accept.

We confidently look forward to the time when farmers, saving the power of the wind which is now wasted, will liberate themselves from dependence upon coal and oil and freight rates in supplying themselves with heat and light and power.

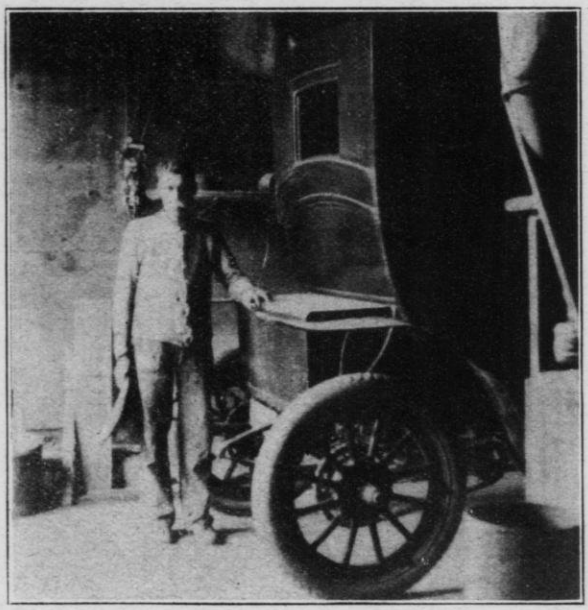
Electric Farm has been in operation for eleven years, waiting for some one to spread the news. Since no one seems disposed to attempt this conservation proposition Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes will start the propaganda this season of 1921-1922.

AS THE ENGINEER SEES IT

E. R. Jones, Madison, Wisconsin

What has been accomplished by Mr. J. F. Forrest of Poynette in the way of harnessing the wind to produce light, heat and power, not only shows what the ingenuity of a man may accomplish, but also points the way toward what we may expect in the future.

Coal fields may be exhausted and oil wells go dry, but the wind, the fuel Mr. Forrest uses in his light and power plant, will continue to blow as long as the earth is habitable.



ELECTRIC FARM, POYNETTE, WISCONSIN

Mr. Forrest and his electric runabout which he charges with wind power

Three plants have been designed and installed, but the first one, a small one, is but little used now. The other two plants are 28 and 56 volts respectively. The smaller plant is used for lighting purposes largely and the larger one for power and heating, such as an electric iron and electric heaters.

The plants are arranged so that the two may be combined for charging the storage battery of an electric automobile. The largest plant consists of a 16-foot mill mounted on a 50-foot tower on a hill some 300 feet from the house. This mill is geared to a vertical shaft extending to the ground to which the generator is directly connected. The generator may be used direct, or it may be used to charge a 56 volt battery. In the winter time this generator is used directly for heating purposes. Of course, it is necessary to have other heat during very cold weather, but Mr. Forrest says this heat is sufficient for many winter days as well as fall and spring days. The expense of operating is very small, only interest and depreciation on the investment and a pint or so of oil a year.

The other plant consists of a 12-foot mill located on top of the barn. This is connected to a 28-volt battery and is used largely for lighting purposes. This battery will supply lights for several days if the wind does not blow.

To accommodate varying speed, a balance wheel weighing probably 100 pounds is mounted free on the generator shaft extension. This balance wheel is similar to an automobile engine fly wheel. This is so arranged that as the speed of the shaft increases, an internal expanding clutch attached to the shaft begins to grip the fly wheel, causing it to revolve. This clutch is mounted on the shaft and always turns at shaft speed. It is so arranged that as the speed increases, centrifugal force causes the shoes to spread outward against the inside of the fly wheel flange, causing it to revolve. This serves as a governor to prevent excessive speed.

Such things, while possibly not yet within the reach of everyone, are of very great interest, particularly in these times of high priced coal with high transportation costs. It is interesting to know that at least three windmill concerns have been studying this problem, and that two of them already have outfits on the market. While these are too new to predict as to their success, yet the success of Mr. Forrest along this line convinces us of their ultimate success.

WHY FARMERS HAVE TO BUY FEEDS

Wisconsin has 82,000 silos and should have 100,000 more. Wisconsin can grow corn. That is demonstrated by our best growers who use good seed. But Wisconsin is not growing all the corn it should grow as economically as it might because we still have so many farmers who persist in curing their seed corn on the windmill or under the porch. Just yesterday a man said that on his farm he fire-dried his seed corn and usually filled his silo from six acres of corn whereas his neighbors who cured their seed corn under the porch usually complained that the trouble with a silo was that it took twenty acres of corn to fill it.

The fall of 1920 was long, warm and dry, an ideal fall if there ever was one, for curing corn on the windmill or under the porch. In the winter of 1920-1921 when the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes advocated the arrangement of plantings for summer demonstration plots, testing out windmill and porch cured seed corn against kiln-dried corn, the knowing ones decried the work, saying that last fall was such a fine fall for curing corn anywhere that the results would be disappointing. However, the Superintendent got one of the County Agents in his supervisory district, Mr. H. G. Seyforth of Pierce county, to stage one such field plot on the farm of Mr. W. P. Sorenson of Bay City, Wisconsin. In a cut presented herewith is shown the plot, planted ear-to-the-row from ears taken, two ears from under the porch roof, one ear from the side of the house, one ear from a windmill and one ear from a shed. These rows were planted along side the field in which Mr. Sorenson had used kiln-dried seed. These rows are compared with the very first row in Mr. Sorenson's field. See the accompanying Table, No. 1, for results. Thus you will see that the farmers

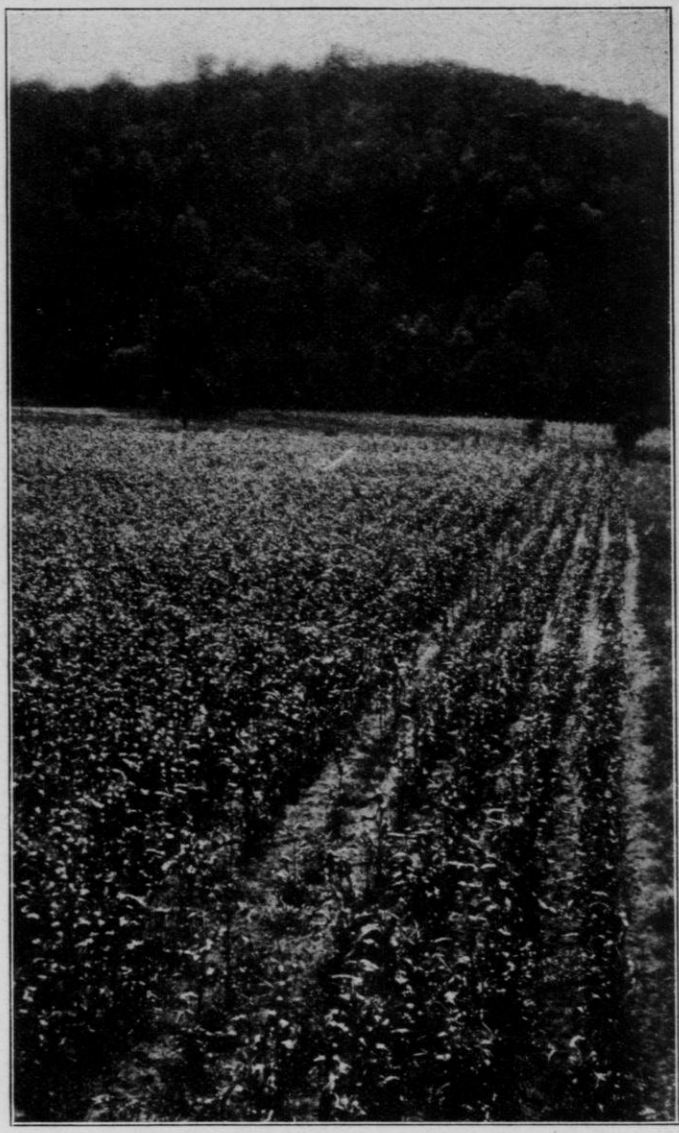
TABLE NO. 1—COUNTY AGENT TRIAL PLOT 1921

KILN DRIED VS. OUTDOOR DRIED SEED CORN

Corn Cured in Fall 1920.

How Dried	No. of hills in row	Hills missing	Hills of 1 stalk	Hills of 2 stalks	Hills of 3 stalks	Hills of 4 stalks	Hills of 5 stalks
On porch	133	42	35	27	18	10	0
On porch	133	25	31	37	29	11	0
On side of house	133	75	45	11	1	0	0
On windmill	133	35	15	31	27	18	7
In shed	133	23	24	37	36	13	0
Kiln dried	133	3	7	9	36	56	22

H. G. SEYFORTH, County Agent,
Ellsworth, Pierce Co., Wisconsin.

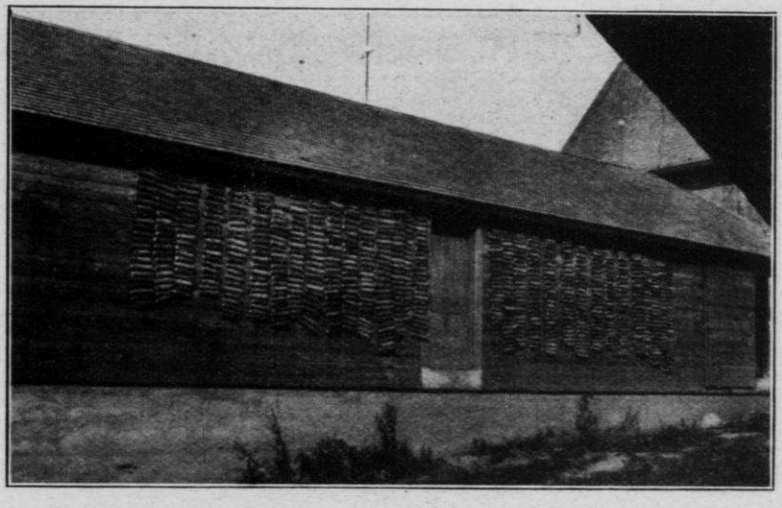


PIERCE COUNTY SEED CORN TRIAL PLOT

Five ears of seed corn taken from windmill, porches and side of barn are here shown planted ear-to-the-row by the side of a field planted from kiln-dried seed. You can see it, can't you? Why then longer cure your corn on the windmill, under the porch or on the side of the barn?

who persist in the curing of seed on windmills and under porches must own at least twice as much corn land as Mr. Sorenson does, pay taxes and interest on twice as much, plow twice as much, plant twice as much seed corn, fertilize twice as much, cultivate and travel over twice as much, use oil, gasoline or horse power over twice as much, use twice as many hired men, feed twice as many horses and men and wind up buying feed, discouraged, running behind financially, bolshevik and cussing the government.

County Agent Seyforth held a summer demonstration meeting on Mr. Sorenson's farm. This meeting was attended by thirty-five farmers who will not again cure seed corn on windmill, under porch or shed. Mr. Seyforth is already laying plans to collect seed corn cured in different ways sufficient to carry on similar demonstration plots all over Pierce county in 1922.



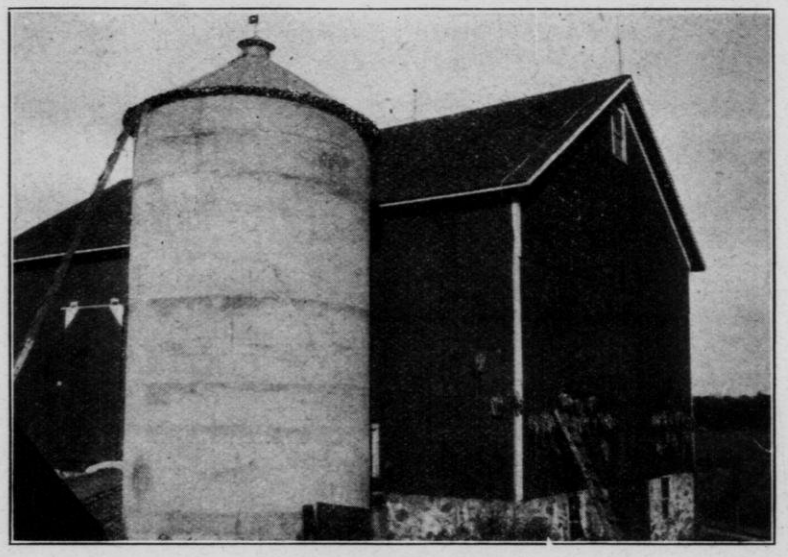
POOR SEED CORN

Infinite pains wrongly applied. The corn was hung on the wrong side of the house. It should have been hung on the **inside** and then a fire started in a stove in the house. Love's labor lost

Table No. 2 shows an ear-to-the-row test of eleven ears of Wisconsin No. 8 corn, kiln-dried, and an ear of Wisconsin No. 8 cured in an open log house in 1913 in Oneida county. This test was carried on on the county fair grounds in 1914 by County Agent Juday. In this case the corn was planted with a hoe and five kernels were placed in each hill. The corn from the kiln-dried seed came up, nearly all of it, and was rich green in color and rank in growth. The corn from the ear cured in the open log house came up very poorly, was yellow and sickly looking, with narrow leaves. The plot was gone over again and wherever there were five plants in a

TABLE NO. 2.—COUNTY AGENT DEMONSTRATION PLOT, RHINELANDER,

	Ears—How Cured	ROWS 51 Figures Indicate																						
1	Kiln-dried	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
2	Kiln-dried	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	Kiln-dried	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	Kiln-dried	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	Kiln-dried	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	In open house	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	2	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	1
7	Kiln-dried	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
8	Kiln-dried	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
9	Kiln-dried	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
10	Kiln-dried	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4
11	Kiln-dried	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
12	Kiln-dried	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	4	4



POOR SEED CORN

Love's labor again lost. This seed corn was very poor in quality to begin with and rapidly degenerated. It would take twenty acres of corn from this seed to fill the silo

WISCONSIN, 1914. EAR-TO-THE-ROW SEED CORN TRIAL PLOT.

HILLS LONG Stalks in Each Hill																									Perfect Score 204 Total Stalks in Row
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	194
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	197
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	200
2	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	197
3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	202
1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	0	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	55
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	199
4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	198
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	198
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	199
4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	198
4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	194

CHEAP AND CORRECT CURING OF SEED CORN

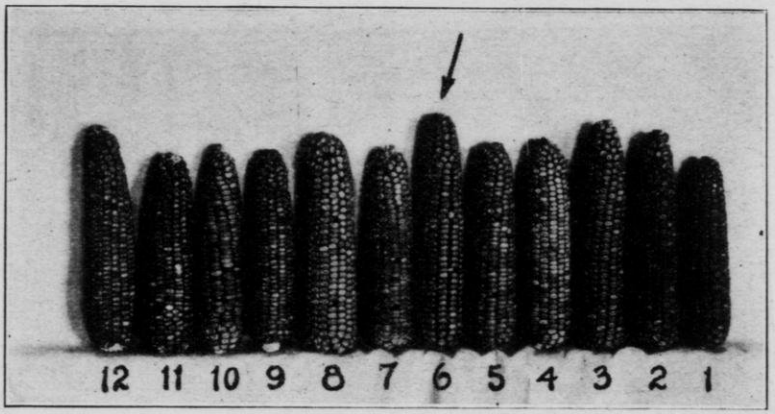
These fine ears were from a field of corn grown away up north in Oneida County, from seed which had been cured in this rather open shop in which a stove was used to dry the corn. This is the proper way for the farmer to cure his seed corn if he wants to be sure of his crop and to fill his silo most cheaply

hill one was pulled out. When the corn was finally cut, the row from the seed cured in the log house had no ears and produced about one-fourth the forage that each row of the corn from kiln-dried seed produced.

The same season a farmer near Rhinelander, Oneida county, planted side by side seed from his own No. 8 corn cured in an open log house and No.

OPEN HOUSE vs. KILN-DRIED SEED CORN

Here is some open-house-cured seed corn on trial in a farmers' field beside kiln-dried seed corn. All Wisconsin No. 8 from the same parent seed. You will notice that the kiln-dried seed corn has delivered a crop and is easily two weeks ahead of what is left of the open-house-cured seed



COUNTY AGENT TRIAL PLOT, RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

The ears which furnished the seed for the ear-to-the-row plot in Figure 2. Ear No. 6 is the best looking ear but it was not kiln-dried, only hung up in a log house with all doors and windows open

8 seed corn, kiln-dried by the County Agent. Picture will show results. The kiln-dried corn came up and was surely two weeks earlier all summer. The other corn was poor.

The center of the dairy cow's ration is silage, corn silage. When demonstration after demonstration shows that the windmill, the porch, the shed, the side of the barn or the barn are poor places to cure seed corn, and when corn silage is such an important feed on the farm, why is it that farmers will still stubbornly stick to these poor methods of curing the seed which is to produce this important feed crop?

COUNTY AGENT TRIAL PLOT, RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

Open-house-cured seed ear No. 6 was a pretty poor fizzle. Why cure corn that way?

COUNTY AGENT TRIAL PLOT, RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

Stalks from three rows. Seed which produced No. 6 was open-house-cured while the seed which produced No. 7 and No. 5 was kiln-dried You will see no ears on No. 6. Why cure seed corn as the seed for No. 6 was cured?

THE DEWEY FARMERS' CLUB*

Mrs. Allie Pease, Shell Lake, Wisconsin

The Dewey Farmers' Club was organized in April, 1919. Mr. Briggs, County Agent, was present and took charge of the business of organizing. A constitution was adopted and officers were elected. Meetings are held the evening of the third Friday in each month. The club was organized to further the interests of better agricultural work by cooperation and to have good social times. It is also the training ground for the boys and girls in preparing them to be the future citizens and farmers of this community.

In June, 1919, our club joined with the Roosevelt Farmers' Club and held a picnic in Swan's Grove. Everybody enjoyed a fine picnic dinner. Each club put on a short program, after which Mr. Briggs and Mr. J. M. Smith of Shell Lake spoke. A program of sports was also held.

A few attended the federation picnic at Wood River.

At the meeting in August, 1919, Mr. Hayes of the State University spoke on poultry, especially on the culling of the flock for winter laying.

September 12, 1919, we held our first community fair. Professor Hill of St. Croix Falls and Mr. Briggs were the speakers. The grain and vegetable exhibits were exceptionally fine. The winning products were taken to the Grantsburg fair, where the club won second prize on its booth. Members of our club also won the following prizes that year: first in the Boys' and Girls' judging contest; first on corn by exhibiting the best ear of corn in the county; first on potatoes by exhibiting the best peck of potatoes in the county.

In November, 1919, the club served an oyster supper the evening we welcomed Mr. Thompson as County Agent and bade goodby to Mr. Briggs.

The Bashaw-Webster Cow Testing Association was organized in January, 1920.

A leap year basket social was the feature of the meeting in February, 1920. Also during that month Mr. Thompson and Mr. J. W. Hicks held a Farmers' Institute, the special topics being building up the soil and the certification of seed potatoes. Two of our members had fields of certified seed potatoes last fall; while six farmers have applied for inspection of their fields this year.

In April, 1920, we held our first annual meeting, the officers serving a fine supper. Election of officers was held.

In May, 1920, Mr. Briggs came back and gave a talk on the subject The Town Hall. Everybody was glad to see him although all did not agree with him on the subject. Rev. Beers was also present and spoke.

May 22, 1920, several members attended the meeting of the federation of clubs at Siren. Our club became a member of the federation and one of our members was elected secretary of the federation.

June 25, 1920, twelve auto loads drove to Yellow Lake to attend the federation picnic. The program was fine. Mr. Norgord, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Congressman A. P. Nelson, spoke.

TWO GREAT LEADERS OF BASHAW VALLEY

George Briggs, ex-County Agent of Burnett County (at the right), organized the Dewey Farmers' Club, and E. H. Thompson, present County Agent, who uses it with splendid effect. A County Agent can accomplish wonders when he has people who cooperate as do the members of Dewey Farmers' Club

At the meeting in August, 1920, Mr. E. J. Delwiche was present and spoke on improving agricultural conditions, especially the rural schools; he also spoke on better grains.

August 28, 1920, we held our second community fair. While the grain and vegetable exhibits were smaller than the year before, the exhibits of cattle, horses and pigs were much better. The women had a fine exhibit of

fancy work, canning and cooking. The fair as a whole was more of a success than the first one. The winning products were again taken to the Grantsburg fair where we won second.

In January, 1921, the cow testing association was reorganized, becoming the Bashaw Valley Cow Testing Association. Mr. Sutton and Mr. Thompson were present at two meetings.

The aims of the club this year are pure bred grains, pure bred cattle, pure bred swine and pure bred live stock of all kinds.

At the meeting in March, 1921, Mr. Briggs and Mr. J. M. Smith of Shell Lake were present. Mr. Smith spoke on several topics, including the land clearing project. Mr. Briggs spoke on boosting the Junior Club work.

Our second annual meeting was held in April, 1921, when election of officers was held.

Some attended the federation meeting at Siren, where one of our members was elected treasurer of the federation.

June 22, 1921, our club joined with the Bashaw Club for a picnic in Gilmore's Grove. About 300 were present. A fine program was given. The following were present and spoke: Rev. Beers of Shell Lake, County Agent Thompson, County Agent Rasmussen and Mr. Lee Stewart. A good program of sports was held, Dewey winning the ball game.

July 5, 1921, twelve auto loads drove to Siren for the federation picnic. It is estimated that 4,000 attended the picnic; 750 cars were counted. A fine program was given. Mr. Lundquist of the Minnesota College of Agriculture gave a splendid address on education. Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones spoke on the home influence and the conveniences a farmer's wife should have. Mrs. Mattson gave a short talk.

Rev. Beers was present and spoke at our meeting on July 15.

Fine plans are being made for our community fair to be held September 17.

The following results could not have been achieved except by cooperation of the farmers' club with the County Agent:

The Junior Farmers have had the following clubs:

In 1917, a Junior Potato and a Junior Corn Club were organized by Mr. Briggs.

In 1918, 1919 and 1921 there were Baby Beef Clubs. During the three years, they exhibited 26 baby beeves at the Junior Live Stock Fair at Madison, winning several prizes.

In 1920, there was a Pure Bred Pig Club. All the pigs were shown here at the Community Fair and several were exhibited at the Webster and Grantsburg Fairs and at Siren for the final county contest. Several prizes were won. There is also a Pure Bred Pig Club this year.

Three of our Junior Farmers won the prizes given by the C. C. Club in declamation work.

From the pure bred pig club work and from other pure bred hogs which were brought into the community in the spring of 1920, has grown the swine association. The 17th of April, 1921, Mr. Thompson organized the Dewey Swine Breeders' Association which includes all breeds of hogs.

Several registered cows and sires of the dairy and beef breeds have been brought into the community, thereby raising the standards of the dairy and beef cattle.

THE DEWEY FARMERS' CLUB

When a delegation of County Agents happened that way the Dewey Farmers' Club of Burnett and Washburn Counties put on the greatest program you ever listened to and set up the greatest picnic dinner you ever ate

May 16, 1921, the Jersey breeders organized the Dewey Jersey Breeders' Club, Mr. Briggs and Mr. Thompson being present at the meeting. These club members attended the Burnett County Jersey Breeders' Picnic at Webster, where a fine program was given.

Lloyd Pease, one of our Dewey Junior Farmers, won the pure bred Jersey bull calf given to the winner in the Boys' and Girls' Judging Contest. Several of our Juniors have signed up for pure bred heifer calves in the Burnett County Jersey Calf Club.

Nearly all of the farmers are raising some line of pure bred stock, being members of either county, state or national associations.

Better grains have been introduced, several members winning prizes at the grain shows held during the last year.

Several farmers are members of the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association, being interested in certified seed potatoes.

The farmers are buying their feed cooperatively.

Several farmers purchased lime for fertilizer. Some have seeded alfalfa.

In the spring of 1916, there was not one agricultural organization in the town of Dewey. Today we have the Progressive Farmers' Club, the flourishing and prosperous creamery, the cow testing association, the Jersey Breeders' Club, the Swine Breeders' Association, the Boys' and Girls' Pure Bred Pig Club and some of the Juniors belong to the County Jersey Calf Club.

The aims of this club should be the raising of pure bred grains, pure bred live stock of all kinds, better sires, the cooperative purchasing of feed and supplies, giving the preference to home merchants when possible, the bettering of home and its influence and conveniences. But the greatest aim should be better boys and girls, giving them as fine an agricultural education in the country as is possible in the city; also cooperation with the County Agent in making a successful club and an up-to-date agricultural community.

*The article above is a copy of the splendid address made by Mrs. Allie Pease on a program presented by the Dewey Farmers' Club of Bashaw Valley, Burnett and Washburn counties, Wisconsin, on the occasion of a noon day program and picnic for the entertainment of the County Agents of the Northern and Northwestern Districts. It shows of what benefit a live farmers' club may be to the work of a County Agent and the community and is so full of suggestion that it was deemed most worthy of a place in this issue of the Farmers' Institute Bulletin.

THE BASHAW VALLEY COOPERATIVE CREAMERY

The Bashaw Valley Cooperative Creamery was organized August 3, 1916.

On March 1, 1917, the creamery started making butter and the last three years has shipped the entire output to one firm in Chicago and has established a good market which pays a premium on its butter.

In 1917, from March 1 to July 1, 30,520 pounds of butter were made; net receipts, $12,913.51.

For the year 1918, 108,675 pounds of butter were made; net receipts, $51,667.68.

In 1919, 181,470 pounds of butter were made; net receipts, $79,416.47.

In 1920, 184,016 pounds of butter were made; net receipts, $105,244.64.

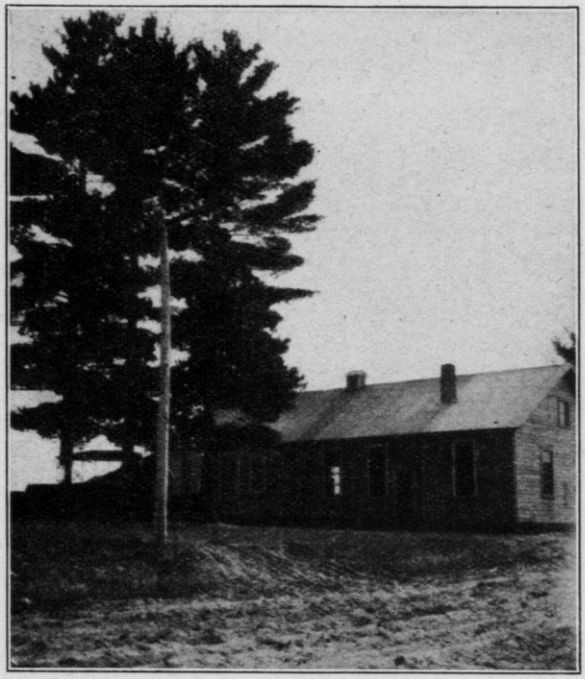
In 1921, 232,926 pounds of butter were made; net receipts, $107,377.70.

In 1921, the average price received for butter was 45 cents. The average price paid for butter fat was 49 cents.

In 1917, there were 104 stockholders and 75 patrons. In 1920, there were 140 stockholders and 172 patrons. In 1921, there were 152 stockholders and 235 patrons. The creamery in 1921 had nine cream routes.

The present officers are:

President, G. H. Swan
Vice President, Frank Fihn
Manager, L. E. Walker
Director, J. W. Toll
Sec. Treasurer, Jesse Larkens



THE BASHAW VALLEY CREAMERY

While the Dewey Farmers' Club has proven a marvel in promoting solid enterprises for community betterment, the Bashaw Valley Creamery is without argument its greatest stunt