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## **Proceedings of the twentieth annual convention of the Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers' and Dairymen's Association held at Monroe, Wisconsin, Wednesday and Thursday, January 29 and 30, 1920. 1920**

Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers' and Dairymen's Association  
Monroe, Wisconsin: Times Printing Co., 1920

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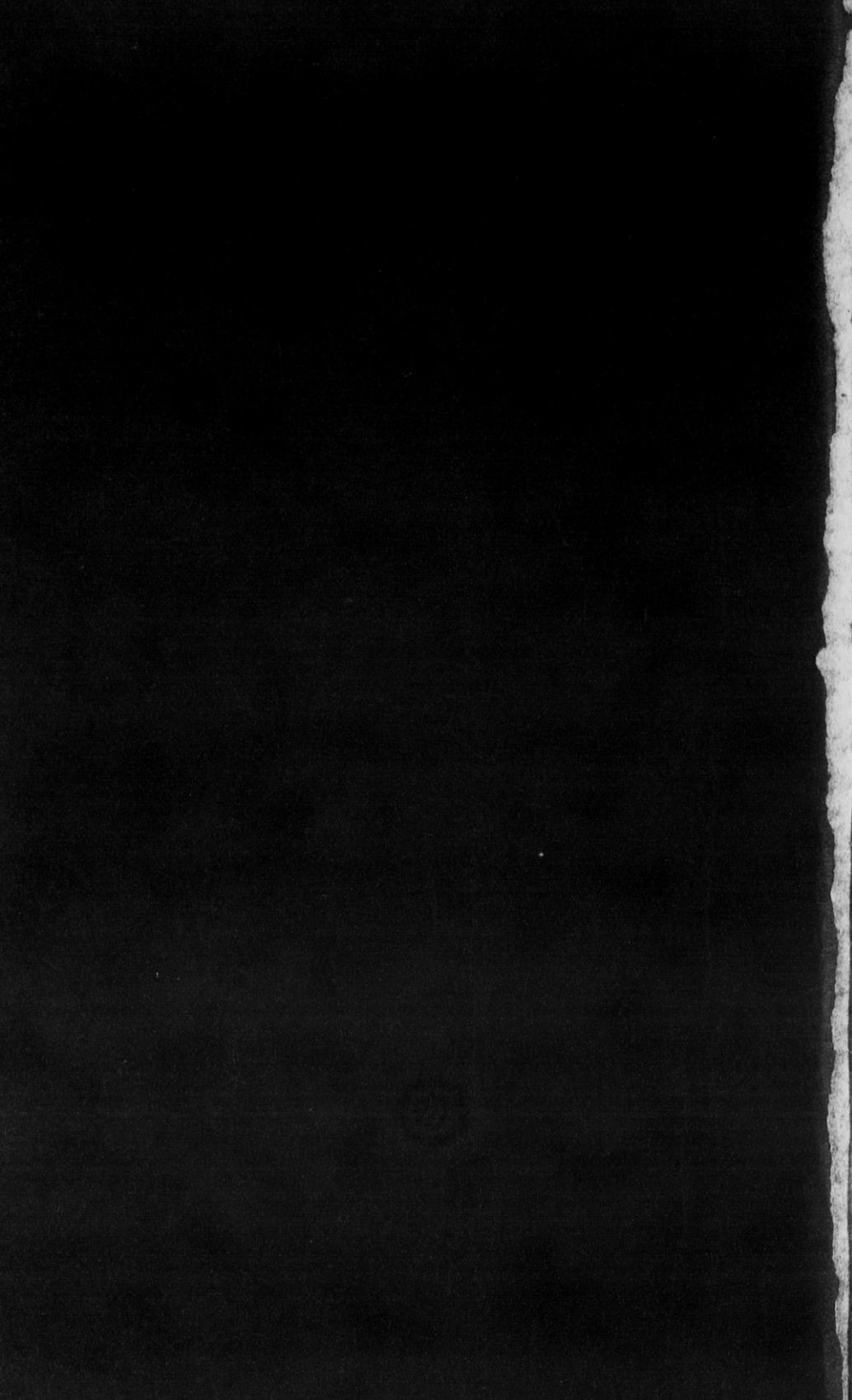
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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
TWENTIETH  
ANNUAL CONVENTION  
OF THE  
Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers'  
and Dairymen's Association  
HELD AT  
MONROE, WISCONSIN  
Wednesday and Thursday, January 29 and 30

1920

THE TIMES PRINTERY, MONROE, WIS.



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TIMES PRINTERY, MONROE, WISCONSIN

# MEMBERSHIP

Of the Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers' and  
Dairymen's Association, 1920.

## A

Arn, Adolph .....	Monticello, Wis.
Arn, John .....	Monticello, Wis.
Acherman, Joseph .....	Monroe, Wis.
Ainsworth, Fred .....	Monroe, Wis.
Aeschlimann, J. J. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Anspach, George C. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Augsburger, Rudy .....	Monroe, Wis.
Aegerter, Robert .....	Brodhead, Wis.

## B

Beate, John .....	Mt. Horeb, Wis.
Ball, Henry L. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Beach, J. W., Route 2 .....	Monroe, Wis.
Blaser, Fred .....	Monroe, Wis.
Barth, A. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Baebler, Albert, Jr. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Bayerhoffer, Ed. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Benkert, Fred .....	Monroe, Wis.
Burgy, Jacob .....	Monticello, Wis.
Baebler, Henry B. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Buholzer, A. E., Route 2 .....	Monroe, Wis.
Brown, William .....	Monroe, Wis.
Bachler, John W., Route 4 .....	Monroe, Wis.
Bank of Monticello .....	Monticello, Wis.
Bontly, W. E. ....	Monticello, Wis.
Blum, Fred .....	Monticello, Wis.
Babler, Henry E. ....	Monticello, Wis.
Bernet, Peter .....	Monticello, Wis.

Bissig, Matt .....	Monticello, Wis.
Burkhalter, Gottlieb .....	Monroe, Wis.
Bennett, Dr. C. W. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Benkert, Jacob .....	Monroe, Wis.
Barlow, C. L. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Benkert & Stauffacher .....	Monroe, Wis.
Bast, Ray T. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Baltzer, M. E. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Buehler, Frank .....	Monroe, Wis.
Becker, Wm. A., Co. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Buehler Bros. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Blum, Sam .....	Monroe, Wis.
Bobb, H. C. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Becker, Dave .....	Monroe, Wis.
Bear, Dr. W. G. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Bolender, J., Dry Goods Co. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Buehler, Sam .....	Monroe, Wis.
Burke, Peter .....	Monroe, Wis.
Booher, Albert L. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Blumer Sales Co. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Benkert, A. E. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Booth, Max G. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Baebler, Jacob B. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Bleck, Gustav A. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Blumer, Henry, Route 8. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Buholzer, Xaver .....	Monroe, Wis.
Boss, Fred .....	Monroe, Wis.
Biedermann, Emil .....	Brodhead, Wis.
Brodhead Cheese & Cold Storage Co. ....	Brodhead, Wis.

## C

Christensen, Walter .....	Madison, Wis.
Connors, John .....	Monroe, Wis.
Cassanova, John, Route 3. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Crouch, Josiah H. ....	Monticello, Wis.
Clark, Earl M. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Connors & Mackey .....	Monroe, Wis.
Chadwick, Howard W. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Cantrill, B. F. ....	Monroe, Wis.

Clark, H. H., Drug Co.....	Monroe, Wis.
Clark & Schindler .....	Monroe, Wis.
Carr, George J. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Caradine, Drs. W. H. and Son.....	Monroe, Wis.
Chambers, Chas. L. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Carroll Bros. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Collentine, Frank .....	Monroe, Wis.
Corsen, Frank E.....	Monroe, Wis.
Caradine, H. N. B.....	Monroe, Wis.

### D

Dettweiler, John .....	Monroe, Wis.
Davis, Frank .....	Browntown, Wis.
Deiningner, E. M.....	Juda, Wis.
Dettweiler, Fred, Route 4.....	Monroe, Wis.
Drake, Frank, Route 1.....	Monroe, Wis.
Disch, J. J.....	Monticello, Wis.
Dahler, Mike .....	Darlington, Wis.
Duerst, Henry J. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Day Bros. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Dunwiddie, Wm. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Dunwiddie, Brooks .....	Monroe, Wis.
Dallenbach, Gottfried .....	Monroe, Wis.
Dodge, Chas. S.....	Monroe, Wis.
Dodge Lumber Co.....	Monroe, Wis.
Durst, Math C.....	Monroe, Wis.
Deiningner, John .....	Monroe, Wis.
Discher & Schneider .....	Monroe, Wis.

### E

Emmenegger, Robert .....	Gratiot, Wis.
Elmer, Joe, Route 4 .....	Monroe, Wis.
Eaton, George .....	Monroe, Wis.
Erickson, Anton, Sharples Separator.....	Madison, Wis.
Elmer, Alvin A. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Elmer, John H.....	Monroe, Wis.
Etter, John T. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Einbeck, Chas. ....	Monroe, Wis.

Evenson, Roy .....	Monroe, Wis.
Emmenegger, Fred .....	Monroe, Wis.
Elmer, Henry .....	Monroe, Wis.
Emmenegger, John .....	Monroe, Wis.
Eichenberger, Carl .....	Monroe, Wis.
Elmer, Math. ....	Monroe, Wis.

**F**

Fritsch, John D.....	Monroe, Wis.
Faeser, John A. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Fuchs, Nic .....	Argyle, Wis.
French Cheese Co.....	Browntown, Wis.
Frautschy, Arthur .....	Monroe, Wis.
Frautschy, Edward .....	Monroe, Wis.
Fritz, Dave .....	Monroe, Wis.
Fitzgibbons Bros. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Faeser, Fred .....	Monroe, Wis.
Feldt, John .....	Monroe, Wis.
Frehner, Carl, R. R. 2.....	Brodhead, Wis.

**G**

Grenzow, Geo. ....	Juda, Wis.
Gempeler, Jacob, Sr.....	Monroe, Wis.
Christensen, Walter .....	Madison, Wis.
Gates, Geo. P.....	Madison, Wis.
Galle, Fred .....	Monroe, Wis.
Greene, R. E. ....	Edgerton, Wis.
Greenwald, Sam .....	Monroe, Wis.
Gettings, John .....	Monroe, Wis.
Green County Herald.....	Monroe, Wis.
Gnagi, Dr. W. B.....	Monroe, Wis.
Gettings, Miles T. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Geigel Hardware Co. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Geigel, Jacob .....	Monroe, Wis.
Grinnell & Messmer .....	Monroe, Wis.
Gorham, R. D. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Geiger, W. J. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Gifford, R. B. ....	Monroe, Wis.



Geiger, J. H. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Galusha, Bert .....	Monroe, Wis.
Geigel, John, Route 6.....	Monroe, Wis.
Grimm, Elizabeth .....	Monroe, Wis.

**H**

Hoffman, J. S., & Co.....	Mt. Horeb, Wis.
Halverson, H. ....	Madison, Wis.
Hanson, John .....	Monroe, Wis.
Hendrickson, L.....	Blanchardville, Wis.
Haessig, Ernest .....	Morrisonville, Wis.
Hirsbrunner, John .....	Monroe, Wis.
Hodges, Dr. F. L.....	Monroe, Wis.
Heer, Abe, & Son.....	Monroe, Wis.
Heeren, J. B.....	Monroe, Wis.
Hauser, John T. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Haren, Dan H.....	Monroe, Wis.
Huffman & Burgy .....	Monroe, Wis.
Hefty, Henry .....	Monroe, Wis.
Hartnett, J. J. ....	Madison, Wis.
Habermann, Henry W., Route 7.....	Monroe, Wis.
Holmes, Ransom M. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Henn, William .....	Monroe, Wis.

**I**

Ingold, Ferdinand .....	Monroe, Wis.
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**J**

Jeffery, F. D. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Jackson, E. R. ....	Blanchardville, Wis.
Jaberg, Roy .....	Monroe, Wis.
Jaegerlaener, F. ....	Brodhead, Wis.

**K**

Kubly, John U.....	Monroe, Wis.
Krueger, S. W. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Kundert, R. M., Route 8 .....	Monroe, Wis.
Koller, Anton, Route 7.....	Monroe, Wis.

Kittleson, M. ....	Blanchardville, Wis.
Knobel, Albert .....	Monticello, Wis.
Kooreman, Gerrit .....	Monticello, Wis.
Kammer, Martin .....	Monticello, Wis.
Knight, M. J. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Knight, W. J. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Karlen, Gottlieb A. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Kundert, Henry, Sr. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Knipschild Bros. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Knipschild, John, Jr. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Kohli, Louis H. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Kohli, Chas. R. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Kessler, Earl .....	Monroe, Wis.
Kundert Bros. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Kundert, John, Sr. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Keel, Everett .....	Monroe, Wis.
Koller, Oswald .....	Brodhead, Wis.

## L

Linzmeyer, J. B. ....	Green Bay, Wis.
Loegesser, Paul .....	Ridgeway, Wis.
Lehnherr, Jacob .....	Monroe, Wis.
Lehmann, Gottlieb .....	Verona, Wis.
Liechti, Carl .....	Verona, Wis.
Loveland, W. A. ....	Monticello, Wis.
Lorch, J. F. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Lynch & Lynch .....	Monroe, Wis.
Lanz Bros. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Ludlow, Henry .....	Monroe, Wis.
Ludlow, Willis .....	Monroe, Wis.
Ludlow, Edwin .....	Monroe, Wis.
Lamboley, F. E. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Lanz, Fred, & Sons. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Luchsinger, F. B. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Luchsinger, John .....	Monroe, Wis.
Lichtenwalner, John P. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Lengacher, Rudy .....	Monticello, Wis.
Lauber, Joe .....	Blanchardville, Wis.

Lanz, John .....	Brodhead, Wis.
Luthi, John .....	Brodhead, Wis.

## M

McCrary, J. B. ....	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Matter, Otto .....	Winslow, Wis.
Moe, H. H. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Moulder, J. R., Phenix Cheese Co.....	New York, N. Y.
Matzke, Frank .....	Monroe, Wis.
Mair, Jac., Route 3.....	Monroe, Wis.
Mueller, Jac .....	Monroe, Wis.
Marschall, A. G. ....	Madison, Wis.
Montgomery, Frank .....	Ramona, Wis.
Mason, H. E. ....	Blanchardville, Wis.
Moritz, Albert .....	Monticello, Wis.
Winnig, John .....	Monticello, Wis.
Marty, Fred C. ....	Monticello, Wis.
Monticello Auto Co. ....	Monticello, Wis.
Marty, Gottlieb .....	Monroe, Wis.
Meier, Adolf .....	Monroe, Wis.
Marty, Gempeler Co.....	Monroe, Wis.
Martini, August, Route 4.....	Monroe, Wis.
Monroe Light & Fuel Co.....	Monroe, Wis.
Musselman, Fred .....	Monroe, Wis.
Monroe, Dr. Wm. B. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Moyer, Dr. S. R. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Miller, Walter .....	Monroe, Wis.
Morton, Earl .....	Monroe, Wis.
Mackey & Niles .....	Monroe, Wis.
Marty Company .....	Monroe, Wis.
Moser, Peter J. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Miller, Charles E.....	Monroe, Wis.
Metropolitan Store, Inc. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Marty, Dave .....	Monroe, Wis.
Miller & Weaver .....	Monroe, Wis.
Monroe Lumber & Fuel Co.....	Monroe, Wis.
Miller, J. H., & Burgy.....	Monroe, Wis.
Meythaler Bros. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Mauermann, Dr. J. F.....	Monroe, Wis.

Monroe Land Co. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Monroe Electric Co. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Meythaler, Chas. T., Sr. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Marty, F. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Mitchell, A. E. ....	Monroe, Wis.

**N**

Naef, John F., Route 4. ....	Argyle, Wis.
Nieffenegger, Jac. ....	Apple River, Ill.
Neuenschwander, Wm. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Norton, Emmett. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Newman, Dr., M. J. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Noble, J. Earl. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Norton, George W. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Noble, B. M. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Naef, Jake. ....	Brodhead, Wis.

**O**

Olson, Wm. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Ott, L. C. ....	Monroe, Wis.
O'Brien, Jos. P. (J. B. Ford Co.) ....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Oertig, Albert. ....	Argyle, Wis.
Odell, Emery A. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Ohl, John S. ....	Monroe, Wis.

**P**

Poffer, A. H. ....	Barton, Wis.
Peoples Supply Co. ....	Monticello, Wis.
Penn, J. C., Route 2. ....	Juda, Wis.
Pfeiffer, David. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Pietzsch, George. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Priewe, Wm. ....	Monroe, Wis.

**R**

Ruefenacht, Herman. ....	Orangeville, Ill.
Rinehart, Myron. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Raether, Spurgeon. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Ruhr, Ulrich. ....	Darlington, Wis.

Ruf, Henry .....	Monroe, Wis.
Roth, Huldrieh .....	Monroe, Wis.
Rainedell, G. D.....	Monroe, Wis.
Regez, E., & Sons.....	Blanchardville, Wis.
Rottler, R. G. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Regez, Jacob .....	Monroe, Wis.
Roub, Dr. J. F., & Son.....	Monroe, Wis.
Regez, Herman .....	Monroe, Wis.
Regez, Rudy .....	Monroe, Wis.
Rcth, H. C.....	Monroe, Wis.
Rote, A. F. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Roderick, Claude A. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Roth, Paulus .....	Monroe, Wis.
Reber, Walter, Route 2.....	Juda, Wis.

## S

Sammis, J. L. ....	Madison, Wis.
Schaller, Alexander .....	Barneveld, Wis.
Schaller, Rudolph .....	Mt. Horeb, Wis.
Schmid, E. ....	Argyle, Wis.
Stauffacher, John .....	Calamine, Wis.
Steiner, Fred .....	Darlington, Wis.
Swartz, Harry .....	Monroe, Wis.
Stauffacher Peter .....	Monroe, Wis.
Schaefer, John .....	Darlington, Wis.
Stoldt, Albert .....	Monroe, Wis.
Stauffacher, George (Henry's) .....	Monroe, Wis.
Smith, Wm. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Sylvester, Walter .....	Monroe, Wis.
Stauffacher, Nic .....	Monroe, Wis.
Schutt, Frank .....	Monroe, Wis.
Schneider, Ralph .....	Monroe, Wis.
Stauffacher, Werner .....	Monticello, Wis.
Schlaeppi, Albert .....	Browntown, Wis.
Strebel, Louis .....	Browntown, Wis.
Steiner, John .....	Darlington, Wis.
Stauffacher, E. W., Route 6.....	Monroe, Wis.
Stauffacher, Frank .....	Monroe, Wis.
Sprecher, John .....	Madison, Wis.

Schweles, H. J., Sharples Separator.....	Madison, Wis.
Schlagenhaufen, Otto .....	Hollandale, Wis.
Soliva, H. ....	Brooklyn, Wis.
Scott, G. A. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Sherron, John L.....	Monroe, Wis.
Schindler, Charles A.....	Monroe, Wis.
Schmidt, Leon O. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Streiff, Baumann & Son .....	Monroe, Wis.
Stuart, George W. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Schuetze, Wm. A. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Stauffacher, Fred J.....	Monroe, Wis.
Stauffacher, Glen .....	Monroe, Wis.
Schneider Bros. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Stauffacher, Wm. J.....	Monroe, Wis.
Shriner Bros. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Schwartz, A. R.....	Monroe, Wis.
Schneider, Max .....	Monroe, Wis.
Scheidegger, Ernest .....	Monroe, Wis.
Service Garage .....	Monroe, Wis.
Soseman, Dr. G. S.....	Monroe, Wis.
Stearns, G. O. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Stauffacher, Ernest J. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Strahm, John .....	Monroe, Wis.
Stillman, C. L. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Schmid, Carl .....	Monroe, Wis.
Schindler, Dr. A. J.....	Monroe, Wis.
Schneider, Charles H. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Schneider, Charles H. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Schiess, Conrad .....	Monroe, Wis.
Siegenthaler, Mrs. Fred.....	Monroe, Wis.
Steffen, Jacob .....	Monroe, Wis.
Schepley, Charles R. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Stauffacher, I. M. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Stoll, Fred W. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Stauffacher, M. H. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Stettler, Christ, Route 1.....	Monroe, Wis.
Smith, Charles J., Route 4.....	Monroe, Wis.
Steele & Schempp .....	Brodhead, Wis.

## T

Trumpy, Fred .....	Monroe, Wis.
Thorp, George .....	South Wayne, Wis.
Theiler, Christ. ....	Blanchardville, Wis.
Trickle, Joe .....	Monroe, Wis.
Trickle, Elmer J. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Trumpy, Frank .....	Clarno, Wis.
Thorp, Mrs. Frank .....	Monroe, Wis.
Tibelhorn, John .....	Verona, Wis.
Treat, Ben .....	Monroe, Wis.
Times Printing Co. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Thorp, E. M. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Trukenbrod, W. F. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Trukenbrod, W. E. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Theiler, Robert .....	Monroe, Wis.
Trachsel, A. C. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Tuttle, H. W. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Treat, Frank A. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Trumpy, Jos. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Trumpy, Henry .....	Monroe, Wis.

## U

Ubert, Christ, Route 9.....	Monroe, Wis.
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## V

Van Wagenen, H. G. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Voelkli, Henry .....	Monroe, Wis.
Veenge, Vic .....	Monroe, Wis.
Voss, Gust. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Voegeli, Albert, Route No. 6.....	Monroe, Wis.
Vogel, Gottfried, Rural Route No. 6.....	Monroe, Wis.

## W

Winiger, Victor, Route 6.....	Monroe, Wis.
Witsch, C. B. ....	Chicago, Ill.
Wenger, Edward .....	Monroe, Wis.
Wells, Harry .....	Monroe, Wis.

Waelti, John .....	Monroe, Wis.
Wierce, Otto .....	Monroe, Wis.
Willi, Jos., Route 2.....	South Wayne, Wis.
Wenger, Ernest .....	Blanchardville, Wis.
Wittwer, Edward .....	Monticello, Wis.
Wittwer, Gottlieb .....	Monticello, Ill.
Wittenwyler, Matt H.....	Monticello, Wis.
Wittenwyler, John .....	Monticello, Wis.
Wiedmer, Arnold .....	Monticello, Wis.
Walsh, W. S. ....	Plateville, Wis.
Woodle, L. A., & Son.....	Monroe, Wis.
White, Leland .....	Monroe, Wis.
Whalen, George .....	Monroe, Wis.
Wenger, Sam .....	Monroe, Wis.
Wenger, Rudy .....	Monroe, Wis.
Wenger, Wm. E.....	Monroe, Wis.
Wenger, Ralph H.....	Monroe, Wis.
Wilmet & Wenger.....	Monroe, Wis.
Wagner, L. S.....	Monroe, Wis.
Wettengel, F. W.....	Monroe, Wis.
Wier, Dr. M. R.....	Monroe, Wis.
Wenger, John C. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Wilkinson, G. W. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Weirich, P. J.....	Monroe, Wis.
Wells, Grant .....	Monroe, Wis.
Waelti, Gottfried .....	Monroe, Wis.
Wittwer, G. ....	Brodhead, Wis.

## Y

Young, Ray .....	Monroe, Wis.
Young & Company .....	Monroe, Wis.

## Z

Zentner, Dietrich .....	Monticello, Wis.
Zweifel, John J., Jr.....	Monticello, Wis.
Zeller, Conrad .....	Monroe, Wis.
Zilmer, W. F. ....	Monroe, Wis.
Zilmer, A. W. ....	Monroe, Wis.



Zinser & Duebendorfer.....	Monroe, Wis.
Zumbach, Gottfried .....	Monroe, Wis.
Zurflueh & Norder.....	Monroe, Wis.

## OFFICERS FOR 1920

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President—Fred Marty, Monroe, Wis.  
Vice President—John Deininger, Monroe, Wis.  
Secretary—Henry Elmer, Monroe, Wis.  
Treasurer—Joseph Trumpy, Monroe, Wis.

### Directors.

Gottfried Waelti, Monroe, Wis., for three years.  
Charles R. Schepley, Monroe, Wis., for two years.  
Fred E. Benkert, Monroe, Wis., for one year.

### Judges on Cheese.

F. W. Galle, Monroe, Wis.  
Gottlieb Marty, Monroe, Wis.  
Rudy, Regez, Monroe, Wis.

### Committee on Resolutions

Charles R. Schepley, Monroe, Wis.  
William Olson, Monroe, Wis.  
J. C. Penn, Monroe, Wis., R. F. D.

### Auditing Committee

John Luchsinger, Monroe, Wis.  
Nicolous Schmid, Monroe, Wis.  
George Thorp, South Wayne, Wis.

## ADDRESS OF WELCOME

**John Strahm**

**Cashier First National Bank**

Gentlemen:—

When Mr. Elmer extended to me his kind invitation to speak to you today, I felt rather proud, and certainly much pleased, because I know that I have an opportunity of addressing the body of men who have with their efforts so largely contributed to the upbuilding and success attained in the dairy industry of Green County and Southern Wisconsin as well.

You are the makers of our wealth!

You are the leaders in our progress!

Your efforts are our success!

To demonstrate to you the degree of success you have made in the recent past I will tell you that, going back to the year 1900 we find an assessed valuation for Green County of 17 million dollars; in 1916 we find an increase to 33 million dollars, and in 1919 I am proud to say we have reached an amount close to the magnificent sum of 60 million dollars, or, in other words, we have during the last 10 years practically doubled our wealth.

Now, gentlemen, are we going to call this the climax and are we going to stop here? We are not! We must strive on and I am sure we are on the road to still greater success. I do want to see Green County's assessment for taxation for 1925 reach the one hundred million dollar mark. Do not be afraid of taxation because you cannot be taxed unless you possess property.

One other feature I wish to bring to your attention right here that is our liquid wealth, or the bank deposits we possess. In March, 1919, I took pains to compile the total deposits of the 13 banks located in Green County and I found the aggregate amount to be over eight million, eight hundred thousand dollars. It is fair to presume and I am certain that at this time the total deposits

exceed the amount of ten million dollars. Green County has a population of about 22,000, and if you divide the number of population into the amount of bank deposits and you will find that on the average every man, woman and child has very close to \$500 in his or her bank in money. This is a most gratifying and a truly wonderful showing. I trust that of those of you present here, each one has possession of this average amount. Much more could and should be said in praise of our great State of Wisconsin, and our famous County of Green, but as time has been pressing hard on me on other matters, I must close. But before so doing, I wish to extend to you a hearty welcome to our city, may the meetings and gathering in Monroe give you inspiration and teach you so that when you return home again you are benefitted to the extent that you will carry the burden of your tasks with renewed energy. Gentlemen, I thank you.

## RESPONSE

**From J. B. Linzmeyer, Green Bay, Wis.**

Mr. President, Gentlemen:—

It is hardly fair to call on me for a response to the address of welcome because I did not hear the address, and also because I did not know that I was to make the response. I am here as a spectator; am here to learn rather than to talk.

However, I take it that the conditions of the cheese business here in Green County are about the same as they are in other parts of the state. I remember hearing your president say at a cheesemakers' convention three or four years ago, that if the cheese dealers continue the practice of buying by chasing through the country in automobiles as fast as they can and buy everything that looks like cheese at full market price, the county stood in danger of injuring its reputation for good cheese. Your secretary has brought out the fact that great losses of cheese were incurred in the past season on account of poor quality.

This seems to be the general condition of the cheese business in Wisconsin at the present time, and what are we going to do about it? Our association is considering the advisability of employing county instructors to work with the cheesemakers and their patrons to the end of securing a better and more uniform quality of cheese. We firmly believe that this would help greatly to overcome the present difficulties and I am glad to see that you are in a fair way of getting an expert cheese man as instructor in your county. I am glad to see that the cheese men all over the state are awakening to the seriousness of the situation and hope that this association will succeed in doing something for the general improvement of the cheese industry.

I thank you.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

By **Henry Elmer**

Mr. President, Members of the Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Again I have the honor to submit to the members of this association the work performed by your directors and officers. The work done at our last annual convention will mostly be shown in the printed proceedings, which will soon be sent out to all the members. I expected to have the 1919 proceedings mailed out early, but for some reason or another it was impossible to do so. The association secretary's salary for 1918, also for the following years, was fixed at \$200.00 per year, and I wish to thank the association again for raising the secretary's salary to this amount. The different resolutions were sent to the respective parties. Resolution I, regarding the repeal of the Whey Butter Law went to our State Representatives. Your officers attended four different hearings. A hard battle was fought, but we lost out. Resolution II, asking for a Dairy School to be located here in Monroe, was sent to Mr. W. H. L. Russell, Dean and Director of the University at Madison, but owing to a lack of funds at the present time, the university could not confirm with our wish; and to establish a Dairy School here in Monroe we must have extra legislation. But if we can not start in with a complete Dairy School we can start in a more humble way, and we are thankful to start with a 5-days' course for the Swiss cheese makers, which will be conducted by Professor J. E. Sammis of Madison and our President, Mr. Fred Marty, and others, on February 9th to 13th. I would urge every co-operative factory to make it conditional that the cheesemaker must take part in that course. Resolution No. 4, dealing with the Daylight Saving Law, was forwarded to our Representatives in Washington, but our petition did not help to change President Wilson's opinion regarding said law. The fifth Resolution dealing with Block Swiss Cheese, that should

not be called Block Cheese, was handed to our State Representatives at Madison. Result: A goodly number of the Moisture Law breakers are taking their medicine now. Your directors and officers met four times in the past year to talk about the welfare of the association, and to line out a program for this, our 20th annual convention. On account of high cost of living, also high cost of gasoline and auto tires, it was impossible for the association to employ a factory instructor, inasmuch as we had only \$1,000.00 available from the state, but in this coming season, having two years' appropriations from the state to draw, we expect to put a strong man in the field. Our treasury is in a very healthy condition. Mr. Joseph Trumpy as treasurer will give us an itemized report of our financial standing showing a balance in the treasury for the year 1920 of \$3,190.54. A new State law requires that every institution or association drawing money from the State to conduct their respective business, must deposit all the money they have in their possession with the State Treasurer, before they can draw for any amount on the state appropriation, which will cause our Treasurer to have no treasury at all, as the same law requires also that all receipts must go to the State Treasurer and all bills must be paid by the State Treasurer.

As there was last season a very big loss to the dairymen who run their cheese factories on the co-operative plan, caused by bad cheese, it seems to me that every dairyman and every cheesemaker should awaken to the fact that a good, experienced factory instructor in the field would and could stop this big loss to a great extent, and therefore should join our association to enable us so to always have the means to employ such a man.

We hope that all of you will enjoy all of our sessions; also the evening's entertainments, as the talent that will appear as per program are of the very best.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all and every one that helped to make this twentieth convention the banner convention.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

## RECEIPTS

January 29, 1920.

March 13, 1919, Total Balance.....	\$3,086.80
1919 Membership Tickets.....	343.00
Admission Tickets sold.....	75.30
Sharples Separator Donation.....	10.00
Morton Salt Company Donation.....	5.00
Interest .....	143.71
Received from State.....	370.00
Total .....	\$4,033.81.

## DISBURSEMENTS

March 3, 1919, St. Louis Button Co.....	\$ 50.40
March 18, 1919, Prof. F. C. Bauer, Madison.....	30.80
March 19, 1919, Miss Fern Bast.....	4.00
March 19, 1919, Opera Hall Rent.....	45.00
March 23, 1919, Prof. R. A. Moore, Madison.....	4.25
April 8, 1919, Prof. G. W. Benkendorf, Madison.....	2.88
April 14, 1919, Times Printing, Monroe, pro- grams, \$11.50, proceedings, \$95.00, adver- tising .....	114.14
April 14, L. A. Woodle & Son, 2000 adm. tickets and advertising .....	5.00
April 14, 1919, Robert Kohli, Trust Est.....	4.15
May 17, 1919, Henry Elmer, postage, \$14.14, on acct salary, \$100.....	114.14
No. 240, F. Marty .....	3.75
No. 241, Ralph Krueger.....	12.00
No. 242, Ray T. Bast.....	30.00
No. 243, Charline Booth.....	80.00
No. 244, Albert Schappi.....	5.00
No. 245, Robert Emmenegger.....	5.00
No. 246, Pet Achermann.....	2.50
No. 247, Albert Schlappi.....	2.50



No. 248, Victor Winiger.....	2.50
No. 249, F. Marty.....	4.94
No. 250, A. Miller Jewelry Co.....	13.00
No. 251, Badger Cheese Co.....	5.00
No. 254, Henry Elmer, balance 1918-1919 salary \$100, balance 1918-1919 postage.....	102.62
No. 255, Young & Co.....	3.27
No. 256, H. C. Roth, Entertaining Kansas Dairymen .....	25.00
No. 257, Arthur Collentine.....	5.00
No. 258, Carl Stocker.....	4.01
No. 260, Adolph Alphanalp.....	2.06
No. 61, Xaver Buholzer.....	2.02
No. 262, Frank Camenzund.....	.98
No. 263, Carl Luchty .....	2.05
No. 264, Christ Stettler.....	2.02
No. 265, Rudy Langacher.....	1.93
No. 266, Emil Huber.....	1.93
No. 267, Mrs. S. J. Stauffacher, for S. J. Stauffacher, deceased, President's salary for part 1918-1919 .....	30.00
No. 268, John Deininger, Acting Pres., sal- ary balance year 1918-1919 and attending 5 meetings at Madison.....	29.67
No. 269, Joe Trumpy.....	5.00
No. 270, N. Schmidt .....	3.00
No. 271, G. Waelti.....	4.00
No. 272, F. E. Benkert.....	3.00
No. 273, Chas. B. Shepley.....	1.00
No. 274, Emery A. Odell.....	4.68
No. 275, Kohli Trust Estate.....	3.25
No. 276, St. Louis Button Co. for 1920.....	70.60
<hr/>	
Total Disbursements .....	\$ 843.27
Balance .....	\$3,190.54

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH TRUMPY, Treasurer.

The undersigned committee appointed to audit the

report of the treasurer, respectfully report that we have compared the items of money received and expended with the vouchers filed for such receipts and expenses and find that the report of the treasurer agrees with said vouchers, and we recommend that his report be accepted and approved.

JOHN LUCHSINGER,  
GEO. E. THORP.

January 30, 1920.

## CHEESE SCORES

### Round Swiss Cheese

First Prize—

Albert Schlaeppli, Browntown, Wis.....97 $\frac{1}{2}$  points  
Received gold medal; one watch fob; cash \$15.00  
and one gal. B. K.

Second Prize—

Louis Streb, Browntown, Wis.....96 $\frac{3}{8}$  points  
Received cash \$2.25 and one gal. B. K.

Third Prize—

Robert Emmenegger, Gratiot, Wis.....95 $\frac{1}{2}$  points  
Received cash \$10.00 and \$1.59 and one gal. B. K.  
from the Pro Rata \$20.00 and \$5.00 plan.

Jacob Nieffenegger, Dunbarton, Wis.....94 $\frac{3}{8}$  points  
Received cash \$5.00 (Sharples) and \$1.58.

Xaver Buholzer, Monroe, Wis.....93 $\frac{1}{2}$  points  
Received cash \$1.56.

Joe Lauber, Blanchardville, Wis.....90 points  
Received cash \$1.50.

### Block Swiss Cheese

First Prize—

Victor Winiger, Monroe, Wis., Route 6.....92 $\frac{3}{8}$  points  
Received cash \$4.50 and \$5.00 and one gal. B. K.

### Brick Cheese

First Prize—

Christ Stettler, Monroe, Wis., Route 1.....97 points  
Received gold medal, one watch chain and one  
gal. B. K.

Second Prize—

Anton Koller, Monroe, Wis., Route 7.....96 points  
Received silver medal, one watch chain and one  
gal. B. K.

Third Prize—

Wm. Reber, Monroe, Wis.....95 $\frac{3}{8}$  points  
Received cash \$1.50 (Pro Rata Plan), one watch

chain and one gal. B. K.

From the Pro Rata \$20.00 and \$5.00 Plan—

John Steiner, Darlington, Wis., Route 5.....	94½ points
Received cash \$1.58.	
Jacob Nieffenegger, Dunbarton, Wis.....	93¾ points
Received cash \$1.56.	
R. H. Schaller, Mt. Horeb, Wis.....	93¼ points
Received cash \$1.55.	
Albert Schlaeppi, Browntown, Wis.....	93 points
Received cash \$1.55.	
Joe Willi, South Wayne, Wis.....	91¾ points
Received cash \$1.53.	

### Limburger Cheese

First Prize—

August Martini, Monticello, Wis., Route 3.....	96 points
Received gold medal, one \$14.00 clock and one gal. B. K.	

Second Prize—

Arnold Wiedmer, Monticello, Wis., Route 4.....	95¾ points
Received silver medal, one \$10.00 clock and one gal. B. K.	

Third Prize—

Henry Ruf, Monroe, Wis.....	95½ points
Received one \$6.00 clock, cash \$1.59 (Pro Rata Plan) and one gal. B. K.	
From the Pro Rata \$20.00 and \$5.00 Plan—	
Fred Blaser, Monroe, Wis.....	95 points
Received cash \$1.59.	
Martin Kammer, Monticello, Wis.....	94½ points
Received cash \$1.58.	
John Minnig, Monticello, Wis.....	94 points
Received cash \$1.57.	
Victor Winiger, Monroe, Wis., Route 6.....	92 points
Received cash \$1.55.	
Rudy B. Langacher, Monticello, Wis.....	91¼ points
Received cash \$1.53.	

**American Cheese**

First Prize—

W. S. Walsh, Platteville, Wis.....93 points

Received two gallons Curdalac.

G. Marty, Darlington, Wis., exhibited three kinds of Italian Cheese, namely: one Roman Cheese, one Pesrina Cheese and two Cottle Cheese, and received high complimentary scores.

## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

**President F. Marty.**

We have reached another milestone and assembled in this our twentieth annual convention.

It was the will of our Almighty to remove from our midst our most efficient and esteemed ex-president, S. J. Stauffacher, a man that gave us much of his time and influence to further the good cause of this association. May his good work be of lasting memory to us, and encourage us with new inspiration to cope with our ever new problems.

I am pleased to meet you here at this our twentieth convention, and ask you to take in our entire conference, come back with your sons, daughters and neighbors, we want you all here, as we can assure you that we have a program that will interest you all. We will have speakers of State and Nation-wide reputation, covering the various branches of our industry, and for your benefit and asking, you can explore them to the depth of their knowledge.

This organization has been the medium through which our wants and needs have been voiced and its best interest safeguarded along legislative matters, State and National, and will be our spokesman in the future, as there are ever new problems confronting us.

So among one of the most felt needs in our cheese industry was the long felt need of a branch Dairy School for our Swiss cheese makers, and only a year ago this want was expressed before this association, with the results that the Dairy University of Wisconsin has now completed arrangements in co-operation with our association to carry on a one week's course, on Feb. 9-13, 1920, at Monroe, Wisconsin, for the special benefit of the Swiss cheesemakers of this district.

It is an acknowledged fact that a cheesemaker is becoming a more important factor to a community of milk producers, whose financial success depends entirely upon his knowledge and skill as a cheesemaker.

The high price of land, feed, and dairy cattle of today makes this fact all the more important. With the ever new idea and progress of increased milk production by use of silage, etc., and its subsequent failure of proper instructions and cautions of the appliance of new kinds of feed and feeding.

The introduction of milking machines and its usual failure of proper instruction and successful way to apply the milking machine to assure a healthy and normal production of milk and a healthy condition of the cow's udder; insufficient importance given to the extra cautions of cleanliness of the milking machine; insufficient importance given of the necessity of a harmless solution in which and where the the solution is housed in which the teat cups and tubes are kept between milking. In my opinion there are many such solutions now in use that will act detrimental on the manufacture of cheese and if applied to the cow without first rinsed there can remain a sufficient amount of solution in the tubes to neutralize a certain amount of the calcium salts of the milk, which eliminates the curdling elements in milk.

### **Appeal for Institution.**

Therefore, with the ever new problems confronting our cheesemakers, I appeal to you members of this association to assist in bringing about an educational institution for the manufacture of Swiss cheese, an industry that made Wisconsin famous; without it we will never reap in full measure the fruit of our labor, but we will each year retract the mistakes of the past, and instead of progressing, we will each year gradually decline in efficiency.

A school of teaching in the manufacture of Swiss cheese would continuously introduce new life and up-to-date methods to the beginner, as well as to the older cheesemaker.

Since there is no branch of manufacture where theory is so closely related to practice as in the manufacture of cheese, it would teach them the composition of milk, its

different ingredients and their intended purposes.

They would learn why milk coagulates (curdles) when rennet is added; they would learn the kind and per cent. of acidity the rennet should contain for the milk on hand. They would learn how to prevent the manufacture of "cracked cheese," "Glaess Swiss Cheese" as well as Swiss cheese that set too many eyes or holes. They would learn the reason of the epidemic that was so common this last season of a cheese containing "stink spots" as well as many other reasons of mechanical faults in the manufacture of Swiss cheese. An educational institution would soon turn out enough students to constantly supply cur entire Swiss cheese district which would soon introduce a more skillful method of manufacture.

Besides, it would acquaint them in the proper handling of the various milk tests, which they so far have entirely ignored, because they are unknown to them. All of this would lead to a more uniform quality of Swiss cheese.

There are many new problems that are constantly confronting us and in order to keep abreast with time we cannot afford to ignore them. Among one of them is the long felt need of a dairy paper to act as the official organ of this association, which would keep us constantly informed of the news in the dairy world pertaining to this section as well as State and National, keep us informed of our sister organization activities; the activities of the State Dairy and Food Commission and the activities of the Dairy University of Wisconsin. We have some splendid dairy papers published in Wisconsin and I hope that before the close of this convention some action is taken to designate one of them as our official organ.

Another point of importance is the fact that after a speaker's address in the discussion that usually follows, some of the most essential facts will develop and points brought out pertaining to local conditions which are lost in our annual reports. I therefore recommend that we go on record and hire a shorthand stenographer so that we retain the good that is brought out in these discussions and reported in our annual reports.



### **No Necessity of Travelling Cheese Instructors.**

This association receives annually \$1,000.00 from the State of Wisconsin to be expended for the purpose of a field cheese instructor. When this appropriation was made many years ago it was quite in line with wages of those days, but has long since outgrown its proportions of the wages of today. So for many years we have been struggling along trying to get the best possible man to do the field work as cheese instructor at the rate of \$6.00 a day and he to defray his own travelling expenses. Now of course it takes no mathematician to figure out the amount that would be left to the instructor after paying for railroad fare, livery hire and paying his hotel bills. So from year to year it became harder to engage an instructor; and in fact for the year 1919 we were unable to secure a man at all; as the salary we could offer him was naturally of no inducement to him, especially when a skilled man who can earn that amount in at least two months as a cheesemaker.

The officers of this association know, and personally an ex-instructor of this association, I can assure you that there are enough special calls coming in to keep more than busy at least two men in our district.

Fellow members, when Swiss cheese is selling at from 50-54c at the factory, you can realize to your own satisfaction the tremendous loss that occurred in our Swiss cheese section in the season of 1919 when hundreds of thousands of pounds of Swiss cheese were manufactured which in place of selling at 50-54c a pound, sold from 5, 8 and 10c a pound. Can you realize the tremendous loss to our dairymen in one season? I am satisfied that had we had two good practical instructors of technical training in the field last season there would have been a saving of tens of thousands of dollars to the dairymen.

We have come to a point where we have to take the initiative and help ourselves, as we can not go before the Legislature and ask that the State help us. I say, no, the State helps the poor, and we know as an industry we are far from that. Especially when we know that there are

in the American cheese group of this State a thousand cheese factories who have joined an association with an annual membership fee of \$10.00 apiece, in other words, an annual total sum of \$10,000, which money is to be expended each year in field cheese instruction work and for any other purposes, such as legal counsel and legislation matters that they may see fit to further the good cause of the American cheese industry.

Now then, if the cheese factories in our Swiss cheese district — somewhere between 450 and 500 factories — would join this association in the name of the factory as a member with an annual membership fee of \$10.00 a factory, this would be way less than a dollar to each patron; and certainly nobobdy would miss that one lonely dollar a year.

I feel that every farmer would gladly give one dollar a year, for we have had hundreds of members in our association each year in the past that never owned a cow.

Do you realize the opportunity that is knocking at our door, the possibilities of engaging at least two good practical cheese instructors, that would be at your command and disposal at any time you would need him, besides he would be engaged daily going from factory to factory at the nominal cost of less than one dollar a year; if each factory in our Swiss cheese section join this new movement there would be available at once from four to five thousand dollars a year for travelling cheese instructors.

In conclusion, let me say to you that not until then when each spoke in the wheel of our Swiss cheese industry carries its just dues, will reap in full measure the fruit of your labor, and the possibilities than can be accomplished.

## RURAL ORGANIZATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

By Wm. Olson, Member of Assembly, Green County

In all the fields of human endeavor, there is a constant search for those things that will assist us in promoting that particular work that we have set out to accomplish.

The theologist is constantly searching for evidences that point toward the existence of a Supernatural Power, calls our attention to the flowers in the wilderness where no human being has ever touched them.

To the starlit heavens on a beautiful evening.

To the sunshine and rain, and all these things that whisper in our ear "we are at your service," so that any clear thinking man or woman must admit that they are all a part of a great divine plan.

These men do their work not only as individuals, but collectively through their various organizations.

The great electricians and engineers such as Franklin, Watt, Bell and Marconi, each contributed to the success of the other, and as a result of their experiments we have today the telegraph, steam engine, telephone and wireless.

The geologists study earth formation, and with the assistance of the chemist locates mineral and oil deposits, and writes volumes upon volumes of interesting matter, pertaining to prehistoric ages.

Again we find these men working hand in hand, each contributing their share, by which some definite result is obtained.

The surgeon, studying the anatomy and physiology of the human body, becomes a great benefactor to humanity by removing those defects that cause so much of our physical and sometimes mental pain and suffering.

Are they organized? Certainly.

Just look at the great medical societies in this and foreign countries, with their membership by the thousand, attending the clinics, where the most skilled in their profession are called upon to perform some delicate operation or administer medicine to a patient suffering from some strange malady. All of which is for the purpose of mutual benefit to the men engaged in that profession, and indirectly for the benefit of the community.

Look at the financier, studying investments and securities, and if a conscientious man, upon his judgment and decisions depends to a large extent the course to pursue for those seeking a place to put the earnings they have to spare.

Organized? I should say so. National bank associations, State bank associations, district and local bank associations, all for the purpose of united action, in all matters pertaining to their interests.

Look at the great industrial organizations, such as the meat packers, the steel corporations and the coal barons, all working hand in hand, through their powerful financial agencies.

Even labor, and when I say labor, I mean the classes whose principal asset is their skill at manual labor, are so well organized that they can promote, or cripple the interests of their employers, and indirectly and sometimes directly the effects of their action is the cause of widespread suffering and disaster not only to themselves, but to the whole country.

A great many more classes of men, occupations, and activities might be mentioned; and so long as all of these men, and organization perform a real service to the individual, to society, and to the world, no one questions their right to a just return in money value and honor for their efforts, although it sometimes happens that the ones justly entitled to these rewards, do not always get them.

Now the fact that they are organized, and act collectively, indicates very clearly that they are wide awake business men.

Up to this point I have omitted the most important occupation and class of men engaged in it. The farmer, the tiller of the soil, the men and women who labor early and late, to produce the food of the nation.

There was a time, and even sometimes now, the idea prevails that anyone, regardless of qualifications, could be a farmer, and if a boy or girl took an interest in their school work, thereby getting to the head of their class, the wise ones would say, Tom Smith is going to be a lawyer, and Bill Jones is going to be a doctor, and Sally Perkins, that little red headed girl, has won the first prize in spelling the last three terms; I'll bet she will be a teacher some day.

But there is Jim Murphy, and Jane Hawkins, "They never done nothin' in school," they surely will be some old plug farmers. But today it is a well known fact that a successful farmer must be an intelligent man. It is quite necessary for him to have some knowledge of geology, chemistry, botany and biology, and to have a willingness and determination to apply all the mental and physical power at his command to the task before him, or he will make a failure of his occupation.

And the fact is that when you find a successful farmer today, you find a man that studies his soil, his live stock, looks up their ancestry to see what kind of producers they were; in fact, he must be a real student just as much or more so, than a preacher, doctor or lawyer. And looking around in our farming communities, one soon discovers that so far as the producing end of the game is concerned, it is very well understood at the present time.

But I am sorry to say, that while production and quality has been well taken care of, marketing the products of the farm, so as to get a just return on our labor and investment, has been sadly neglected.

We have been congratulating ourselves on being the most independent class of the earth; and those not familiar with the facts, and many who are, but whose interests prompts them to do so, pat us on the back and

say, you bet you are.

Independent? Sure, get up early or late, milk to drink, raise the pork and beef and vegetables we need for our own tables; but listen, the amount of food that we consume to sustain life, is only a small part of what is produced. The balance must find a market, and by the amount of the net returns from the products sold, we measure our success or failure in our business.

Today because of this optimistic view that we have taken in the many years gone by, a multiplicity of powerful combinations of wealth, strengthened by interlocking directories, are constantly seeking to get, and have got, control of a great majority of the farm products.

While some kind of a medium is necessary to deal between the producer and the consumer, these mediums have become too numerous; there is duplication in handling, they have discovered their strength, have become parasitic in nature, and arbitrary in their methods,—all at the expense of the producer, and ultimate consumer.

Shall we allow this condition to remain? I say no, emphatically, no.

Then what is the remedy?

We must use these two weapons, Rural Organization and Collective Bargaining.

The common practice in the medical profession to overcome poison is to neutralize its effects by other poisons and emetics; to stop the encroachment of a destructive army, we meet it with our own army.

So, too, the great combinations that arbitrarily fix, or attempt to fix, the price of our products, must be met by our own forces, so organized as to most effectively offset their attack. How shall we proceed?

Begin at home, by getting at those facts and figures that determine that fundamental in all business affairs.

### **The Cost of Production**

The cost of labor; don't forget that your wife and children old enough to work are entitled to pay for their labor, and should be figured into the labor item.

The operating expenses outside of labor; feed pur-

chased or raised, add to that, the remaining important item that is so often overlooked, interest on our investment. Verify our findings by comparing them with those of our neighbors engaged in the same line of business.

Again comparing these figures with the statistics obtainable at the office of the Secretary of State and County Clerk. Then we will have a fair basis upon which we can establish the cost of production. At the last session of the legislature through the efforts of the farmer members, and a few others, a marketing law was enacted, Chapter 670, Laws of 1919, which creates a marketing commission, and among the duties imposed upon the marketing commissioner is that of ascertaining the cost of production and distribution of farm and manufactured products.

We are the first state in the union to have a law of this kind with any teeth in it at all.

Surely our grand old Badger State is keeping up its reputation for progressive legislation.

With the assistance of this commission it is clearly possible, in the near future, to establish a standard of the cost of production, a standard based upon the average man's ability to perform, under average condition. Then the most skillful farmer and dairyman will be able by using this standard, to get a premium, which he should have, and is justly entitled to, while the less skilled, by using this same standard, may be compelled to take a discount for his efforts, and will compel him to improve his methods, or quit the business.

Shall we organize and make use of that powerful latent force that we possess, or shall we continue to leave our bars down, all pull in opposite directions, and leave a rich field for organized commercial interests to bleed us in? Or shall we organize for our own protection, as intelligent men should.

Our duty is plain.

Our duty is plain.

The other weapon is, Collective Bargaining.

This subject doesn't need any lengthy discussion; it is

the fruit made available by organization. By collective bargaining the meat, steel, railroad, lumber, coal, harvester and banking combines, and other of less importance are able to fix such prices, and establish such rates, as will give to them, at least, a just return on their labor and investment.

You ask, has any attempt ever been made at rural organization and collective bargaining, in any state or country? Many times.

With what success?

In Denmark and England it is a complete success. The producer is able to get for his products 90% or more of what the consumer pays.

In the past, as a rule, in this country, it has met with very little success.

Why?

Because we would not pull together.

Because we were not imbued with that community spirit, that helps the individual by helping the community.

Because we allowed ourselves to be influenced by the arguments of those, whose interests would be interfered with, if we did pull together.

Because our banks and banking institutions were reluctant about giving either credit or moral support toward any move, that was getting away from the old established methods and customs, and which sometimes interfered with the business interests of their stockholders and depositors.

One of the hopeful signs today is, that these same banking institutions are opening their eyes; they begin to realize now, that any move by the farmers and dairymen for their own protection and benefit, reflects a corresponding benefit to them.

You ask again

Has any movement ever been started in this territory that has contributed anything toward the welfare of the farmer and dairyman. Yes.

Twenty years ago the Southern Wisconsin Cheese-



makers' and Dairymen's Association was organized, and the excellent programs each year have disseminated much valuable information for the farmer and dairyman.

More recently the marketing question has been taken up and discussed at their conventions. We have today, the Chicago district milk producers' association, with a large membership in this locality. By collective bargaining they have been able to regulate prices on milk delivered at the condenseries in Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois and Indiana.

Again, within the last three years, stock has been subscribed and a cold storage warehouse, owned exclusively by farmers, has been erected in Monroe, and a sales organization has been created, to accommodate the cheese factory patrons, and during the eight months that they have been doing business, they have handled nearly a million pounds of cheese on consignment, besides the great volume that has been handled on a storage basis, and because of their methods of square dealing, honest grading, and prompt returns, they are fast getting the confidence of the people, and from present indications, they will double the volume of their business this coming year.

And within a few years, if the cheese producers of Green and adjoining counties which produce about 80% of the foreign type of cheese made in the United States will market their cheese collectively, they can have in Monroe the greatest concentration and distributing point in the world for the foreign type of cheese and they will be in a position to control, to a large extent, the market price on this product, and subject only to the influence of supply and demand.

And any attempt, on the part of anyone, to prevent the fixing of price by the cheese producers themselves, when that price is based on the cost of production, will meet with defeat, just as they did at the trial of the Chicago district milk producers.

Just as soon as we possibly can, let us establish a Green County Cheese board on the foreign type of cheese,

similar to the Plymouth board on American cheese.

The legislature of 1919, through the efforts of the farmer and labor members, enacted another valuable law, Chapter 399, which allows collective bargaining, by associations of producers of agricultural products, when such bargaining is done exclusively for the individual benefit of the members of such associations.

In conclusion let me repeat again.

The opportunity for rural organization and collective bargaining is before us; we are aided and protected by law; let us begin today, to avail ourselves of this opportunity.

## BRANCH DAIRY SCHOOL FOR SWISS CHEESE MAKING

**Professor J. L. Sammis, Madison, Wis.**

The Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers and Dairy-men's Association, at its convention in 1919, under the leadership of its present president, Fred Marty, adopted a resolution requesting that instruction in Swiss cheese-making, both theoretical and practical, be offered by the College of Agriculture, through the establishment of a branch dairy school at Monroe. Similar requests for help to farmers and others in various parts of the state have been received and met by the college through farmers' institutes, schools for bee keepers, tobacco growers, and meetings to teach the methods of draining marshes, correcting acid soils, growing alfalfa, pedigreed stock, cow testing and in many other ways.

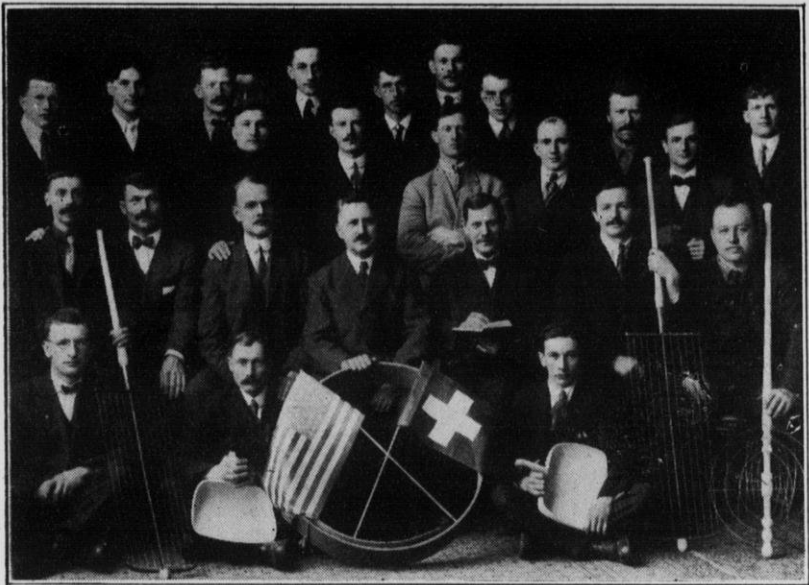
Whenever the people in any county or locality unite in asking for help in their agricultural work, the college of agriculture is glad to extend such aid, so far as its resources permit. It is strange that the Babcock test, invented in 1890, and now used by dairymen all over the United States and the world, should be little known and appreciated by cheesemakers and farmers within forty miles of Madison, where it was invented. But conditions are improving every year, and dairying and dairy manufactures are being placed on a better footing through the introduction of scientific, practical tests and methods. A better understanding of the processes involved in cheese-making will help any cheesemaker to do better work, and turn out better products.

### **Modeled on Swiss School.**

The purpose of the branch dairy school for Swiss cheese making is to follow along the lines of instruction

given at the leading dairy school in Switzerland, using the same methods and tests, and the same books on cheesemaking and dairying as are used in that country, which is the home of Swiss cheese.

Swiss cheesemakers who have worked both in Switzerland and in America, or who learned to make cheese in this country will attend this school to receive instruction in the latest improvements and discoveries which have been made, to help them in their work, and to be-



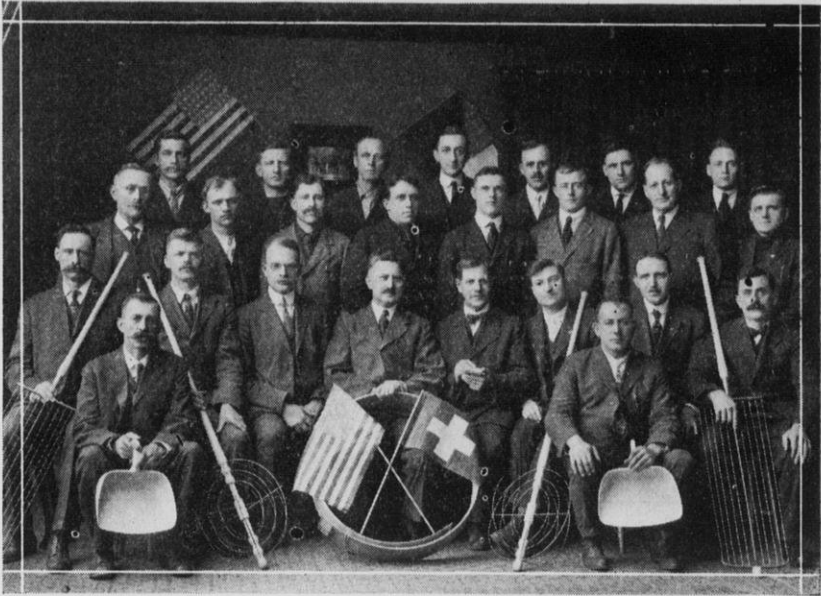
Students in First Special School in Swiss Cheesemaking.

come acquainted once more, by practical experience in the laboratory, with methods and tests which they formerly used in Switzerland, but which have been more or less neglected and forgotten in this country. The text books used in the school are new and have been imported especially for use in the school. All makers attending will receive copies to use in the school and to take home with them afterwards.

#### **Include All Problems**

During the five days' course, every part of the work

of the cheesemaker will be discussed, including the inspection of the milk at the intake, giving advice to the patrons, making of cheese, whey rennet, cheese starters, milk testing to pick out those patrons bringing unfit milk, cheese curing, and the cause and prevention of faults in Swiss cheese, such as stinker cheese, bloated cheese, blind cheese, pin holey cheese, nachgarungs cheese, etc. The classes will meet both mornings and afternoons, and will be conducted by myself, with the assistance from time to time of Fred Marty, Jacob Gempeler, and other experts and experienced makers. Each



Students in Second Special School in Swiss Cheesemaking.

day chapters in the Swiss cheese dairy school books will be read, and discussed by teachers and all cheesemakers present. These classes will meet in rooms at the warehouse of the Industrial Co-operative Union.

### Fractical Demonstration

“Opportunity for practical work in milk and cheese

testing, making whey rennet, starters, use of the acid test and other tests, as well as for observing the best ways of handling milk in the kettle and cheese on the press and in the curing room, is afforded to students in the school at the Marty-Gempeler cheese factory.

Every Swiss cheesemaker attending the school is invited to bring in his questions, and tell of his troubles, and all possible aid will be given in helping him meet his difficulties. The plans of the school will be adapted to meet the needs and conditions which arise, and similar schools may be conducted in the following years or at other times and places, if needed.

There is no doubt but that the large and growing Swiss cheese industry of Southern Wisconsin should have a special school of this kind, located in its own territory where the makers can easily reach it, and feel at home. Each maker in attendance will do his best to learn facts and methods which will help him at his factory next season.

During this first week's session of the school, only a limited number of students can be received, and on this account every one who intends to come should send his name in a letter or fill out a registration card, and send it with the school fee, \$3.00, to Henry Elmer, Secretary, Monroe, Wis., at any early date. Every maker should be on hand at the school promptly on Monday morning, February 9, 1920, at Fred Marty's warehouse, in time for the opening of the school at 10 o'clock, sharp.

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After the talk by Prof. Sammis, an opportunity was given those present to express their views and ask questions. Mr. Elmer was on hand to receive the names of makers who were planning to attend the school.

# WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**The Service of the State Department of Agriculture for  
the Farmers and Citizens of Wisconsin.**

**Professor C. P. Noryard, Madison, Wis.**

Members of the Southwestern Wisconsin Cheesemakers'  
Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

The subject assigned me was suggested to your secretary in order that your association and the people of this community and the various communities you represent might have an opportunity to know what the field of work of the State Department of Agriculture and its various projects and policies are as distinguished from those of the College of Agriculture and State Experiment Station. We find that there is a confusion in the minds of people on this subject and in most places the State Department of Agriculture is considered a part of the State University and College of Agriculture, which is not true. The State Departments of Agriculture have been in existence in a number of states for many years. In quite a few states the State Department of Agriculture has had rather a narrow field of work and has not been a large factor in the state government. In a few states, however, such as New York, Ohio and in Wisconsin, during the past five years, the department has occupied a large place in agricultural activities of the state. Up to the time when the State Department of Agriculture was organized in Wisconsin, five years ago, there was no definite policy adopted in any state in the union with reference to what should be the field of work of the State Departments of Agriculture as against that of the College and experiment station. As a consequence there were in many states a duplication of work, doubling of cost and

waste of time, energy and money, and a considerable amount of friction. On being asked to take charge of the Department of Agriculture in Wisconsin, five years ago when the legislature first established it, I determined that I could not accept the responsibility unless a definite, clearly distinguished and separate field of work, entirely necessary and needed within the state, could be outlined for the State Department of Agriculture as against that field of work of the college and experiment station. This problem had been before me at various times during the previous five or ten years, having been in contact with it particularly in the southern states. It has seemed to me that there was a definite and separate field of work in the enforcement of laws and regulations pertaining to agriculture in the control of live stock and plant diseases under a modern method, and in the administration of agricultural projects such as the state fair, immigration and agricultural statistics. These lines of work, particularly the regulatory and control work, are types of work which frequently bring reactions against the agency which has the responsibility for them. The regulatory work is much in the nature of police work. Such lines of work are not natural to colleges and experiment stations; nor are the men, usually employed in such institutions, adapted by training and profession to law-enforcing work. Such work, if done at all by the colleges and experiment stations, is done as secondary lines of work and therefore not given the best attention and effort in its accomplishment. It is, therefore, clear that work of this type should be placed in an entirely separate department of the State, closely related to the executive work of the state where it can be made the main and only work and receive primary attention. On presenting this policy to the Governor, and the Dean of the College of Agriculture, I found a ready response to it, and the policy was adopted as a state policy. The development of the work in the State Department of Agriculture, and the splendid spirit of co-operation and active cooperation which has existed between the State Department of Agriculture and the



College of Agriculture and Experiment Station in this state during the past five years since the policy has been in operation, has fully justified its adoption and has shown the wisdom of this great state administrative measure. Since future incumbents in the two main offices in the two state institutions might not fully understand or entirely agree in this policy, it seemed important in some way to establish it more firmly within the state. With this in mind the policy was presented to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States Department of Agriculture, to the National Association of Deans, Directors and Presidents, and to the National Association of Commissioners and Department of Agriculture, and was unanimously adopted by all. This policy put forth and promulgated in Wisconsin has therefore become a national policy for which the State of Wisconsin can justly take credit. The adoption of this policy throughout the United States has cleared the atmosphere in a very satisfactory way and has put before the agricultural people of the United States a clearer policy. The various states are rapidly reorganizing a department of agriculture along these lines and numerous new departments have been organized on this policy during the past four years.

### **Divisions of the State Department of Agriculture**

The State Department of Agriculture, under the policy presented above, is carrying forward work along ten more or less clearly separated lines. Each of these is placed in a specific division of the Department of Agriculture, in charge of one man called a director who carries forward the work of his division under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Under the administrative functions of the department are the following division:

The Wisconsin State Fair Division

The Division of Agricultural Statistics

The Division of Markets

The Division of Immigration and Land Settlement  
The Live Stock Sanitary Division, with the Live  
Stock Sanitary Board.

The Division of Entomology and Pathology.

The Division of Seed and Weed Control.

Stallion and Enrollment Work.

The Division of Feed and Fertilizer Inspection.

State Humane Division.

### **Lines of Work in the Separate Divisions**

I wish to point out to you a few typical lines of work in each division in order that you may appreciate what of importance is being done for agriculture by each division and the department as a whole.

#### **State Fair Division.**

Five years ago when the State Department of Agriculture took over the State Fair this institution was at that time nearly down and out. So much political controversy had been aroused in reference to relocating the fair, and because of the inferior reputation which it had developed, that no one seemed to have anything good to say about it. We took up the improvement of the fair with the idea before us that the State Fair is supposed to be one of the greatest educational institutions of the state. The State Fair is able to teach not only by appealing to the eye through the printed page, and to the ear, but also because the finest and best types of educational ideals are assembled at the State Fair where they can be seen and carefully examined by everyone. The appeal is, therefore, the strongest that can possibly be made. We had in mind the fact that the State Fair is an Agricultural Fair for the benefit of agriculture primarily; though, of course, the allied industries should also have a place. On the principle that some people come to church to scoff and to remain to pray it was thought that some people would come to the fair, drawn there by fine entertainment; and coming in contact with the educational features would at the same time be benefited to quite a

large extent by the educational features of the fair. We have, therefore, built up at the State Fair the clean, educational features as extensively as funds would permit. These features have been grouped in front of the grand stand and are emphasized most prominently during the evening. Every department at the Fair has developed in the most unexpected manner. Our cattle barns last year were crowded and over six hundred cattle had to be placed under tents. The same was true, to quite a large extent, of the other departments at the fair. We are very much in need of more space for at least two of the prominent departments at the fair. One of these is the Agriculture and County Exhibits Building Department. The counties have responded in a wonderful manner to the opportunity of individual exhibits and each year it was necessary to discourage some counties in order that a reasonable amount of space might be available to each. The demand for more space is upon us. Wisconsin should have a much larger exhibit of potatoes and corn to properly set off the future of these two important industries. Another division that should be greatly enlarged is the Dairy Department. We have now practically only the cheese and dairy exhibits located in the center of the building in addition to some of the related commercial industries. These features are desirable, but we should have also opportunity to show and demonstrate to creamerymen, cheesemakers, and dairymen of all classes, the new phases of their work that are constantly coming up and upon which they are very much in need of instruction. I can illustrate the need on the part of the buttermakers on increasing the percentage of moisture in butter from 12 to 16%. Some years ago when this process was new, and yet had a sufficient control over this process, the buttermakers kept the percentage of moisture within the limits of the law. For this proposition we should have a small creamery, cheese factory, milk plant and refrigerating plant in the building, also an extensive milk testing division wherein the various tests could be demonstrated and shown to the

people. Wisconsin should also have the opportunity of a much larger exhibit of different kinds of dairy machinery. Dairy companies are ready to increase the number and size and quality of their exhibits when proper space is provided. We annually have to turn down many exhibits of this type. Wisconsin is the greatest dairy state in the union. The present building, with its possibilities, is far below what this state should have at its annual State Fair and the building is much inferior to the kind of a building that this great dairy state should have to properly advertise the industry. The dairy men should take it upon themselves to go before the legislature and ask that a building of proper size, prominently located, should be placed on the fair grounds to give the dairy industry the seat of this great state and the proper setting before the people of the state as well as those who come here from other states. We have greatly appreciated the splendid response which the cheesemakers of Southwestern Wisconsin have made in presenting exhibits of cheese for the Dairy Department at the State Fair. Your worthy president, Mr. Marty, has been our efficient head of the Dairy Department for a number of years, and with him you have co-operated splendidly in this work. While we are pleased with the fine co-operation which we have received from you, we desire to co-operate with you still further in making a larger and better exhibit for the state. We wish to assure you that the plans under which we are operating now will permit an immediate return to you of the funds which are secured from the sale of cheese. Professor Sammis, who is now head of this department, has worked out a very effective system along this line. What has been said with reference to building up the Dairy Department also refers to those interested in the Farm Crops Building. The State Fair is the great show window where the people come to get the proper measures of the state and its industries.

### **Entomology and Pathology**

The State Entomologist is the head of the Division of

Entomology and Pathology. As the Live Stock Sanitary Division has the responsibility of control of animal disease, so this division has control of plant diseases, such as diseases of the orchards and nurseries, diseases of grain such as smut and rust, diseases of the forest such as white pine blister rust. It also has charge of control of apiary diseases and the enforcement of shipment laws and regulations pertaining to the control of apiary diseases. One of the most important projects along this line is the eradication of American and European foul brood, a disease which is ravaging the apiaries and destroying a most promising bee and honey industry in this state. The eradication of this disease is carried forward on the plan of an area cleanup for tuberculosis.

### **Seed Inspection Work**

This division has responsibility for seeing that all seeds sold within the state are properly labelled, showing the percentage of germination, the amount and kind of weed seed, if any, within the package, and making sure that the condition of the seed within the package corresponds to that of the label. Previous to the establishment of this type of work in the various states of the union, the European countries where such laws were first established were in the habit of sending over here the undesirable seed which could not be sold in any of the districts; but hence such seeds were shipped over here and when mixed with orchard grass and other seeds of this type could be sold for good prices. As a consequence, our fields and farms are well seeded with this weed in different parts of the country and our farmers are burdened with the responsibility and work of the state, carried on by the weed commissioners appointed by the various townships of the state. This project has resulted in a much greater activity on the part of these commissioners than has ever been in the past.

### **Feed and Fertilizer Division**

In much the same manner that the seed inspection is carried forward, the Feed and Fertilizer Division sees

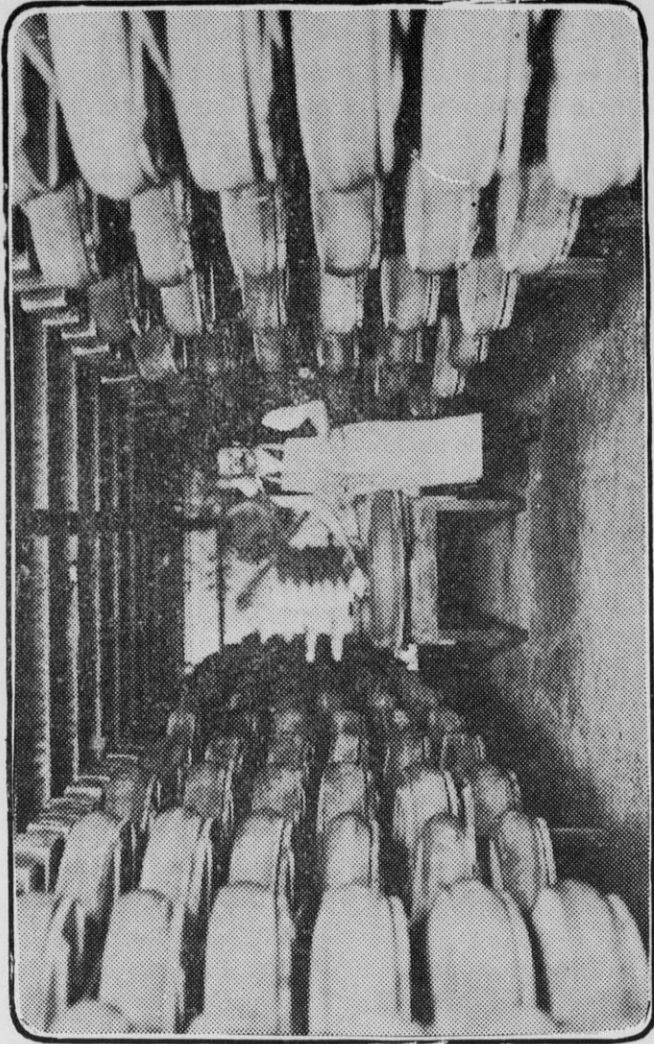
that the labels and contents of feeds sold to farmers in the state correspond, and that farmers are acquainted with the significance with the labels on all packages bought by them. This is of great importance to a large dairy state like Wisconsin. While it may seem possible to determine by eye sight the value of a given feed, experience shows that this is far from the actual situation. Last year a large amount of oat feed was placed on sale in various parts of the state. This feed consists of oat hulls, parts of which are ground into fine dust which has the appearance of the ground oat kernels. A small amount of regular ground oats is mixed with this and the whole is sold under the name of cat feed. It has little more value of feed than the hulls which may be picked up in straw stacks behind the thresher. Many cases of this kind were discovered and prosecution made upon the firms discovered took these feeds off from the markets and many others, no doubt, followed suit in order to avoid prosecution. During the years in which this agency has been acting in the state, the farmers in the state have been saved great losses in the purchase of feed.

### **Marketing Division**

This division has been recently established; but is already carrying forward an active line of work to help solve the great marketing questions for the producers and consumers of the state. This division aids farmers in finding markets for their products at the most favorable prices. It sends out a weekly news letter, placing before the buyers and sellers of the state the location of food products and markets for the same. Already two large important pieces of work have been accomplished in the grading of potatoes and the attempt to control the prices and supplies of sugar for the benefit of consumers within the state.

### **Stallion Enrollment Work**

This division carries forward work with the view of regulating the type of horses bred in this state. During



Interior View of Swiss Cheese Cellar.

the years in which it has been active the percentage of pure bred stallions within the state has been increased until nearly 65% of all in service in the state are pure bred.

### **State Humane Agent**

This office was created by the last Legislature. The appointment of the State Humane Agent will soon be made, but no work has as yet been started along this line.

### **Immigration and Land Settlement.**

This is one of the most important pieces of work done for the new settlers and future farmers of the state. The division exercises a control over the real estate men of the state, and thus furnishes a protection for the new settlers who come in to the great northern end of the state. Many of the most unscrupulous dealers of the poorer settlers in Wisconsin are in Chicago. A practice has been carried on by them of selling some of the poorer farms of the state to people in Chicago and elsewhere, who have houses and other property which can be provided as equity in payment on these farms. Very frequently the new settlers find that they cannot make a living on their farms and that they are practically worthless. As a consequence they soon lose both farm and the property which is paid as equity on the farms. A different practice is being looked after by the state and the settlers are being protected against such practices by the enforcement of the law and by publicity. The head of this division is Mr. B. G. Packer. He is also secretary of the Real Estate Board which is just beginning with licensing all real estate men. This law will place an authority over these agencies which will give even a greater protection to the settlers coming into the State. Wisconsin as a state has a great responsibility in reference to its new and incoming settlers and future citizens of the State which cannot be evaded. This division is also carrying forward a new piece of work under a law



providing for a rural planning division under the Department of Agriculture. The purpose of this is to maintain under the State as many as possible of the beautiful scenic, geologic and historic points within the State, and to establish parks on the borders of lakes and thus hold the lakes in their natural state of beauty available to the public in general. This division also acts as an educational and publicity agent, setting forth the great and new opportunities along agriculture and commercial and manufacturing lines in the State of Wisconsin. Wisconsin is fortunate in having in the great northern end of the state a large unsettled area, larger than the present settled section of the state which is still available to farmers at reasonable prices. This area consists of over ten million acres of land suitable and available for farming. This area is an extension of the great prairies and plains beginning at the Rocky Mountains, extending across North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and crossing Wisconsin to the Great Lakes. This area consequently has a large percentage of tillable land. This region may be called the prairie region of Wisconsin. True, it differs from other prairies, not having stumps, trees and bushes. These are but the evidence that our soil has had a sufficient supply of moisture to produce the great forests for which upper Wisconsin had been formerly noted. These forests are guaranties that in future we shall have a sufficient amount of moisture to produce on these fertile soils great fields of waving grains and grasses, potatoes and corn, green pastures with great dairy herds, big red barns and white, happy homes.

This is a wonderful region. An opportunity for the new settler wherein he shall not need to burn hay during long, cold, idle winters; but he can settle in the region of plentiful fuel where schools are already established, where the rural delivery comes to the door, where telephones and telegraph are within access, and civilization has already arrived.

Ten million acres of beautiful land at the gate-way of the best markets and the most thriving cities of the

United States,—Chicago and Milwaukee on the south-east; the Twin Cities on the west; Superior and Duluth, a future metropolis, on the north; Ashland, Marinette, Manitowoc, Madison, LaCrosse, Wausau, and other thriving cities of this class scattered all around and all through the territory. This is the opportunity for future agriculture that the Immigration Division of the Department of Agriculture is setting forth and protecting for the future farmers and citizens of this great State.

### **The Live Stock Sanitary Division**

The live stock Sanitary Division has the responsibility for the control and eradication of contagious and infective diseases among live stock. It also has the responsibility for the inspection of animals in the state and interstate traffic. The work includes the control of such diseases as tuberculosis, hog cholera, hemorrhagic septicaemia, glanders and mouth diseases. The effectiveness of the policies and methods used in this line of work is strikingly illustrated in the work of this division in co-operation with the Federal government in the eradication of foot and mouth diseases. This disease had prevailed in foreign countries for many years and had so fastened itself upon the live stock industry of these countries that it has become impossible to eradicate it. Having a full knowledge of the situation and of measures used in these countries and realizing the tremendous danger to the cattle industry of the nation, the State and nation adopted a policy of eradication and control, which within nine months completely freed the whole nation of the dread disease, even though it was spread throughout a very large part of the union. When the Department of Agriculture was organized and this work became a division of the department, the policy carried on in the eradication of tuberculosis was a passive policy wherein the board merely received the reports of tests and transmitted them to other states and to the buyer. Since that time the department has adopted an aggressive policy by means of which it is hoped that we shall in time com-

pletely eradicate tuberculosis from among our cattle and do away with this great danger. Bovine tuberculosis is a most serious danger to human kind. It has been most positively established that 25% of all the cases of tuberculosis among the children under sixteen years of age has been caused directly by bovine bacteria, transmitted to children during their early age through milk and other bovine products. By experimental work in the feeding of young pigs on tubercular milk, the United States Department of Agriculture demonstrated and proved positively that tubercular lesions will be formed in intestinal tracts when tubercular milk is fed for a period of two or three weeks. Reasoning by analogy, it is very easy to see that the same will be true of young children when fed upon tubercular milk. We therefore have the responsibility as fathers and mothers and as members of the public in general to see that a policy is carried forward, looking toward the eradication of this disease among cattle throughout the state for the protection of our people. Along this line the department, five years ago, adopted the policy of establishing State Accredited Tuberculosis Herds. Two years ago the United States Bureau of Animal Industry adopted a similar policy throughout the United States. In line with other states, the Live Stock Sanitary Division of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture entered into co-operation with the bureau and established State and Federal Accredited Herds. Dr. J. S. Healy has been put in charge of this work in the state, being paid half of his salary by the State and half by the Federal government. The State and Federal government also share equally in the salary of the veterinarians employed. During the past year, since January 1, 1919, 944 herds have been tested under this project. Three hundred and seventy-three have passed one clean test and 38 have passed two annual clean tests, and are thus fully accredited. Many more applications have come in for membership in this list of herds than we have been able to take care of.

The second important policy is that of the area test.

Under this project whenever cattle owners of any district petition the State Department to test all the herds within the district or county as it may be, the State will do so. Last winter the department tested all the herds of Washington Island and made this ready for the introduction of pure bred cattle. By January 1 we shall have tested all cattle in Waukesha County. Already over 45,000 cattle have been tested in this county. This will be the first tuberculosis free county in the United States, and practically in the whole world. A further policy in which the cheesemakers, buttermakers and their patrons will be most interested is that of the creamery or cheese factory test. You are aware of the law requiring the pasteurization of whey in cheese factories and buttermilk in creameries. This law was passed to prevent the spread of tuberculosis among hogs and to calves from the whey and buttermilk. When there is one tubercular herd furnishing milk to a creamery or cheese factory the germs from the milk of this herd are distributed throughout the entire whey and buttermilk and are thus brought to farms of the district. In 1917 the United States Meat Inspection Service reported that over twenty-five per cent of the hogs shipped to Milwaukee from Wisconsin were tubercular. Many of these hogs, or parts of them, were thrown into the fertilizer tank and thus made practically a complete loss. In 1917, according to the Federal report of the packing plants in Wisconsin, the farmers of Wisconsin in this way lost \$1,718,000.00, in addition to the losses sustained in calves and infected herds growing up from the calves. So serious has this matter become that the packers have appeared before the last two legislatures stating that Wisconsin would be discriminated against in prices of pork if something were not done to remedy the situation. It was for these reasons that the 1917 legislature passed the pasteurization law. Your representative in the assembly, Mr. Olson, under your instructions, endeavored in the 1919 legislature to have this law repealed, but the sentiment of the legislature was so strongly in favor of the law, and so strong and logical

were the reasons for its retention on the statutes, that it was impossible to secure its repeal. Owing to the fact that no funds were appropriated for the enforcement of this law, it has been impossible to prosecute many of the cheese factories and creameries who have failed to comply with the law. Arrangement has, however, been made with the Dairy and Food Commission whereby their inspectors will inspect for the pasteurization of by-products as well as other matters in the factory. The Department of Agriculture will also endeavor to set aside funds and obtain a man who will follow up and prosecute those creameries and cheese factories who fail to comply with the law. It will, therefore, be evident that those who have complied with the law will not have done so in vain, and their neighbors who have not been so ready to follow instructions will not have gained anything by their delay. We wish to commend those who have faithfully carried out the measures as required by the State, and I wish to state to those who have not complied with the law that the law is still on the statutes. The Department of Agriculture is charged with its enforcement and it must be enforced without fear or favor, but with justice to all. Although it was impossible for your representative to secure the repeal of the law, he did provide an alternative which is proving very acceptable indeed to the cheesemakers and creamerymen of the State. According to this law, whenever all of the patrons of any creamery or cheese factory district or any contiguous group petition the State Department of Agriculture to test all of their cattle, the State will do so at one-half the cost; but if two such districts thus petition, if the total number of cattle reach 300 the State will bear the entire cost. Application for the creamery and cheese factory test or for the accredited herd test should be made to the State Department of Agriculture at Madison, Wisconsin. The State is not only making free tests to eradicate tuberculosis, but is also carrying a part of the losses which farmers suffer who find tubercular animals in their herd. This is done on the policy that the herds are cleaned up for the

benefit and protection of the public as well as the farmers. On this policy the State should bear a part of the cost as paid for the improvement of the herd. The law providing for indemnity was changed by the last legislature, and the new law went into operation on June 1, 1919. This law provides that the reactors shall be appraised by the representatives of the State Department of Agriculture at the actual amount for which a similar animal of equal service in the protection of breeding calves as the reactor. After appraisement the animals are sent to a packing plant having federal inspection either by the farmers or the State. The federal inspectors examine the condition of such animals and they are used for food or fertilizer according to their decision. The farmer receives the amount paid by the packer for the animal. This is called the salvage. Having obtained the salvage figure and the appraisement figure of an animal the State calculates the amount of indemnity which the farmer is to receive by subtracting the salvage from the appraised value and paying the farmer one-half of the difference between these two figures. As, for instance, an animal is appraised at \$150.00, and the salvage obtained is \$60.00, the difference will be \$90.00. The State, therefore, pays one-half of \$90.00, or \$45.00. The farmer having received the \$60.00 in salvage obtains a total of \$105.00 for the animal. The law places a limit on the amount of indemnity that can be paid for an animal. For a pure bred, the total payment of \$90.00 is allowed, and for a grade a total of \$40.00 is permitted. Where the owner of the herd has signed the accredited agreement the federal government pays one-half of this fund, in which case the State pays also one-half and the total sum of the payment of the State and federal government amount to the same as that paid by the State in other instances.

## PAST AND PRESENT PROBLEMS OF THE CHEESE INDUSTRY

By **George J. Weigle, Dairy and Food Commissioner**

As there seems to be so many more questions relating to the past and present problems of the cheese industry which not only apply to the Swiss and Limburger cheese, but American as well, I have deemed it advisable to change my subject from the Future of the Dairy Industry of Wisconsin to the problems of 1919 and what we may look for during the coming year.

During the year 1919 the cheesemakers of Wisconsin have experienced greater and more difficult problems than at any other time in the history of the industry. This does not apply to the foreign type of cheese entirely, but also to the American style. Whatever the real facts may be, this is the impression I have gained in talking with makers and dealers in various parts of the state.

An opinion often expressed by makers as to the causes of these troubles that have resulted in vast quantities of low grade cheese and corresponding losses is that there must have been something mysterious in weather conditions, or in the feed, or that the cows simply gave inferior milk. In a manner these factory "diseases" were comparable to the measles, they were something we "had to have," suffer with patience, and when the course was run, be forgotten.

Causes and remedies were not to be considered. We just had to have these "diseases" that are so puzzling and annoying to the factory operator.

We are all entitled to our own opinions as to the causes of these troublesome and expensive disturbances that enter into the process of cheese manufacture at times with such disastrous results, but I believe if we go back a few years, and with unbiased minds consider facts relating to the cheese industry, and search for a cause of our troubles, we would be justified in a manner in using that

overworked phrase "due to the war."

For a number of years the price of cheese has been advancing, and the demand strong and competition among buyers extremely keen. Naturally this has resulted in buyers being less exacting in the quality they demanded than ever before. Makers, quick to notice that quality standards were being gradually lowered among the buyers, began to give less and less attention to the essential requirements necessary to assure a fine quality of cheese. Knowing they could dispose of inferior grades at the prevailing market price of good cheese, and also having keen competition in the extreme prices being paid by condenseries and other milk plants, milk was accepted by them that should never have entered any reputable plant. With the letting down the bars of close inspection of the milk at the factories, farmers in turn became lax in their care of the cows, stables and milk. In fact, during the period of the war there was a general tendency all down the line to a lowering of standards of general dairy and cheese factory work.

The average hours of the cheesemakers of today in making up a day's milk is considerably shorter than ever before. The hurry-up process has been the favorite and the resulting poor yield has been taken care of in all too many instances by incorporating excessive moisture and selling water at cheese prices.

Our best makers have gone along in the usual way making cheese of a uniformly high grade, meeting competition by skillful and honest methods, demanding and receiving good milk and making the most out of it consistent with quality, steadfastly adhering to a standard that always means quality.

Exceptional conditions do at times arise that may require the services of an expert dairy bacteriologist, but I believe that in the majority of instances the causes for poor cheese can be attributed to indifference, ignorance and a lack of pride in the work being done. Ask the average dairyman and cheesemaker when the process of making cheese begins and where it ends and invariably



the answer will be—it begins at the intake when the milk is received, and finishes when in the curing room.

Unfortunately in too many instances this answer would be correct. If cheese of first class quality is to be made the beginning is at the farm where the milk is produced, and the process is not completed until the finished product is matured to a point where it is ready for the table.

Many of the difficulties encountered in factory work can be traced to their source by intelligent use of various tests such as the acidmeter, curd test, fermentation test, rennet test and others, the operation of which should be familiar to every factory operator.

By the use of the acid test over ripe milk can be readily detected that might otherwise be overlooked. The curd test and fermentation test are invaluable in locating the cause of grassy, bad flavored milk, and yeasty fermentation.

The large majority of makers ignore these tests entirely preferring to go along in rather a blind manner, accepting what is delivered to them in the way of milk, bewailing their fate when trouble comes and doing little to correct the evil.

To improve the quality of our cheese (and that is necessary to uphold the reputation Wisconsin has acquired in the past) makers must educate themselves to a higher appreciation and a better understanding of the work they are engaged in, and at all times realize that they are making a highly valuable product, and a food for human consumption.

To be a successful dairyman or cheesemaker, a man must acquire some special training by studying literature pertaining to their work, by working or associating with those that have been successful, or by attending institutions giving instruction in their particular line of work. It requires men of intelligence and with a high conception of the word "cleanliness."

Cleanliness must begin at the farm, it must be the first consideration, for a lack of cleanliness will discount

every other good effort that may be put forth to attain success.

There must be provided clean stables which are sufficiently lighted and ventilated, clean cows, plenty of clean, wholesome food and pure water and in addition to this clean milkers, clean utensils, and proper cooling and care of the milk until delivered at the factory. Failing in this at the farm means that all effort and skill that may be employed by the maker later will end in failure so far as getting a finished product of the best quality.

The cheesemaker has the right to demand good milk and should see that he gets it but in return he should be skilled in the production and care of milk so as to enable him to advise and assist his patrons in producing a perfect product. In justice to his patrons and to himself, he must be skilled in his profession and his first consideration should always be quality, and quality should never be sacrificed to secure yield.

A maker's pride in his work should at all times prompt him to do his best to produce fancy quality. Especially during the last few years a hurry-up process has become popular necessitating harsh and hurried handling of the curd, resulting in extreme loss of fat and caseous matter, and a cheese of inferior texture and quality. Makers to meet competition must of necessity look to their yield, and to compensate for the losses suffered in harsh handling too many resort to the incorporation of moisture.

The cheese containing excessive moisture is one of the greatest evils that we have to contend with and unless the practice is curbed the reputation of Wisconsin cheese will suffer for years to come.

Dealers and distributors have been open to censure in the part they have played in placing upon the market cheese of inferior quality not always represented as such.

Due to extremely keen competition and the strong demand for cheese of late years, goods of extremely faulty character have been bought and paid for at market price of first grade cheese. This in itself is an encouragement

to the maker in his carelessness and lax methods, and if any improvement in the quality of our cheese output is to be attained the buyers must unite and decide upon a system of grading and pay a price in accordance. Without this co-operation on the part of the buyers we can hope for but little improvement of the conditions prevailing during the past season.

At the Wisconsin Cheesemakers' convention in Milwaukee I was much interested in the talks of the cheese dealers who took part in the program and discussions. The concensus of opinion seems to be that a strenuous effort will be put forth on their part to adhere strictly to a policy of buying according to grade and if this plan is carried out, a marked improvement in the coming season's output can be looked for.

Pertaining to Swiss cheese directly, we find that those engaged in manufacturing that type are confronted with problems probably more difficult to contend with than are met with in American cheese. However, in the majority of instances much of what I have already suggested regarding the use of tests and careful attention to cleanliness applies to Swiss as well as to American.

Inasmuch as Swiss is a sweet curd cheese, makers of that type cannot resort to the aid of lactic acid to the extent employed by makers of American cheese and various types of bacteria present in the milk supply must develop unchecked resulting in many of the evils met with by the Swiss makers.

Dr. Sherman in his interesting address at Milwaukee gave in more or less detail the results of experiments being carried out with a view of improvement of the process now generally used in making Swiss cheese. The experiments in the use of a small amount of pure culture has given most gratifying results and undoubtedly if the Swiss makers can get schooled in the proper methods of using the new process, a marked improvement in quality can be looked for.

The dairy and food commissioner is much interested in the foreign cheese industry and stands ready at all

times to assist to the utmost of his ability to help the makers in acquiring better factories and more sanitary conditions. The commissioner suggests and recommends the establishing of a chair at the University of Wisconsin, whose duties it will be to establish a more general class of instruction; in other words, to specialize in the foreign cheese industry.

The cheese makers themselves have a great deal in their power to assist in putting on the markets a better cheese. This can be done if the cheesemaker will consistently try to increase his knowledge of his business and to fully acquaint himself with all conditions and problems which are confronting him from time to time. I, therefore, urge that every cheesemaker devote what time he can spare to the study of all phases of the dairy industry which affect the manufacture of cheese and at all times to aim to produce a cheese which is better than he has produced heretofore.

The efforts of Dr. Sammis, Mr. Marty and Mr. Gempeler to establish a course of several days' duration at an early date is most gratifying and the makers of foreign cheese should make every effort to be present and benefit by the demonstrations of these experienced men.

We must not forget that other countries are coming to the front. California has already sent a carload of Swiss cheese to New York. Competition is becoming keener; other states are not going to permit Wisconsin to retain her leadership without a struggle. The time is past when we can be satisfied with a "good enough" product even though that product has been better than anything made elsewhere in the past; we can no longer be satisfied with a maker who does not know all there is to know about his work and about the possibilities for improving the quality of his cheese.

Regarding the activities of the dairy and food department in the future pertaining to cheese as well as other dairy work, this is to be given the fullest consideration. As in the past the laws so necessary to the improvement and upholding of the reputation of Wisconsin

dairy products will be enforced.

As to the future of the cheese industry, I am most optimistic for the sentiment throughout the state indicates a willingness of all concerned for greater co-operation and concerted effort, and with this spirit abroad nothing but success can be the outcome.

## NEWEST DEVELOPMENTS IN ALFALFA GROWING IN SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

L. F. Graber.

It is an old saying that "great oaks from little acorns grew." During the brief period that emergency agricultural work was carried on in Green County many practical acorns of information were planted. They have taken root and have grown into sturdy oaks of untold value to the farmers of Green County. I want to tell of one such instance.

You will remember the great emphasis which was given to the value of lime on Green County soils. Mr. James Lacey, your former emergency agricultural agent, preached the gospel of lime and liming as the fundamental basis of successful alfalfa growing and as the means of preventing the great waste of time, money and labor which comes from alfalfa failures. With the help and encouragement of Mr. Arthur Preston of Juda, arrangements were made whereby A. H. Douglas of Brodhead was induced to purchase an up-to-date lime grinder which at that time was idle and owned by A. M. Ten Eyck. Mr. Lacey worked hard and by testing hundreds of fields he was able to show the great need and value of using lime on Green County farms. He got the farmers to co-operate in having their lime rock ground in local quarries where it could be done cheaply and a great saving (by means of the short hauls) in comparison with having the ground limestone shipped in to the freight stations of considerable distance from their farms.

The work was well started when Mr. Lacey left your county to join the army and the demand for ground limestone grew like a rolling snowball. A week ago I wrote to Mr. Douglas for some information on what he had done. Here is his reply:

"I bought the machine in 1917, but done very little work with it until last year. I expect to have all the work I can do with it this year. I HAVE OVER 1000 TONS ORDERED AT PRESENT. I have ground in Decatur township 400 tons; Jefferson 600 tons; Albany 250 tons; Spring Grove, 785 tons; Spring Valley, 550 tons (total 2,585 tons). There is a very good demand for crushed lime in this section."

What does this mean? Over 5,000,000 pounds of lime ground for use on Green County soils! First of all, this work was done at saving in comparison with having the crushed lime shipped in and hauled from the station of at least \$2.00 a ton or over \$500 in the aggregate. But this is only a drop in the bucket compared with the value of that lime in this county towards increased production and increased profits for the next five or ten years on those farms in Green County where it is being used. Take for instance, the lime demonstration on the County farm.

### Results on County Farm

If "seeing is believing" the 75 farmers who attended the demonstration last June (1919) are convinced of the value of lime on sour soils. Alfalfa told its own story more forcibly than words could express. Mr. Whitcomb gave us three acres for the demonstration and in addition he has given us the most whole hearted co-operation.

"We seeded in 1918, fifty plots with various strains and varieties," he said. "All this land was limed except a 30-foot strip through the center on which no lime was used. Last June you could see that thin, short, sickly, puny, weedy strip of yellow starving alfalfa through the center in contrast with the tall, rich, healthy green growth on either side (where lime was used) for a distance of over a half mile. Lime in this case spelled the difference between success and failure with alfalfa and in dollars and cents this means something when alfalfa hay is worth better than \$40 a ton. We are going to hold another demonstration there next June and instead of seventyfive I hope we will have five hundred and seventy-

five to see the different varieties of alfalfa and the value of lime.

### **Cleans Farm of Weeds.**

“Weeds levy a heavy tax on our land. They cut down our yields, injure our crops, reduce the value of our land and increase our farm labors. On my travels through Southwestern Wisconsin I have been alarmed at the tremendous spread of this pestiferous red headed plant—sheep sorrel. I have seen pastures and timothy hay fields just covered with its growth. Then there are places where morning glories and Canada thistles are getting a strong foothold—to say nothing of our worst enemy—quack grass. What are we going to do about it? We can fight these weeds with careful and almost continued cultivation which means endless labor and expense. Why not let alfalfa fight your weed battles for you? Give alfalfa plenty of lime, inoculation, a well drained fertile soil, manure and fertilizer and it will prove to be the best weed scrapper in all the world.

But to fight weeds alfalfa must have ammunition of the right kind and lime is generally of the most importance. Manure and fertilizer make good shrapnel in the alfalfa weed fight. But the idea is this: Where the soil conditions are or ARE MADE RIGHT for alfalfa its growth is so strong—so rapid—so overmastering that with the frequent cuttings it will wipe, eradicate and clean the land of thickest and densest growths of Canada thistles, morning glories, sheep sorrel and practically every other weed except quack grass which it will hold in control but cannot eradicate. And think of it, all the while it is fighting the weed battles of the farm it is paying for the privilege of so doing by furnishing the most valuable and profitable crops of the richest feeding and most productive hay in all the world.

### **More Alfalfa and Less Weeds.**

I can give you many illustrations. Peter Swartz,



president of our State Alfalfa Growers' Association—the Alfalfa Order—and the largest grower of alfalfa in Wisconsin, told me this:

“Fifteen or twenty years ago when we were growing mostly timothy for hay, the common weeds, such as foxtail, pigweed, barnyard grass and a hundred others were something fierce when it came to growing corn or potatoes and other cultivated crops. But since we have been growing more and more alfalfa until now we have over 200 acres, we have had less and less trouble with weeds and it gets easier and easier to grow corn and every other crop because we are not bothered so much with weeds as we used to be.”

Lime and alfalfa are investments. They pay dividends not only in the production of feed but in the gradual elimination of one of the heaviest taxes on our farms—the weed tax.

## RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions adopted by the Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers and Dairymen's Association January 29, 1920:

1. Whereas, since our last annual convention, it has pleased our Divine Master to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and co-worker, and for many years president of our association, Samuel Stauffacher, and

Whereas, by his untimely death this association has lost a most worthy and efficient member, and the community one of the pillars of progress in the dairy and other activities,

Be It Resolved, That we as an association as well as individuals, here express our heartfelt regret that at the prime of life he should be called away at a time when his services were so greatly in need.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be recorded in the proceedings of the association, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

2. Whereas, We have on our statutes a law known as the Whey Butter Labeling Law, and,

Whereas, Such labeling causes curiosity and suspicion, on the part of those not familiar with facts pertaining to its manufacture, prevents it from being sold on its merits, and results in a serious financial loss to its manufacturers.

Be It Resolved, That we again renew our appeal to our representatives in the legislature to use all honorable means to secure the repeal of said law.

3. Whereas, we feel that a branch dairy school at Monroe, the most centrally located point in the foreign type of cheese territory, would be a great benefit to the farmers and cheesemakers in Southern Wisconsin.

Be It Resolved, That we instruct the officers of our association to take steps to secure such a school and to

make an effort to secure financial aid from our state, as well as from our local cheese factory and creamery association, to defray the expense incurred in carrying on such a school, and other activities such as publicity through some official organ, short hand reports of discussions at our meetings, traveling instructors, and any other work beneficial to our dairy interests.

4. Whereas, The southern cheese producing counties of this state, producing a kettle made block cheese containing a reasonable percentage of moisture, is compelled to compete in the markets of the country with a vat made block cheese, containing an excessive amount of moisture and made in other sections of the state. Be it

Resolved, That our representatives in the legislature be instructed to endeavor to secure such legislation as will establish a standard of moisture in block cheese.

5. Whereas, The United States Department of Agriculture, through its bureau of markets, is now issuing a weekly review covering the American cheese industry, and,

Whereas, It is the sense of this association that a similar review covering the Swiss, Block, Brick and Limburger industry, would be of much interest and benefit to this section. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this association respectfully requests the United States Department of Agriculture that arrangements be made to furnish a similar review covering the foreign type of cheese industry and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be mailed to the secretary of committee of agriculture and to Mr. Geo. Livingston, acting chief of the bureau of markets, and Mr. Roy C. Potts, bureau of markets, all of Washington, D. C.

6. Resolved, That all entries of cheese for prizes, offered by the Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers' and Dairymen's Association must come from and will be given prizes only when entered by cheesemakers holding

unexpired licenses issued by the State Dairy and Food Department of Wisconsin, and all cheesemakers exhibiting cheese must report his license number to the secretary of the association. And all entries at our conventions coming from other states, will be allowed to exhibit their products, but will be given a complimentary score only.

7. Resolved, That this association extend our appreciation to its President, Mr. Marty; its Secretary, Mr. Elmer, for the efficient work they have done the past year in behalf of the association, To all exhibitors of cheese, to all donators of prizes, to the Glee Club, and all others who have contributed to the success of the 1920 convention.

C. R. SCHEPLEY,  
WILLIAM OLSON,  
J. C. PENN,  
Committee on Resolutions.

## PREMIUMS AND SPECIAL PRIZES

Donated by The Sharples Separator Co., Chicago, Ill. (Marty-Gempeler Co., Monroe, Wis., Local Representatives) to users of Sharples Separators only:

For highest score of all Cheese Exhibits, \$15.00 cash.

For second highest score of all Cheese Exhibits, \$10.00 cash.

For third highest score of all Cheese Exhibits, \$5.00 cash.

Donated by The Conley Foil Co., New York, N. Y., Manufacturers of Tin Foil. (Chas. R. Schepley, Monroe, Wis., local representative):

For highest score on Limburger wrapped in Conley Foil, one beautiful mantle clock worth \$14.00.

For second highest score on Limburger wrapped in Conley Foil, one excellent mantle clock worth \$10.00.

For third highest score on Limburger wrapped in Conley Foil, one neat mantle clock worth \$6.00.

Donated by The Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., Manufacturers of Tin Foil, (H. G. Van Wagenen, Monroe, Wis., local representative) to users of Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co. Foil only:

For highest score on Limburger—one aluminum roaster.

For next highest score on Limburger—one aluminum 6-quart kettle.

Donated by the Marschall Dairy Laboratory, Madison, Wis., to users of their extract only:

For highest score of all cheese exhibits—one gent's watch fob valued at \$10.00.

Donated by The J. B. Ford Company, Wayndotte, Mich., Manufacturers of Chemicals:

For highest score on Brick Cheese—one solid gold Waldemar gent's watch chain.

For second highest score on Brick Cheese—One solid gold Waldemar gent's watch chain.

For third highest score on Brick Cheese—one solid

gold Waldemar gent's watch chain.

Donated by the General Laboratories, Madison, Wis.,  
Manufacturing Chemists:

For first, second and third highest scores on Swiss  
cheese, each one gallon B. K. For first, second and third  
highest scores on Block cheese, each one gallon B. K.  
For first, second and third highest scores on Brick cheese,  
each one gallon B. K. For first, second and third highest  
scores on Limburger cheese, each one gallon B. K.

Donated by the Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc., Lit-  
tle Falls, N. Y., Manufacturers of Dairy and Food Prep-  
arations:

For highest score on Block cheese—\$5.00 cash.

For second highest score on Block Cheese—\$3.00 cash.

For third highest score on Block cheese—\$2.00 cash.

Donated by Parke, Davis & Company, Chicago, Ill.,  
Chemists in Dairy Department:

For highest score on American Cheese—2 gallon Cur-  
dalac.

For second and third highest scores on American  
cheese, each one gallon Curdalac.

Donated by the Association:

Gold medals or equivalent cash prizes to the cheese-  
makers having highest scores on Swiss, Block, Brick, or  
Limburger cheese. Silver medals or equivalent cash  
prizes to the cheesemakers having second highest scores  
on Swiss, Block, Brick or Limburger cheese. Twenty  
dollars will be divided at the Pro Rata Plan to all exhibits  
scoring over 90 points that did not receive a gold or silver  
medal or equivalent cash prize.

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CHEESEMAKERS'  
& DAIRYMEN'S ASSOC  
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