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Proceedings of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers and Dairymens Association held at Monroe, Wisconsin, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 13-14, '13. 1913

Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers' and Dairymen's Association
New Glarus, Wisconsin: Courier Print, 1913

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PROCEEDINGS

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— of the —

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

— of the —

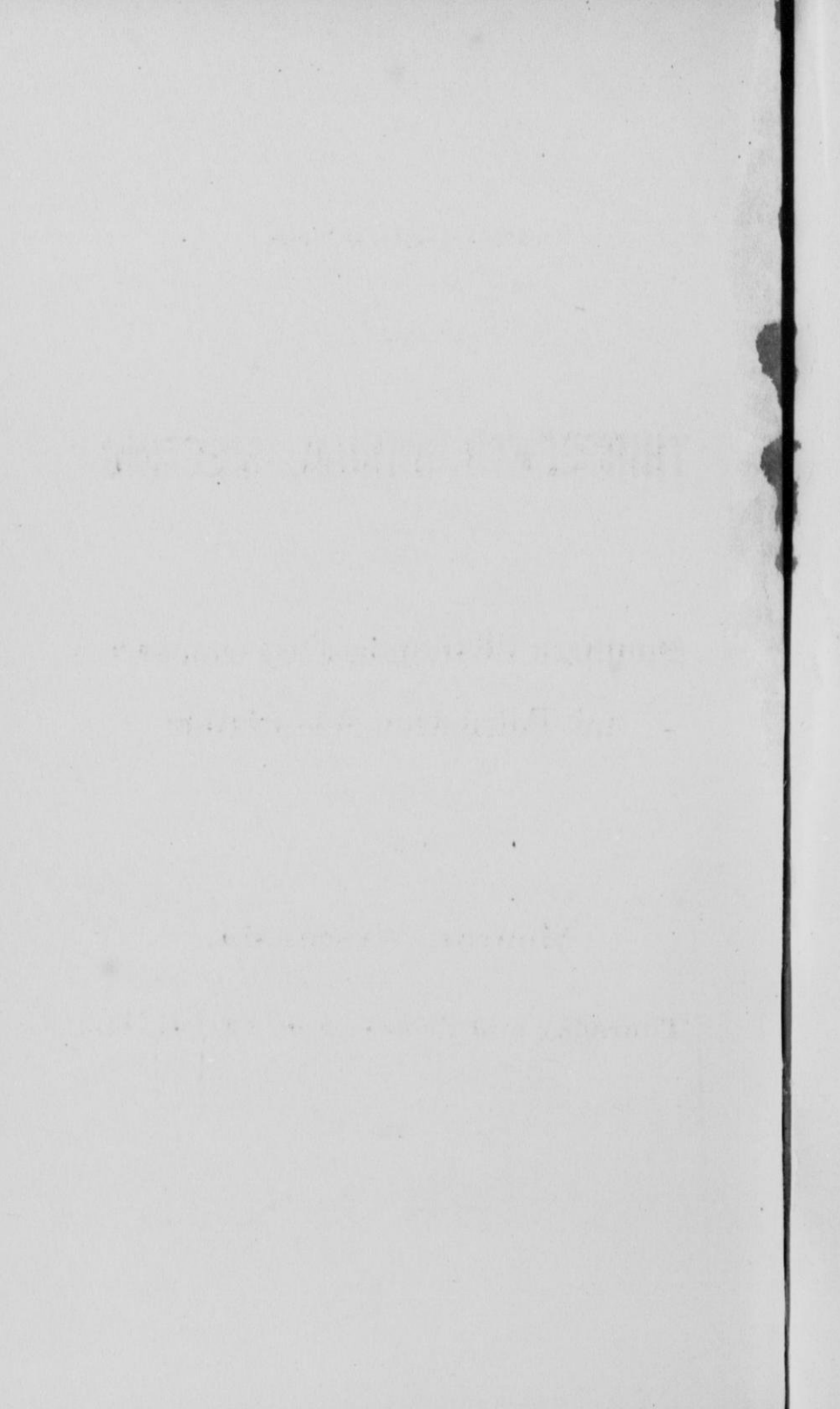
**Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers
and Dairymens Association**

— HELD AT —

Monroe, Wisconsin,

Thursday and Friday, Feb. 13-14, '13

— — — — —
Courier Print, New Glarus, Wis.



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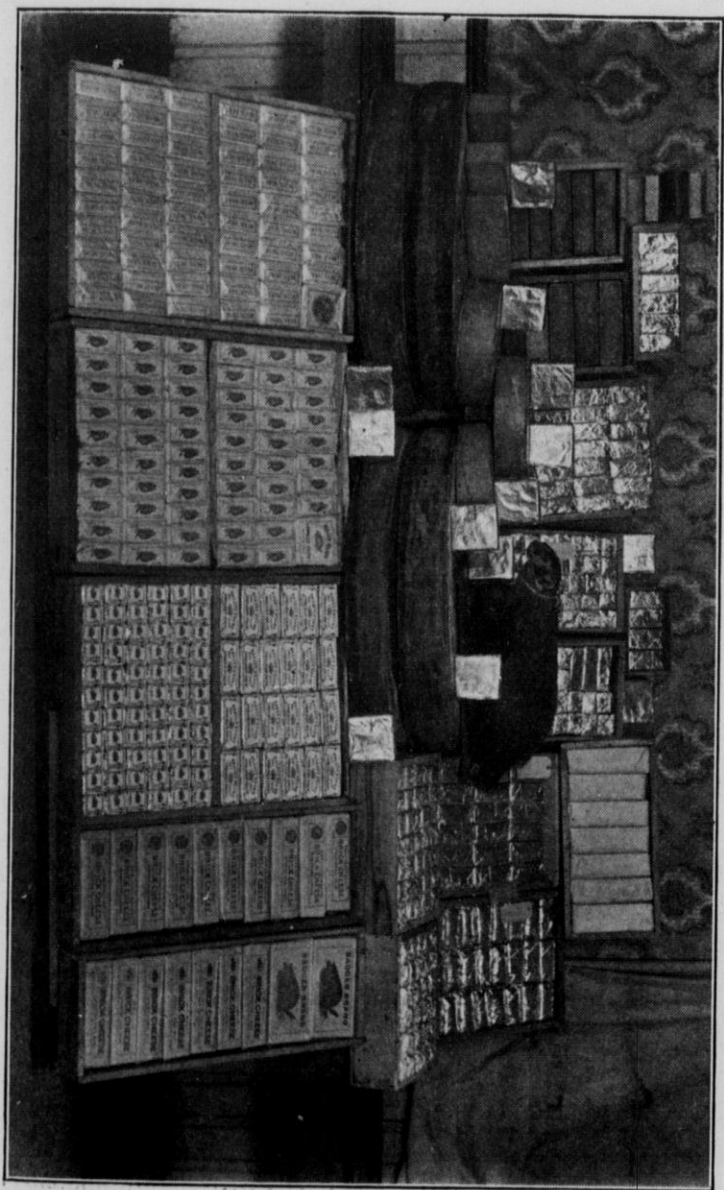
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— ■ —
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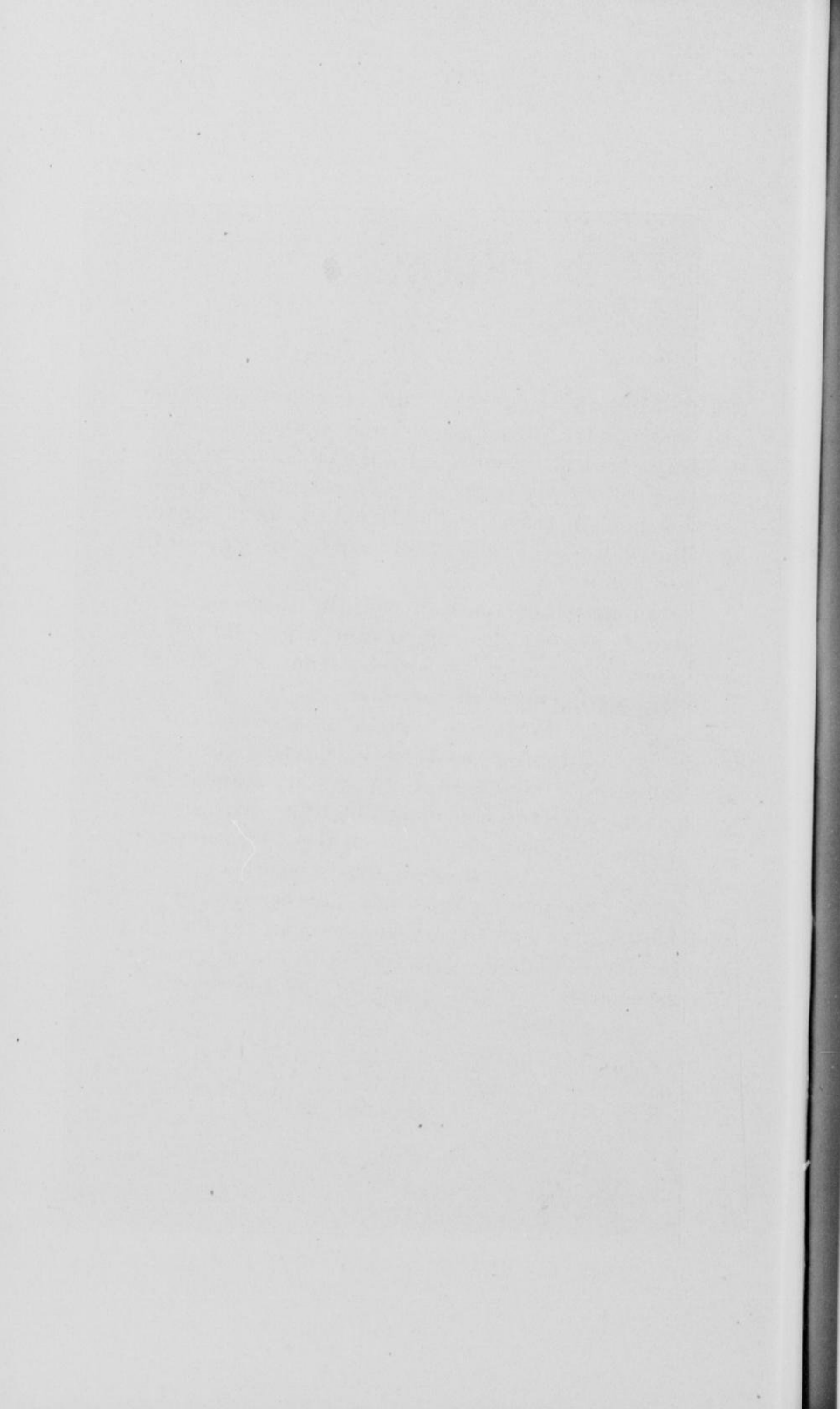
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INVESTIGATION OF THE ACTS OF
TERRORISM COMMITTED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.



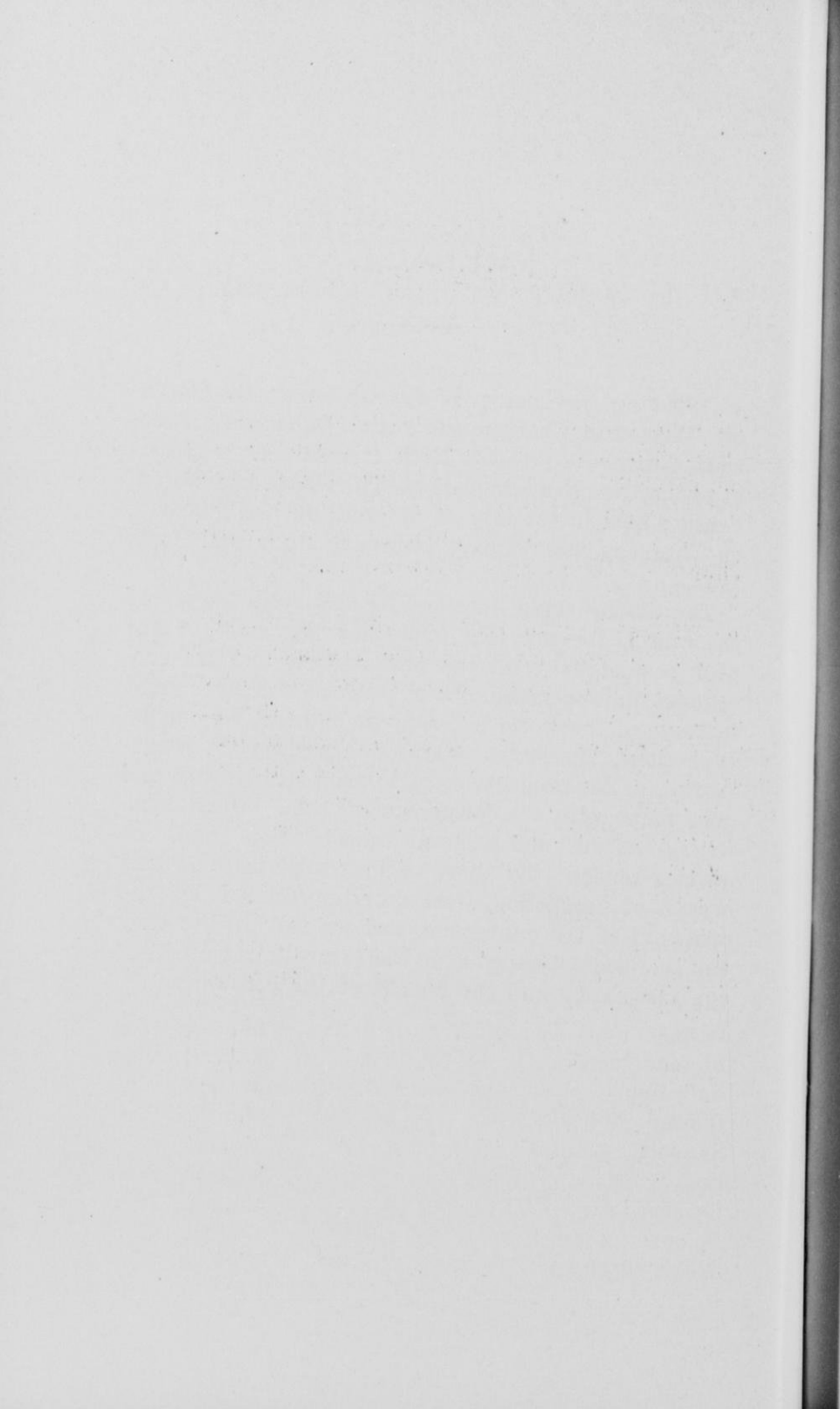
CHEESE EXHIBITION AT THE MONROE CONVENTION, 1913.



PREFACE

Following the custom of former years, the Southern Wisconsin Cheesemaker's and Dairymen's Association herewith presents to its friends and the general public the proceedings of its Thirteenth Annual Convention held in the city of Monroe, its headquarters, on Thursday and Friday, February 13th and 14th, 1913.

The all-absorbing question for the food-supply of the world, the not less important argument of the high cost of living at the present time and the consequent improvement of our product for the great markets of the world had a great influence on our deliberations. The proper ways of inspecting the manufacture of our products so as to keep its standard and good name with the consumers of this broad land, was given due and earnest consideration, and the advises rendered by those of long experience in this branch of production, were duly appreciated by the members of the convention and we can predict they will be sincerely aimed at in the future to the credit of our association and the benefit of the consumer.



MEMBERSHIP

Of the Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers' and
Dairymen's Association, 1913

A

Atherthon O. H.	Monroe, Wis.
Ackerman Joseph	Monroe, Wis.
Alexander C. B.	Chicago, Ill.
Altmann George	Belleville, Wis.
Aeschlimann John	Monroe, Wis.
Armstrong C. M.	Darlington, Wis.
Andrea Jacob	Monticello, Wis.
Ast & Regez	Dodgeville, Wis.
Ackermann Peter	Clarno, Wis.
Arn Adolph	Monticello, Wis.
Arn & Zimmerli.....	Monticello, Wis.
Amstutz Sam	Monticello, Wis.
Altmann Jacob	Monticello, Wis.

B

Becker W. A.	Monroe, Wis.
Benkert & Stauffacher	Monroe, Wis.
Botsford R. O.	Monroe, Wis.
Blumer Adam Sr.	Monroe, Wis.
Blumer Adam Jr.	Monroe, Wis.
Blumer Fred J.	Monroe, Wis.
Blumer Jacob C.	Monroe, Wis.
Ball Henry	Monroe, Wis.
Buerke Peter	Monroe, Wis.
Bennett Doctor C. W.	Monroe, Wis.
Boss Fred	Monroe, Wis.
Becker Dave	Monroe, Wis.
Bolender Fred	Monroe, Wis.
Becker & Share	Monroe, Wis.

Thirteenth Annual Convention

Burkhalter Jacob	Monroe, Wis.
Buehler Sam	Monroe, Wis.
Booth Bros.	Monroe, Wis.
Barlow C. L.	Monroe, Wis.
Blum Werner	Monroe, Wis.
Blum Sam	Monroe, Wis.
Buehler John Jr.	Monroe, Wis.
Blickenstorfer John	South Wayne, Wis.
Baumgartner Jacob	Monroe, Wis.
Bast Ray A.	Monroe, Wis.
Baer U. S.	Madison, Wis.
Benkert Fred E.	Route 4. Monroe, Wis.
Blaser David	Shullsburg, Wis.
Brown Wm. A.	Monroe, Wis.
Baumgartner Wm.	Monticello, Wis.
Beer Fred	Route 7. Monroe, Wis.
Baertschi Fritz	Albany, Wis.
Burkhalter John	Monroe, Wis.
Burke Fred	Monticello, Wis.
Botteron Alfred	Monroe, Wis.
Bank of Monticello	Monticello, Wis.
Blanc C.	Blanchardville, Wis.
Baer W. G. Doctor	Monroe, Wis.
Bayerhofer Thes.	Monroe, Wis.
Blumer Ezra	Route 4 Monroe, Wis.
Blumer Otto	Route 1 Clarno, Wis.
Baumgartner Emil	Juda, Wis.
Blumer Fred	Mount Horeb, Wis.
Baer Alfred	Ridgeway, Wis.

C

Clayton W. D.	Monroe, Wis.
Curran Thos.	Monroe, Wis.
Chambers C. L.	Monroe, Wis.
Carroll Edward	Monroe, Wis.
Chadwick W. W.	Monroe, Wis.
Commercial & Savings Bank	Monroe, Wis.
Clark Doctor R. B.	Monroe, Wis.

Southern Wis. Cheesemaker's & Dairymen's Ass'n

Corson F. C.	Monroe, Wis.
Carr Geo. J.	Monroe, Wis.
Crow Ray R.	Monroe, Wis.
Collentine Arthur R.	Monroe, Wis.
Carver C. A.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Christen John	Route 9 Monroe, Wis.
Collentine John	Monroe, Wis.

D

Dodge Chas. S.	Monroe, Wis.
Dodge A. C.	Monroe, Wis.
Duerst Henry J.	Monroe, Wis.
Dunwiddie Wme.	Monroe, Wis.
Dunwiddie John D.	Monroe, Wis.
Discher & Schneider	Monroe, Wis.
Duerst Math C.	Monroe, Wis.
Dibble Chas. A.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Davis Dallas E.	Monroe, Wis.
Damrow Bros. Co.	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Dillon Frank	Monroe, Wis.
Davis M. H.	Madison, Wis.
Downs A.	Route 7. Monroe, Wis.
Dellenbach Gottfried	Monroe, Wis.
Deiningner Chas.	Blanchardville, Wis.
Dahms Fred	Monroe, Wis.
Dahms Herman.	Monroe, Wis.
Davis Austin	Monroe, Wis.
Dettwiler Fred	Route 4. Monroe, Wis.
Dettwiler John	Monroe, Wis.
Dickhoff Wm.	Route 4. Monroe, Wis.
Daehler Andrew	Argyle, Wis.
Daehler John	Argyle, Wis.

E

Etter John T.	Monroe, Wis.
Elmer Henry	Monroe, Wis.
Elmer Alvin A.	Monroe, Wis.
Elmer John H.	Monroe, Wis.
Elmer John C.	Monroe, Wis.

Thirteenth Annual Convention

Einbeck Chas.	Monroe Wis.
Erwing George	Monroe, Wis.
Eaton George	Route 9 Monroe, Wis.
Ehinger Franz	Mt. Horeb, Wis.
Elmer Jacob H.	Monroe, Wis.
Elmer Jos.	Route 4 Monroe, Wis.
Ellingson Iver	Browntown Wis.
Emmenegger Fred	Ramona, Wis.
Erb Gottfried	Route 2. Mt. Horeb, Wis.

F

Fritz Dave	Monroe, Wis.
Frey George	Monroe, Wis.
Fitzgibbons Bros.	Monroe, Wis.
Fidler James O.	Monroe, Wis.
Fritch John F.	Route 1. Clarno, Wis.
Fritch John D.	Route 1. Monroe, Wis.
Frautschy C. W.	Monroe, Wis.
Fiechter Jacob	Route 1 Monroe, Wis.
Faeser J. A.	Route 8. Monroe, Wis.
Freeport Dairy & Prod. Co. The.	Freeport, Ill.
Freitag Walter	Route 6. Monroe, Wis.
Flannery James	Route 2 Argyle, Wis.
Freitag Nick.	Route 5 Monticello, Wis.
Figi Jacob	Monticello, Wis.
Frautschy John	Clarno, Wis.
Fridli Robert	Clarno, Wis.
Faeser Fred	Monroe, Wis.

G

Galle & Streit Co.	Monroe, Wis.
Geiger W. J.	Monroe, Wis.
Gloege Emil H.	Monroe, Wis.
Gettings M. C.	Monroe, Wis.
John Gettings	Monroe, Wis.
Gorham R. D.	Monroe, Wis.
Gnagi Doctor W. B.	Monroe, Wis.
Gifford R. B.	Monroe, Wis.
Gettings Miles T.	Monroe, Wis.

Southern Wis. Cheesemaker's & Dairymen's Ass'n

Gates G. P.	Madison, Wis.
Gapen Levy	Monroe, Wis.
Gempler Jacob	Monroe, Wis.
Glauser & Marty	Chicago, Ill.
Guse P. W.	Madison, Wis.
Gehl Bros.	West Bend, Wis.
Gilgen Fred	Savanna, Ill.
Grenzow W. F.	Juda, Wis.
Gempler Fred	Blanchardville, Wis.
Geigel Math.	Monroe, Wis.
Gempeler Jacob Jr.	Argyle, Wis.
Gross Ernst	Monroe, Wis.
Gruessi Herman	Monroe, Wis.

H

Hauser John	Monroe, Wis.
Huffman J. A. & Son	Monroe, Wis.
Higgins D. H.	Monroe, Wis.
Haverson Geo. B. Prof.	Monroe, Wis.
Hefty Henry	Monroe, Wis.
Hodges Doctor F. L.	Monroe, Wis.
Hodges G. T.	Monroe, Wis.
Huffman E. A.	Monroe, Wis.
Hoesly & Grinnell	Monroe, Wis.
Hoehn Henry	Monroe, Wis.
Heer Abe	Monroe, Wis.
Haack Carl O.	Monroe, Wis.
Heeren J. B.	Monroe, Wis.
Holcomb R. C.	Monroe, Wis.
Hulbert M. M.	Monroe, Wis.
Huber L.	Jonesdale, Wis.
Hoeburger Alexander	Gratist, Wis.
Hanson J.	Monroe, Wis.
Heri William	Route 3 Argyle, Wis.
Hanley M. J.	Freeport, Ill.
Hefty Fred K.	Route 4. Monticello, Wis.
Hanson E. R.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Huber Anton	Monroe, Wis.

Southern Wis. Cheesemaker's & Dairymen's Ass'n

Hohl Otto	Monticello, Wis.
Haessig Ernest R.	Monticello, Wis.
Haefeli Alfred	Monticello, Wis.
Huber Lawrance	Hollandale, Wis.
Hartwig Wm. H.	Route 5. Monroe, Wis.
Hefty T. C.	New Glarus, Wis.
Held Fred	New Glarus, Wis.
Haldeman Fred	Route 5. Monroe, Wis.
Heinzelman Andrew	Monroe, Wis.
Habermann Henry	Route 7. Monroe, Wis.
Hofer Albert	Route 5. Monroe, Wis.
Hugler Ulrich	Route 1. Monroe, Wis.
Hartsough A. L. Doctor	Argyle, Wis.
Hammerli John	Ridgeway, Wis.
Hasse John	Route 3. Monroe, Wis.

I

Ingold Ferdinand	Monroe, Wis.
Ingold John	Route 5. Monroe, Wis.
Isely Wm.	Route 7. Monroe, Wis.

J

Jeffery F. D.	Route 9. Monroe, Wis.
Jones F. E.	Chicago, Ill.
Jennings Janet	Monroe, Wis.
Jordan C. A.	Monticello, Wis.
Jenny Peter	Route 1 Belleville, Wis.
Jaggi Fritz	Darlington, Wis.
Jones Jerome	Barneveld, Wis.

K

Knipschild Bros.	Monroe, Wis.
Knight M. T.	Monroe, Wis.
Kundert Henry	Monroe, Wis.
Kubly & Deiniger	Monroe Wis.
Krueger & Kubly	Monroe, Wis.
Kohli Robert Estate	Monroe, Wis.
Knight Wm.	Monroe, Wis.
Kundert Bros.	Monroe, Wis.
Kohli Louis H.	Monroe, Wis.

Southern Wis. Cheesemaker's & Dairymen's Ass'n

Kohli Chas.	Monroe, Wis.
Kundert C. Hardware Co.	Monroe, Wis.
Keegan Bros.	Monroe, Wis.
Karlen Jacob Jr.	Monroe, Wis.
Karlen Gottlieb	Monroe, Wis.
Kaeser John	Monroe, Wis.
Kaufmann Clothing Co.	Monroe, Wis.
Knipschild John H.	Monroe, Wis.
Karlen Fred J.	Winslow, Ill.
Kundert J. B.	Monroe, Wis.
Klassy Joshua	Monroe, Wis.
Koenig Christ	Clarno, Wis.
Klassy Henry	Monroe, Wis.
Kubly John U.	Route 9. Monroe, Wis.
King Aerator Co.	Owattona, Minn.
Kubly M. M.	Monticello, Wis.
Kundert Ed.	Route 3. Monroe, Wis.
Kundert R. M.	Brodhead, Wis.
Koller Oswald	Brodhead, Wis.
Kooreman George	Monticello, Wis.
Knobel F. B.	Monticello, Wis.
Kaufmann Ernest	Monticello, Wis.
Kuenzie Ernest	Blanchardville, Wis.
Kaeser Emil	New Glarus, Wis.
Kunz Sam	Route 4. Blanchardville, Wis.
Kubli Kobert	Route 2. New Glarus, Wis.
Kubli Nick H.	Route 2 New Glarus, Wis.
Kueng Jac.	Monroe, Wis.
Koller Anton	Argyle, Wis.
Krebs Ernst	Monticello, Wis.
Kloetzli Gottlieb	Ridgeway, Wis.

L

Lanz A. & Sons.	Monroe, Wis.
Lewis A. Hardware Co.	Monroe, Wis.
Luchsinger Frank B.	Monroe, Wis.
Lanz Fred	Monroe, Wis.
Ludlow Henry	Monroe, Wis.

Thirteenth Annual Convention

Luchsinger Thomas	Monroe, Wis.
Lambolely F. E.	Monroe, Wis.
Langacher Fred	Route 9 Monroe, Wis.
Ludlow Edwin	Monroe, Wis.
Ludlow William	Monroe, Wis.
Legler Lee	Monroe, Wis.
Lenherr Jacob	Monroe, Wis.
Lichtenwalner Farmer	Route 9 Monroe, Wis.
Lichtenwalner John P.	Monroe, Wis.
La Bar Harry	Orangeville, Ill.
Loebl H. J.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Lehmann Herman	Albany, Wis.
Loveland W. A.	Monticello, Wis.
Lenherr R.	Blanchardville, Wis.
Langacher John	Monticello, Wis.

M

Marty & Scheidegger	Monroe, Wis.
Maeder Mrs. Fritz	Monroe, Wis.
Monroe Electric Light Co.	Monroe, Wis.
Meythaler Chas. T. Sr.	Monroe, Wis.
Mc. Laughlin Rev. N. E.	Monroe, Wis.
Meythaler Bros.	Monroe, Wis.
Monroe Auto Company	Monroe, Wis.
Monroe Steam Laundry	Monroe, Wis.
Monroe Plumbing & Heating Co.	Monroe, Wis.
Monroe & Moore Doctors	Monroe, Wis.
Meythaler Andrew	Monroe, Wis.
Monroe Evening Times	Monroe, Wis.
Meier Fred	Route 3. Argyle, Wis.
Moyer S. R. Doctor	Monroe, Wis.
Moc. H. H.	Monroe, Wis.
Matter Otto	South Wayne, Wis.
McManners H. S.	Madison, Wis.
Matzke Frank	Route 1 Clarno, Wis.
Miller Fred C.	Monroe, Wis.
Matter Gottfried	South Wayne, Wis.

Southern Wis. Cheesemaker's & Dairymen's Ass'n

Miller Fred	Route 2. Darlington, Wis.
Marshall A.	Madison, Wis.
Meyer Henry	Darlington, Wis.
Marty George	Monroe, Wis.
Marty Mathias	Route 1 Monticello, Wis.
Moritz Fred	Route 9. Monroe, Wis.
Moser Fritz	Blue Mounds, Wis.
Meier Jacob	Monticello, Wis.

N

Neuenschwander Ed.	Monroe, Wis.
Newman M. J. Doctor	Monroe, Wis.
Nafzger Gottfried	Route 4. Monroe, Wis.
Norton G. W.	Monroe, Wis.
Neuenschwander Fred	Route 1. Belleville, Wis.
Neuwylter Albert	Monticello, Wis.
Nauscawen F. R.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Naef John	Route 4 Argyle, Wis

O

Odell Emery A.	Monroe, Wis.
O'Meara Wm.	Route 7 Monroe, Wis.

P

Pietsch George	Monroe, Wis.
Provision Company	Monroe, Wis.
Prisk Wm. H.	Monroe, Wis.
Peoples Supply Company	Monticello, Wis.
Pfund Albert	Route 5 Monroe, Wis.

R

Rote Alvin F.	Monroe, Wis.
Rottler G. H.	Monroe, Wis.
Rubin Fred	Monroe, Wis.
Regez Jacob Jr.	Monroe, Wis.
Regez Herman	Monroe, Wis.
Roth Christ	Monroe, Wis.
Rosa E. B.	Monroe, Wis.
Roub J. F. Doctor	Monroe, Wis.

Thirteenth Annual Convention

Ruprecht O. H.	Dubuque, Iowa
Roelli Adolph	Darlington, Wis.
Regez Jacob Sr.	Monroe, Wis.
Regez Ernest	Blanchardville, Wis.
Ruefenacht Paul	Monroe, Wis.
Ruef Henry	Route 8 Monroe, Wis.
Rissner Adolph	R. R. Argyle, Wis.
Regez Ernest Sr.	Blanchardville, Wis.
Ryan Bros.	Blanchardville, Wis.
Rogers W. E.	Blanchardville, Wis.
Ruppert Henry	Argyle, Wis.
Rothembuehler Jacob	Argyle, Wis.
Roder John	Route 9 Monroe, Wis.
Rubin Wm.	Barneveld, Wis.
Roethlisberger Simon	Route 5 Monroe, Wis.

S

Schwebs H. J.	Madison, Wis.
Sylvester W. F.	Route 2 Monroe, Wis.
Schmid Theodor	Monroe, Wis.
Sprecher J. U.	Madison, Wis.
Schuetz John	Route 3 Monroe, Wis.
Smith Chas.	Route 4 Monroe, Wis.
Strauss Christ	Juda, Wis.
Smith Richard	Monroe, Wis.
Streich John	Route 2 Woodford, Wis.
Schmidt Nick.	Route 7. Monroe, Wis.
Strahm Ernest	Monticello, Wis.
Sullivan Frank	R. R. Monroe, Wis.
Story Ed. C.	Kenosha, Wis.
Skinner D. P.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Shumway C. P.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Schneider Henry	Renwick, Iowa
Schneider Christ	Renwick, Iowa
Schraepfer Casper	Blanchardville, Wis.
Schneider Jac.	Argyle, Wis.
Stauffacher H. S.	Route 3. Monroe, Wis.
Steinmann Gottfried	Route 2. Monroe, Wis.

Southern Wis. Cheesemaker's & Dairymen's Ass'n

Siegenthaler Gottfried	Route 6.	Monroe, Wis.
Schmid Adolf		Monroe, Wis.
Staempfli Nick		Barneveld, Wis.
Schaller Oleseander		Barneveld, Wis.
Schmidt Adam		Monroe, Wis.
Siegenthaler Fred		Monroe, Wis.
Schaad Emil		Monroe, Wis.
Smith M. J.		Monroe, Wis.
Schiess Conrad		Monroe, Wis.
Schneider Chas.		Monroe, Wis.
Schmid Carl		Monroe, Wis.
Schindler A. J. Doctor		Monroe, Wis.
Schindler Herman		Monroe, Wis.
Slinde Bros.		Monroe, Wis.
Sherron J. L.		Monroe, Wis.
Roseman Glenn L. Doctor		Monroe, Wis.
Schiesser Rudy		Monroe, Wis.
Stearns G. O.		Monroe, Wis.
Strahm John		Monroe, Wis.
Steffen Jacob		Monroe, Wis.
Stauffacher Fred J.		Monroe, Wis.
Stauffacher S. J.		Monroe, Wis.
Schuetze Wm.		Monroe, Wis.
Schneider Bros.		Monroe, Wis.
Scott G. O.		Monroe, Wis.
Schriner Bros.		Monroe, Wis.
Stewart J. W.		Monroe, Wis.
Stauffacher I. M.		Monroe, Wis.
Stocker Albert		Monroe, Wis.
Sullivan M. J.		Monroe, Wis.
Smith Roscoe	Route 4.	Monroe, Wis.
Schepley Chas. R.		Monroe, Wis.
Schindler Chas. A.		Monroe, Wis.
Stauffacher Peter		Monroe, Wis.
Smith Fred	Route 1.	Clarno Wis.
Swits George H.		Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Thirteenth Annual Convention

T

Theiler Robert	Monroe, Wis.
Treat Ben G.	Monroe, Wis.
Thorp James	Monroe, Wis.
Treat Frank	Monroe, Wis.
Tschudy Otto	Monroe, Wis.
Treat Joe B.	Monroe, Wis.
Truckenbrod F. W.	Monroe, Wis.
Trachsel A. C.	Monroe, Wis.
Trumpy Joseph	Monroe, Wis.
Trumpy Dan	Monroe, Wis.
Tschudy Fred	Route 5. Monroe, Wis.
Theiler J. H.	Monroe, Wis.
Trumpy Henry	Monroe, Wis.
Thorp George	Monroe, Wis.
Trachsel Fred	Route 1. Winslow, Wis.
Thompson T. H.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Tochtermann Christ	Route 3. Monroe, Wis.
Theiler John	New Glarus, Wis.
Trumpy Fred	Clarno, Wis.
Teuscher Alfred	Route 4. Monroe, Wis.
Tschabold Alexander	Route 3. Monroe, Wis.
Tschabold Wm.	Route 3. Monroe, Wis.
Tschabold Emil	Route 3. Monroe, Wis.

U

Uhlmann M.	Chicago, Ill.
Urben John	Monticello, Wis.
Uren J. J.	Blanchardville, Wis.
Urben Rudolf	Ridgeway, Wis.

V

Voss Gust	Monroe, Wis.
Van Wagenen Henry G.	Monroe, Wis.
Vogt Carl	Monroe, Wis.
Vogel Gottfried	Route 5. Monroe, Wis.
Von Arx Leo	Warren, Ill.
Voelkli Henry	Monroe, Wis.

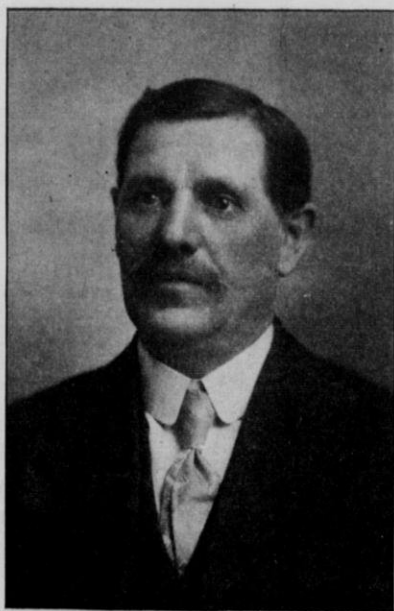
OFFICERS



S. J. STAUFFACHER,
President.



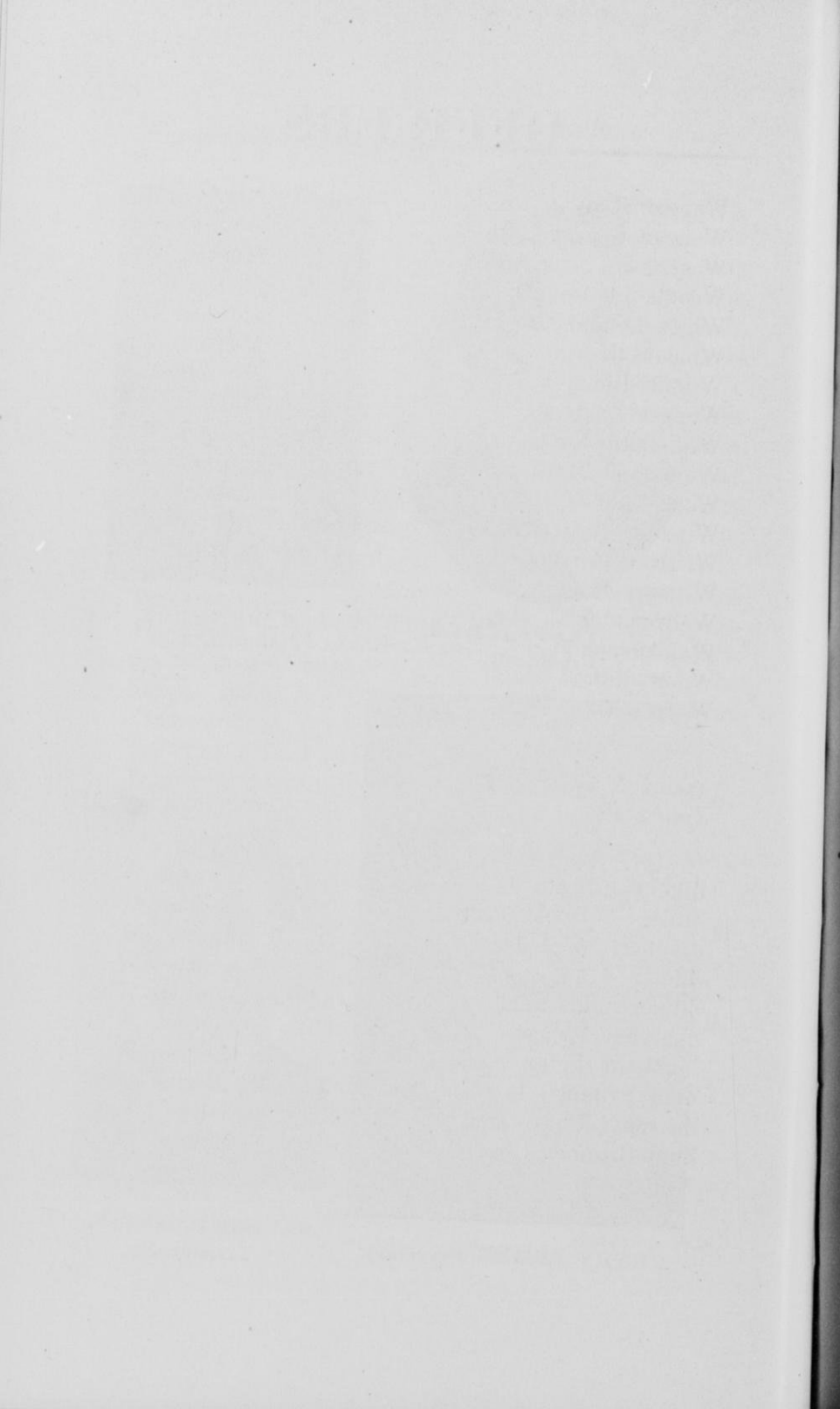
F. E. BENKERT,
Vice President



HENRY ELMER, Secretary



DALLAS E. DAVIS,
Treasurer



W

Wenger Rudy & Co.	Monroe, Wis.
Wenger George	Monroe, Wis.
West Side Drug Store	Monroe, Wis.
Woodle Le Roy O.	Monroe, Wis.
White Leland C.	Monroe, Wis.
Whalen George	Monroe, Wis.
Wilbur Henry	Monroe, Wis.
Wenger John C.	Monroe, Wis.
Willmann Joe	Monroe, Wis.
Weidmann Math.	Route 1. Woodford, Wis.
West F. F.	Monroe, Wis.
Wittmer Gottfried	Route 1. Monroe, Wis.
Wittwer Gottlieb	Monticello, Wis.
Wittwer Edw.	Monticello, Wis.
Wehren John	Holland le, Wis.
Waldburger Jac.	Route 3. Monticello, Wis.
Waelti John	Route 4. Monroe, Wis.
Warren G.	Barneveld, Wis.

Y

Young & Co.	Monroe, Wis.
Young Frank	Orangeville, Ill.

Z

Zilmer Edward F.	Monroe, Wis.
Zinser & Duebendorfer	Monroe, Wis.
Zumbach & Zeller	Monroe, Wis.
Zilmer A. W.	Monroe, Wis.
Zilmer Wm. F.	Monroe, Wis.
Zuercher Ernest	Monroe, Wis.
Zumkehr Peter	Monroe, Wis.
Zum Brunnen Ed.	Monticello, Wis.
Zuercher Chas. Jr.	Brodhead, Wis.
Zum Brunnen Gottlieb	Route 5. Monroe, Wis.

OFFICERS FOR 1913

PRESIDENT:— S. J. Stauffacher, Monroe, Wis.

VICE PRESIDENT:— F. E. Benkert, Monroe, Wis.

SECRETARY:— Henry Elmer, Monroe, Wis.

TREASURER:— Dallas E. Davis, Monroe, Wis.

DIRECTORS

Nicholaus Schmid, Monroe, Wis. — for 3 years.

Albert C. Trachsel, Monroe, Wis. — for 2 years.

John Waelti, Monroe, Wis. — for 1 year.

DAIRY INSTRUCTOR

JUDGES ON CHEESE

Fred W. Galle, Monroe, Wis. — on foreign Cheese

Joe Willimann, Monroe, Wis. — on foreign Cheese

Edward Wittwer, Monticello, Wis. — on foreign Cheese

U. S. Baer, Madison, Wis. — on American cheese.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

John Theiler, New Glarus, Wis.

Gottlieb ZumBrunnen, Monroe, Wis.

F. D. Jeffery, Monroe, Wis.

AUDITING COMMITTEE

Nicholas Schmid, Monroe, Wis.

Mike Thoeni, Hollandale, Wis.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

By O. S. Rundell, City Attorney, Monroe, Wis.

Mr. President and members of the Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers and Dairymen's Association, the city of Monroe, with ample opportunity to judge of your work as its results have manifested themselves among its citizens and the surrounding community, has given that work a very high grade, and it extends to you its most hearty welcome.

Necessarily, our material prosperity depends upon that of the farming community in the midst of which we live. You and those whom you represent have made that prosperity, which is at present so marked as compared with the condition of a few years ago, possible. More than that you have given it a promise of permanence which was lacking in our farming operations until recently. Our farms were gradually becoming poorer, and we were, until the development of dairying in this state, facing a condition in Wisconsin similar to that which has existed and to a certain extent yet exists in the eastern states. But the development and establishment of the dairy industry has made it possible to increase the fertility of the soil at the same time that the returns from the operation of the farms were being increased.

Besides the addition to the fertility of the soil which the dairy industry has produced, it has given the added value which has come by making of each farm the site of a miniature manufacturing indus-

try. Upon each farm in our community, the raw materials produced thereon are being refined and our community is getting the benefits which result from the power to manufacture its own products. And the splendid hope that lies in the dairy industry lies in the fact that it is one which is hardly capable of monopolization. Each farm in our community reaps the benefit of it and because of the fact that each farm is the potential site of a dairyman's efforts its value is increased beyond the value that lies in its power to produce a given number of bushels of grain in a given time.

This last fact has made it impossible to rent for a cash rent to a man who can and will raise nothing but grain; the land is worth so much for dairy purposes that such a renter can not afford to pay enough rent to equal a fair rate of interest upon the money invested in the land. Hence a man who owns land in this vicinity must farm itself or rent it to some one who is able to and will use it as dairy farm.

Usually such a person is, or soon will be, able to buy a farm of his own. Hence the dangers of impoverished soil and ruined farms which so often accompany tenant farming no longer look as real to us as they once d'd.

These among many other benefits which directly affect us have resulted from the establishment of the dairy industry, the advancement of which is your chief aim. For your part in them Monroe is very grateful, and she places herself at your command while here that you may use her and hers as best you may in the accomplishment of your aims.

RESPONSE

U. S. Baer, Madison, Wis.

Mr. President, Mr. Rundell, Members of the association, ladies and gentlemen —

On behalf of the Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers' and Dairymen's Association I desire to thank you for your kind words of welcome and encouragement. That your words are as sincere as they are gracious, needs no proof. That the hospitality so generously extended comes from the heart is with us no gainsay, inasmuch, as we have tasted of the hospitality so freely given by the good citizens of your beautiful and prosperous city on several occasions in the past. We have repeatedly weighed you in the balances and you have never yet been found wanting.

This association has gathered together once each year the best and most progressive cheesemakers, dairymen and dealers, enabling them to become better acquainted with each other and it has also developed a feeling that the interests of each branch of the dairy business of southern Wisconsin is not hostile to each other but on the contrary mutual and friendly.

Your splendid city is destined, in the near future to be the center of the foreign types of cheese production of the American continent, if not of the world.

Surrounded as it is with this splendid limestone

Thirteenth Annual Convention

hill country, clad with rich everlasting blue grass and alfalfa, watered by springs and brooks in generous abundance is ideal and indispensable to good milk production and hence good sweet curd cheese production.

To develop and make the most of the choice gifts bestowed upon you by nature it requires only the right kind of people developed by nature and special training to bring about glorious achievements resulting in wealth, health and prosperity. Mr. Rundell, you have the right kind of people in your city and all its surrounding country.

This association has come to Monroe to meet with such people to talk with them of the best methods to pursue in the art of cheesemaking, and dairying, and all of the subjects pertaining to dairying and agriculture in general.

During the present century we are entering into the trade of the Orient with our dairy products. We are teaching the Chinese to eat of our cheese and butter instead of bugs and rats. The yellow peril will disappear under the christianizing influences of the products of the American cow. Oleomargarine will wear its own uniform of white or it shall go to the lock-up. The American cow will continue to chew her cud, serene in her comfort, beautiful in her form, unrivaled in her usefulness and Wisconsin will continue to be what she now is, the grandest and best dairy state in the Union.

Again Mr. Rundell, on behalf of the officers and members of this association I wish to thank you for the good words of cheer and kindly greeting extended us by the citizens of this city through you their honored representative upon this occasion.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Henry Elmer, Monroe, Wis.

Mr. President and Members of the Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers' and Dairymen's Association:

I have the honor to submit herewith in compliance with the rules of our association the thirteenth annual report.

The aim of your directors and officers in the past year was as usual for the up-lifting and advancement of the dairy industry in southern Wisconsin.

At a meeting held on April 6, 1912. Mr. Chas. Schenk, was again elected as factory instructor, and has done good, faithful work in the last year. He visited in May, 55 factories; in June, 46 factories; in July, 58 factories; in August 59 factories; in September 59 factories; and in October 57 factories, making a total of 334 factories in six months. Mr. Schenk was called last fall to Switzerland to settle the estate of his parents otherwise he would give us a full report on his work during last year's lesson. Mr. Schenk was also deprived to collect memberships among our cheesemakers, but I hope, that every cheesemaker, that is now, and will be later on present, will step up to Miss Beller's table and pay one dollar to our treasurer Mr. Davis for a membership without being urged to do so. What we expect of every cheesemaker to do, we also expect of every dairymen, every cheesedealer and of everybody who is connected in any way with the dairy industry.

Through extra efforts made, we are able today to

offer to the cheesemakers some fancy, extra premiums. The J. B. Ford Company of Wyandotte, Mich., presented to us three beautiful carving sets to be given as extra premiums for the highest scores on Swiss block cheese, brick cheese, and limburger cheese.

The Marshall Dairy Laboratory of Madison, Wis. offers to users of their Rennet extract only, four sets of beautiful economic silver table knives and forks for the highest and next to the highest scores on brick and on limburger cheese.

The printing of the 1912 proceedings was awarded to Mr. John Theiler editor in New Glarus. Mr. Theiler was the lowest bidder.

On December 23, 1912 your directors and officers met for to outline the program for this thirteenth annual convention, and we compliment ourselves to the good luck we had in getting men like Mr. Scribner, Professor Otis and Professor Van Pelt all of them acknowledged authorities in their line all over the United States besides the best home Speakers. We also prepared a very fine and entertaining program for tonight as I am sure you all will greatly enjoy the fine music rendered by the celebrated Badger orchestra under the able leadership of Mrs. Nettie B. Wegg, the singing by the Monroe high school Glee club and by the celebrated Mendelssohn Male Quartet, also the play by our best home talent and the lecture by Mr. Dougan of Beloit, Wis, called the Babes Milk Man.

In case that there should be any criticism on account of having a single address in the German language I pray to be excused of such criticism as I tried very hard to induce some very capable cheesemakers to address the convention but without any success.

I am very sorry to report, that there was simply

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nothing done to fulfill or carry out resolution No. 4 adopted at our last annual convention, and I again urge the dairymen, the cheesemakers and the cheese dealers to support our association themselves without any outside help. Although the business men of Monroe are, with very few exceptions, free hearted and loyal to our association, I think that the dairymen, the cheesemakers and the cheese dealers are the most directly benefited by the work of the association and should therefore sustain it. I wonder whether there are representatives of a few cheese factory companies present today who would be willing to accept this resolution and act accordingly, I am sure if only a few factories would start others would follow. Green county alone has nearly 200 cheese factories, and over 36,000 milk cows, the amount of money received yearly by the dairymen of Green county alone, for cheese, butter, and milk hauled to the condensing factories, amounts to more than \$2,200,000. Considering such amazing figures, should it not be worth while to every dairyman and every cheesemaker to spend 50 cents and a little time each year for our association, which has done a great deal of good for the dairy industry in Southern Wisconsin and with the help of every dairyman, every cheesemaker and every cheesedealer will do more in the future.

Our treasury is in a healthy condition. One thousand dollars will be paid for salary to the factory instructor for the year 1913. Our treasurer, Mr. Dallas E. Davis, will give us an itemized financial report.

In conclusion let me thank every member for his contribution and every speaker, every musician, every singer and every player for their help in placing this, our thirteenth annual convention, at the head of all previous conventions held.

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the Year 1912-13

DALLAS E. DAVIS.

INCOME

Cash on hand Aug. 22, 1912	\$1404.83
Received from the state Dec. 31, 1912	1000.00
Interest on certificates	21.61
Received Memberships from Henry Elmer	205.00
" " " convention	104.00
" " " John Waelti	30.00
" " " Ed. Wittwer &	
" " " Bros.	24.00
" " " Brodhead Cheese &	
" " " Cold Storage Co.	14.00
" " " Fred Langacher	13.00
" " " Ernest Regez &	
" " " Son	12.00
" " " John Theiler	8.00
" " " Christ Tochterman	7.00
" " " Argyle Cheese Co.	7.00
" " " Dallas E. Davis	3.00
Entertainment Tickets	24.00
Total	\$2377.44

EXPENDITURES

Order No. 118	Chris Schenk- August Salary	\$145.00
" "	119 Christ Schenk- Sept. Salary	125.00
" "	120 Christ Schenk- Oct. Salary	140.00
" "	121 Wells Fargo Epress Co. 1912 proceeding	1.02
" "	122 John Theiler Printing 500 copies of 1912 proceedings	110.00
" "	123 Emery A. Odell postage	8.88
" "	124 Henry Elmer 494 Watch Fobs	88.92
" "	125 S. J. Stauffacher 1912 Salary	25.00
" "	126 Henry Elmer 1912 salary	25.00
	Express on Watch fobs	1.75
	Express on Kimballs Papers	.90
	Wrappers and Stamps	1.58
	Paid Hugh. G. Van Pelt convention Services	42.50
	Paid F. H. Scribner.	13.60
	Paid W. J. Dougan	12.50
	Paid U. S. Baer	4.25
	Paid D. H. Otis	3.25
"	128 to Miss Wegg. conv. music.	30.00
Order 127	to Nich Durst Hall rent	35.00
"	129 to Mina S. Etter conv. play	30.00
"	130 to Anna Beller conv. work.	3.00
"	131 to Badger Cheese Co. exhibit	5.00
"	132 to Times Printing Co. programs	14.25
"	133 to S. J. Stauffacher postage	1.58
"	134 John Christen Premium	1.00
"	135 to Kohli Jewelry Co. medals	10.75
"	136 to Peter Acherman Premium	4.00
"	137 to John Wuethrich Premium	2.00
"	138 to D. H. Higgins Scribner expenses	3.00
"	139 to E. H. Gloege photographs	1.75
"	140 to Henry Elmer postage	3.00

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„ 141 to John Aeschlimann for 15 days instructor work.	90.00
Total	<u>\$983.48</u>

RECAPITULATION

Total receipts	\$2877.44
Total expenditures	<u>983.48</u>
Balance in treasury	\$1893.96

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

S. J. Stauffacher, Monroe, Wis.

We have met today in convention of the Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers' and Dairymen's Association for the thirteenth time. It happens to be on the thirteenth day of the second month in the year 1913. Thirteen for a great many people is an unlucky number, prognostic of dire misfortune or calamity. For us today, it is a most auspicious occasion. This large and attentive audience assembled here this afternoon.

The splendid program prepared and the rich and helpful experiences gained the past year all point favorably for the greatest convention ever held in the city of Monroe. It is these experiences that you and I have gained during the past year, that we want to hear about at this convention. If you have been especially successful in any particular line or upon any subject we may discuss at this convention, we want to know it, and share your information, profit and success. On the other hand, if your experiences have taken another turn and you have not succeeded as you wish you might have, we want to know it and if possible help you out of your trouble and over your difficulties. If each one will do this, I am sure that

this convention will prove a rich profit to every one present. For after all it is these practical lessons and experiences of every day life which make us stronger and more efficient to solve the great problems that confront us day by day.

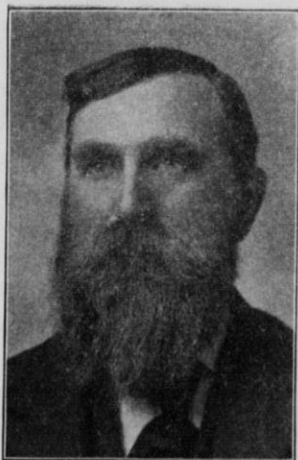
The great trouble with conventions of this nature is that the successful individual does not want to give away, as he says, "his knowledge that he had gained thru education or long experience in any particular line!" Too often we hear him say, let the other fellow find it out for himself. This attitude is entirely wrong. It is unprogressive and undemocratic. It thwarts the very purpose and object for which this convention was called. The Southern Wis. Cheesemakers' and Dairymen's Association ever since its organization, has stood for progress and always pointed out the better way. Our aim has always been higher efficiency and greater returns both from factory and farm. Our belief is that no one becomes poorer by making his fellowmen wiser. Today, in a civilized country like the U. S. of America, no man liveth entirely unto himself. We are all bound by community interests and ties and therefore any help we can extend to a weaker brother, no matter in what line, is sure to return to us in a measure of greater happiness, prosperity and success. Any farmer in southern Wisconsin who fails to take advantage of the opportunities of today, who does not read some good dairy agricultural paper, study and think, attend conventions of this kind or our agricultural courses at Madison — and farms poorly— any cheesemaker who does not keep abreast with the modern scientific thought and experience in his line and manufactures a poor grade of cheese does not only injure himself, but society at large. He is a menace to the community and should be compelled to mend his ways or leave the neighborhood. With the elimination of the care-

less, indifferent, unprogressive farmer and - cheesemaker— there still remains other conditions that must be removed, if our great dairy and agricultural industry will flourish as it should.

Perhaps, the most abominable condition of the present day is the practice of buying cheese over shelf. This method is doing more harm to the great cheese industry of southern Wisconsin than anything I know of today. Its continuation is bound to be the ruination of our reputation as the great swiss cheese center of the Union. This pernicious practice has been carried on to such an extent that some farmers and cheesemakers demand that anything and everything that has the semblance of cheese be bought at the same price regardless of quality. Because of this unreasonable demand, the past season, limburg has been bought that was bloated as a stuffed toad— brickcheese smeary, spongy and white as paste— block swiss mouse, eaten, cracked, bluish in color, scarcely fit for human consumption, at practically the same price that was paid for the very best grade of limburg, brick and block cheese. There has been month's of swiss cheese bought over shelf, in which were stinkers, nessler, and fancy goods mixed at the very same price that was paid for a straight month's make of fancy goods at some other factory. You say that a factory with a mixed lot of cheese should not receive the same price that a factory of fancy make does. Some of you say that the cheesedealer should not pay the same price for the good and bad cheese. True, but my friend, because you demand a straight price at your factory, your neighbor factory wants it also. There is only one safe, sane and successful method to sell or buy cheese and that is according to quality. Then and not until then will every patron receive what justly belongs to him. To this end every farmer, cheesemaker and cheesedealer

ler in southern Wisconsin should strive. It would give renewed vigor to our industry and more money for our pocket. Under the present system the good cheese must help pay for the poor cheese—the good factory must pay for the poor factory. Just as you must do, when you step into your grocery, if you pay your bills promptly, you must still help pay for the groceries for the fellow that does not pay his bills. Unless some definite steps are taken and a radical change made in our method of selling and buying cheese, southern Wisconsin is bound to suffer largely. Under the present method there is not the least encouragement for the cheesemaker to endeavor to manufacture a first class article, on the contrary there seems to be a premium, a greater personal benefit if he manufactures an inferior article, especially if he gains in weight at the sacrifice of quality.

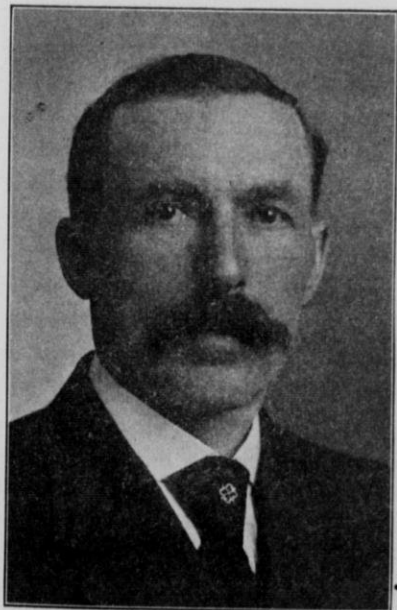
As already stated, the first thing to be considered in the manufacture of cheese is quality—nothing else can take its place. But too often a good quality of cheese is injured because of poor packing. Sometimes we find swiss cheese packed with no regard to size, small and large loaves in the very same tub. This has in many cases been the cause for injured swiss in transit. Brick and limburg cheese are often wrapped in cheap paper and foil and unevenly pecked in poor boxes which gives it a very untidy appearance when put on the market and consequently a smaller price must be accepted for the same. These may look like small matters to the great rank and file of our dairymen and cheesemakers but it is these small matters that are undermining our great industry upon which the future prosperity of southern Wisconsin must rest. These conditions could be easily remedied, but because of lack of cooperation on the part of all of us we have failed thus far to check their advance. We cannot afford to let this go year after



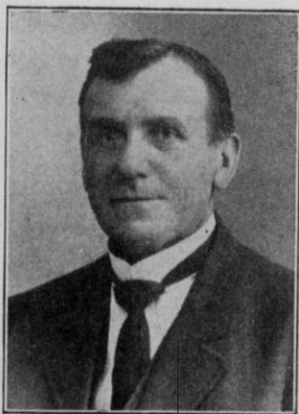
NICHOLAUS SCHMID
Director



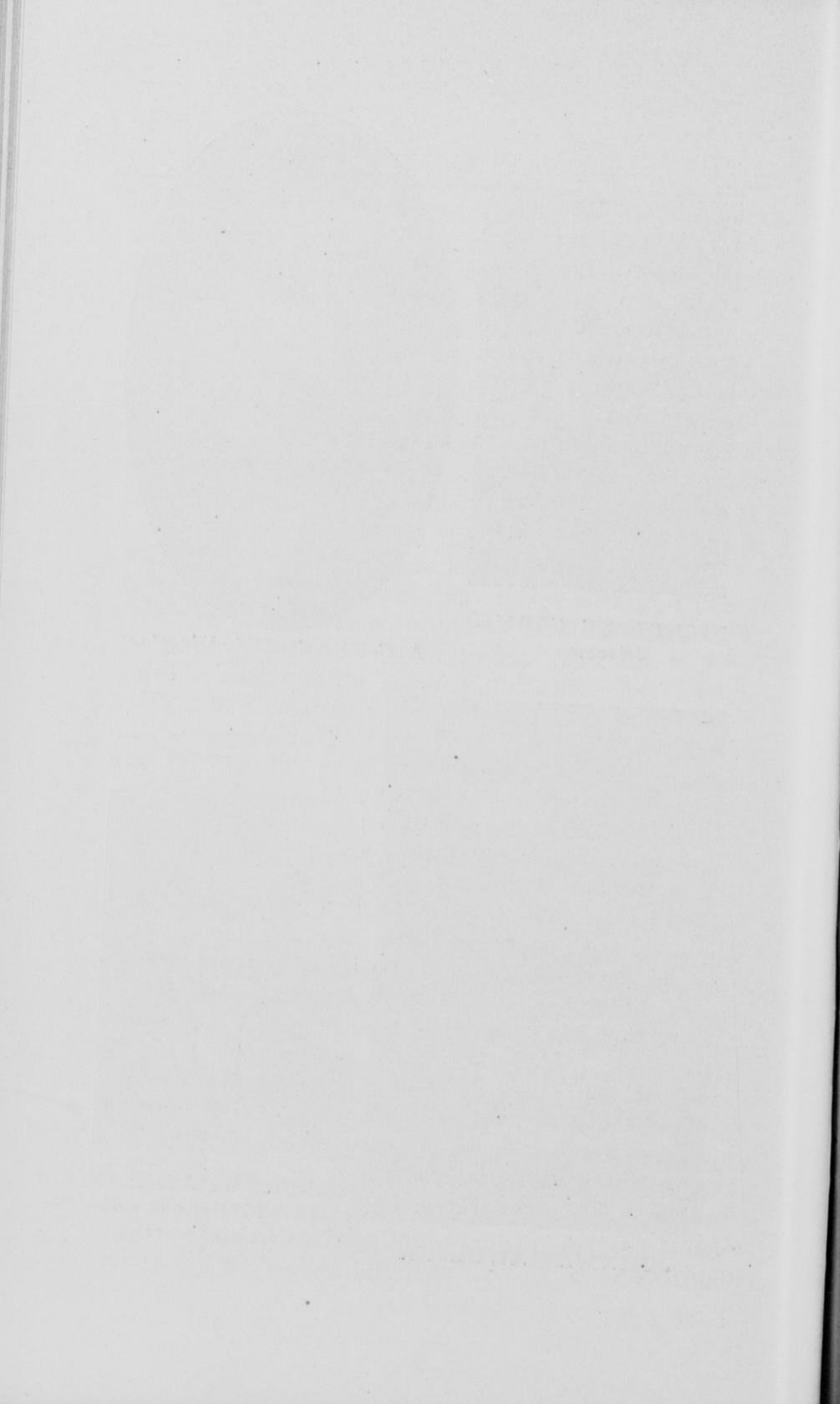
A. C. TRACHSEL, Director



JOHN WAELTI, Director



JOSEPH WILLIMANN,
Assistant Dairy and Food
Commissioner



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year, without throwing out a danger signal. And so today, I again would plead for a closer cooperation on the part of the farmer, cheesemaker and dealer in all dairy and agricultural lines and especially in the manufacture and marketing of cheese.

Just in proportion as we put on the market a fine flavored, well-cured grade of goods in clean, neat wrappers and a nifty package will the demand for our product increase. With a stronger demand we can increase our sales and get a larger price for our goods. Well made, well cured, well packed cheese always will find a ready market at a good price. But today you will acknowledge that much of our cheese is not well made— more of it not well cured— a large amount not well packed. It appears that the greatest concern of many of our makers is not an endeavor to produce fine, well made, well cured-well packed cheese but a greater effort is put forth to get a large yield and rush it quickly into the market regardless of quality or age. This may temporarily enrich the producer but at the same time it is destroying our reputation for fine Wisconsin cheese. Let our reputation for fine cheese slip thru our fingers because of neglect and southern Wisconsin will be the loser. Already we have thru carelessness and indifference lost our reputation on Limburg, and the result is that New York has been the gainer, in so far that today she can get from 1—1½ cent more for every pound of Limburg that she makes than we can get for our product.

Anyone here this afternoon, who is in the least familiar with the great cheese markets of the world, will agree that our cheese is rushed on the market too green. Swiss cheese has been sent on the market five weeks old. This does not take a dairy expert to know that this cheese cannot compete with the aged imported cheese which is cured for months before it

is put on the market. This green swiss cheese is re-tailed out to the trade in our large and small cities. A customer getting a piece of this young, unsalty rubbery, tasteless cheese does not care to order again. Instead of building up our trade by holding the old customers and adding new ones, we lose the trade we have and the stock accumulates, the demand grows weaker and the price drops. There is no reason under the sun why with proper care and attention our swiss cheese could not compete in quality and consequently in price with the imported swiss. Swiss cheese experts agree that if properly cured our domestic swiss cheese is a better eating cheese than the imported article. Still today we must take 5, 6 and at times 7 cents per pound less for our swiss than is paid for the imported. This we claim is an unnecessary loss and should be remedied.

The custom so prevalent in southern Wisconsin of pooling the milk at the factory is unjust. By this method every patron of a factory receives exactly what his neighbor, regardless of the amount of casein and butter fat the milk contains. It is a well known fact that among the factories of southern Wisconsin there is a difference of one, to one and a half pounds more cheese per hundred pounds milk manufactured at certain factories than at others. Sometimes this may be due to the cheesemakers themselves. Because some cheesemakers are able to get more weight out of milk than others, but as a rule it is not the maker, but the quality of milk. What is true of the factory is equally true of patrons, who deliver milk at the same factory.

The 13th annual report of the New York Dairy Station gives the following figure on this subject:

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Breed	Per Cent fat.	Lbs. Cheese Per 100 lbs. milk
Holstein	336	9.54
Ayreshire	360	9.98
Shorthorn	444	12.03
Guernsey	530	13.05
Jersey	560	13.62

From these figures you will see that the hundred pounds of Holstein milk made 9.54 pounds of cheese, the hundred pounds Shorthorn milk made 12.03 pounds of cheese or 2.49 more cheese than did the hundred pounds of the Holstein milk produce. The hundred pounds of Jersey milk made 13.62 pounds of cheese or 4.08 pounds more cheese than did the hundred pounds of Holstein milk produce. Put a price of 16c per pound on cheese, which is a very reasonable one, and we find that the Shorthorn milk is worth 39.8c, the Jersey milk 65.2c per hundred pounds more than the Holstein milk. And yet under the pooling system, every one of the patrons of a factory receives exactly the same price for his milk. This is wrong, entirely wrong and should be changed. This is not saying anything against any breed of cattle but simply against the custom of pooling milk at the factory. Some say it cannot be done. This may be true in certain cases for lack of knowledge on the part of the cheese maker. It is being successfully carried out in almost every part of the United States except in southern Wisconsin. It is the only just method, and if our cheesemakers do not know how to use these tests, they should be compelled to learn.

Altho there are still many problems to solve, great improvements to be made, holes, in our Dairy and Agricultural fences to close— Still we have made wonderful advancement the last five years. Could I this afternoon take you on a little excursion out among the five hundred factories in southern Wisconsin,

where about 28,000,000 pounds of cheese and thousands of pounds of butter were made the past season, besides hundreds and thousands of gallons of cream separated from the milk, I am sure you would be surprised at the progress we have made in these manufacturing plants. The old whey barrel full of maggots and flies, the mud puddle with its vile stench, where all the waste was dumped, the dirty and unsanitary floors, utensils etc; the smoky beams and rafters bedecked with its army of flies that in the Fall of the year get tired of cold weather and life, give up and keep dropping, dropping in a ceaseless procession into the milk and cream, on the cheese and tables and everything that may lay in their course are in the great majority of cases mere history. True there are still a few of these old shanties left, but these must give way to the efforts of this association and the energetic demand of our efficient Dairy and Food commission for a sanitary and up-to-date plant for the manufacture of our dairy products. The unsanitary barn has gone into ill repute and the new modern barn with its sanitary up-to-date improvements has taken its place. The old cow as Hon Cook once said with the crumpled horn, an udder like a fifty year old doodle sack, a back filled with grubs, carrying a wagon load of fertilizers on her haunches has been pushed off the earth," and in her place we have a distinctive dairy type, not only beautiful to look at but useful as well.

One of the greatest movements that is being pushed today by the business, industrial and educational world is vocational education. That is the establishment of schools where manual training, domestic economy, agriculture and dairying and kindred subjects may be taught. Or in other words, bringing the practical, the bread and butter side of education to our people. From all over this country,

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the East, the West, the South and the North, from State Bankers' Associations, State Teachers' Associations, and National Dairy and Agricultural Associations, Business Associations, Labor Organizations, Congress, Legislatures and every phase of industrial activity, we now find this movement vigorously agitated. On August fourteenth 1912 men from all parts of the state of Illinois, from all walks of life, professional, business, educational, agricultural, laborers, etc, met at Springfield and after a two days conference, decided to draft a bill to be presented to the present legislature, for an appropriation for vocational schools. Iowa on the Southwest with her dairy school on wheels moving about from place to place giving practical demonstrations of the best and most successful way of handling milk and the feeding and care of the dairy cow. Her annual seed corn day and seed tests, of which the latter event alone, experts say will add a million of bushels of corn to next years crop. Minnesota on the northwest is wide awake along these lines. Hon. Jos. Chapmann, Pres. of Nat'l Bankers Ass'n also Vice Pres. North Western National Bank, Minneapolis, says: There has not been a meeting of any public body in the state of Minnesota for the last three years, that the subject of agriculture and agricultural education has not occupied a prominent place on the program. We could go all over the United States and the great subject today would be, how can we interest our people more in agriculture dairying and farming in general? For upon their development rests the future prosperity of our great country.

With 65 per cent of our population living in our cities today— consumers— and only 35 percent of our population living in the country— producers— the ratio is out of proportion. Not only must the 35 percent produce for the 65 percent but for the 35 percent

as well. With a million immigrants coming to our shores every year and settling in our cities, and our young men and maidens leaving our farms in great numbers are rushing into our cities the demand for farm products is becoming greater than the supply.

This situation cannot continue indefinitely, therefore it behooves us to join our forces with these various organizations and help turn the tide from the city to the country. To interest our young people in farm life and to induce immigrants when they step on our shores to turn their face toward the country rather than the congested city.

I am told that in the state of New York, there are large farms laying idle, beautiful homes with windows boarded up and no occupants because no one can be found to farm these lands. We have farmers within a few miles of Monroe the greatest cheese center in the United States, who publicly acknowledge that they must rent or sell their farms, since they cannot get anyone to work them, and they cannot work them as they should be cultivated. These conditions will never change until we do something toward making farm life not only successful but also attractive to the young life about us. We must show them that farm life is not necessarily one of hard labor to succeed, but that it can be made pleasant, successful, and highly enjoyable if intelligently carried on. Farming like any other occupation to be a success must be studied. Simply to know how to milk cows, feed pigs, sow oats, plant corn, make hay etc. cannot make a successful farmer in these days of high cost of living and high priced land. It requires more. It demands nothing less than the very best any man can do. To do his best he must take advantage of every opportunity which will assist him in his particular line of work. For us here in this great dairy section, there is only one course to pursue and that is

the establishment of a Dairy and Agricultural School where our special problems can be solved under our own peculiar conditions. You will agree with me that the conditions of the northern part of our state or the central part, or the eastern or the western are the conditions with which we have to deal here. We have our own peculiar conditions and problems to solve. But right here, me thinks, I hear some one say "It costs too much- we cannot afford it, taxes are too high". Let us figure for a moment what such a school would cost Green County, leaving out any neighbor county that might be willing to join in such an undertaking. From reports received on the Marathon County School, the oldest in the state, established in 1902 we find that the average running cost, of one of these Agricultural and Dairy Schools is \$6000.00 This includes everything. Four thousand of this sum is received from the state which would leave a balance of \$2000.00 to be raised by the county. Green County's assessment this year is \$41,230,000. In order to raise an additional sum of \$2,000.00 for such a school it would require an assessment of about .000048 more on every dollar assessed in Green County. Suppose you were assessed \$10,000 it would cost you 48c additional taxes a year. If your assessment was \$5000 it would cost you 24c additional. Should it be but \$1000.00 it would cost you about 5c additional taxes a year. At this rate would it pay you to have a school in your county where you could call at any day and get what information you desired on dairy and agricultural subjects?

Would it pay you to have a school in your county where you could go and get a specialist at any time to come out to your farm and personally help you with your alfalfa trouble, plant diseases, spraying, balanced rations, stock judging, stock feeding, seed testing, dairying, drainage, crop rotation, best crop to raise

on certain soils, and a great many other problems that a successful farmer must solve today. Would it pay you to have a school in your county that would upon your mere asking test your seed and show you that only 75—80 per cent at best would grow as has often been the case with seeds the past few years. Would it pay you to have a school in your county around which would center every winter, farmer courses, cheesemakers courses, dairy courses, home courses, corn schools, and contests of various kinds which you could attend at anytime. Would it pay you to have a school in your county where you could send your boys and girls after they are too large to attend the little country school, a school where they would not only get an excellent literary education, but a good practical education as well. Would it pay to have a school in your county where you could get all this and more, at the small sum of about 5cents a year for every \$1000.00 assessed or 24 cents for every \$5000.00 assessed.

Yes, but someone says your figures only give the running expenses. How about the building for the school? Twenty thousand dollars will put up an excellent building— divide this into ten \$2000.00 bonds payable yearly for ten years, and your expense for both building and running expenses would be about 10 cents for every \$1000.00 assessed.

We pride ourselves in the fact that our great dairy industry has made southern Wisconsin one of the richest spots in the state of Wisconsin. But my friends, greater than her stores and banks, greater than her fine dairy herds, greater than her five hundred factories where millions of pounds of cheese is made every year, greater than her acres of fertile land- and numerous homes of wealth and splendor, is her sons and daughters. We spend hundreds of dollars to improve our stores, our dairy cows, our homes

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and our lands, are we willing to spend a few cents a year for the development and future happiness of our sons and daughters? I believe we are.

In support of the value of a Dairy and Agricultural school, I offer in evidence a number of copies of letters received by Geo. Ela, Rochester, Wis. and John A. James, Madison, Wis. in their investigation what the people think of these Schools. Hundreds of letters could be produced.

LETTER FROM GEO. A. ALLEN

Du Pont De Nemours, Power Co.
Barksdale, Wis. May 7, 1912.

Mr. Geo. Ela,
Rochester, Wis.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your inquiry of the 4th my opinion of the value of the work done by the County Agricultural School of Winnebago would say that it would be a very hard thing to estimate. The boys and girls who have received training in this school and gone back to farms in Winnebago and neighboring counties, cannot help but practice some of the good things that they have been taught, neither can their neighbors help see the good results that come from these practices, and when they do the result is that in time the whole community is benefited. It has been just this way in our county and I know from personal observation that in the last three years Winnebago County has made rapid strides in general appearance. There is modern dairying, better lighted and ventilated barns, and has a tendency toward pure bred stock. There are more fields raising clover that would never raise it before: more drainage systems being laid out in waste marshlands. All these

things and many more, were brought about by nothing else but the County Agriculture School. How any one who is acquainted at all with the course of study that is followed by such a school as this can say that the training gotten by the boys and girls can spell failure, is more than I can understand. Personally, I know that I would not be here at Barksdale as superintendent of a Farm of 3200 acres if it had not been for the Agriculture School at Winnebago county.

Yours very truly,

Geo. A. Allen

Farm Superintendent.

LETTER FROM MR. EHRHARD

Menominee, Wis. May 13, 1912.

Mr. Geo. Ela,
Rochester, Wis.

Dear Sir:—

Allow me to mention a few of the things which an agricultural school does for our county.

Silos: Last year 30 new silos were built from forms furnished by our schools. Already applications are on file for 24 this season.

Alfalfa: Our school organized an alfalfa club and purchased 1500 lbs. seed for its members this spring.

Testing Association: Through our school a dairy herd testing association is now on its second year and is doing efficient work in weeding out poor testing cows. All at a very moderate cost to the farmer.

Testing seed corn: Over 500 samples of seed corn were tested the last 2 months and in many cases saved the farmers not only the work of planting the poor seed, but will insure them at least 50 per cent better yield. Last month (April) 203 farmers called at our office for information along various lines.

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Milk Testing: This item alone if it could be computed in Dollars and cents, I believe could be shown to save the farmers in one year more than the operating expenses of the school. Through this testing farmers are daily weeding out poor testing cows and are thus making their herds pay them a fine profit, where sometimes it has been shown them that they have actually been losing money. A hundred items like the above could be cited and I would gladly take this matter with you in detail if I can be of any assistance to you, as for me I am convinced that these schools give more in return for the money expended than any other form of instruction to-day. I inclose herewith also a summary of answers to a dozen questions sent to our graduates last winter.

I think they will need no comment. I wish you might see some of the personal letters we have on file from some of our students, I consider them the best testimonial as to the true worth of the school.

Yours truly,

Louis Ehrhard.

"Reply to questions asked"

From 57 answers to a circular letter to the graduates, we have obtained the following data:

The number who lived on a farm before coming to this school is 55, 2 lived in the city.

Of these 55, the farms were owned in 54 cases 1 was rented.

The average size of the farm is 210 acres.

Of these 57 graduates, 54 had a chance to go back unto a farm after graduating. 3 had no chance.

Of the 54 who had a chance to do so, 53 went back. 1 did not.

Of the 57 graduates, 43 are farmers or home mak-

ers at the present time, the other 14 being employed as clerks, nurses, teachers, butter makers, and one is a state institute speaker.

Of these 57 graduates, 46 intend to make farming a life work, 2 intend to be nurses, 2 clerks, 1 an institute conductor, and 4 are undecided.

The salaries of the graduates range from \$400 to \$2400. Several are earning \$1000 and 1200 per year.

Of these 57 graduates, not one has said that the work of this school has not helped them in their work.

Each one of these 57 graduates have said that they would surely urge their friends of the farm to attend the school.

Each one of these 57 graduates have said that the Agricultural School has led them toward the farm.

LETTER FROM MR. CLARK W. CRAIG.

Rush Lake, Wis. May 8, 1912.

Mr. George Ela,
Rochester, Wis.

Dear Sir:—

Yours of May 4th at hand, and in reply wish to state that it always gives me great pleasure to speak a word in favor of the Agricultural School of this county.

Its success is self evident, now that the people are coming to realize its true value as an educational scheme.

The High School education is nowheres near complete to the average boy or girl of our farms, and as the people are coming to realize the need of a thoro practical education for the modern farmer it stands to reason that the county agricultural Schools are going to supply that demand.

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The Agricultural School of this County (Winnebago) has held its own for five years, and has proved a success, the graduates are in a position to hold down responsible jobs.

Furthermore its influence is noticeable on the farms thru out the county, its value to the stockman, and especially the dairy man unlimited.

And growers of pure breed seeds derive great benefit from the school. Why? Because there they are taught the value of selecting the best there is, and how to do it.

Mr. Ela I would like to hear from you answering the outcome of your investigations. I remain

Yours respectfully,

Clark W. Craig

LETTER OF MR. HARVEY

Mr. George Ela,
Rochester, Wis.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your favor of May 4th, I beg to say that the longer the County Agricultural Schools continue their work, the more thoroughly they demonstrate their usefulness. Yesterday the Principal of the Dunn County Agricultural School was in my office for a few moments and said he kept a record of the number of visits made by farmers to the school during the month of April. One hundred and two different farmers were in the school building during that month making inquiries concerning matters of direct interest to them in carrying on their work upon the farm. This is only a fair illustration of what is going on during the entire year. Now, that side of it along, to say nothing of the nearly one hun-

dred students that have been in attendance here this year, would justify the expenditure of money for the maintenance of this school. The farmers are coming all the time and are coming because they get help. The work of the school manifests itself in the activities of the farm, in the better selection of seed grains, the wiser selection of breeds of stock upon the farm, more intelligence in the best modes of cultivation of farm crops and of care and treatment of stock. There is no question of the value about this school.

I cannot speak too strongly of the importance of these schools and of their value to the communities they serve.

Yours truly,
L. F. Harvey.

LETTER FROM MR. H. B. PATCH

Co. Supt. of Schools of Winnebago Co. Oshkosh, Wis.

Mr. George Ela,
Rochester, Wis.

Dear Sir:

The Winnebago County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy has grown continually during the five years it has been in operation. There is no other one factor that has been as valuable in building up farming interests in this county as has this school. The benefit to the individual student is great but the benefit of the school has a source from which farmers may secure information and from which extention work may be done through Cow Testing Associations, disseminating pure seed, surveying swamp lands, buildings silos and other work of this kind, is of a great deal more benefit to the people at large than all the other work done in

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school with the students. All the intelligent people of this county are thoroughly in favor of the school.

Yours very truly,
H. B. Patch, Co. Supt.

LETTER FROM MR. H. W. GRISWOLD

May 13, 1912.

Mr. John A. James,
Madison, Wis.

Dear Mr. James:—

Your letter asking my frank opinion of our county Agriculture school received.

The school has done and is doing a great deal of good among the farmers. It is teaching them to raise better crops. This spring seed corn has been tested throughout the County. Oats have been treated for smut and the treatment demonstrated. I consider the school a success.

Yours very truly,
H. W. Griswold

LETTER FROM MR. WM. STONY, PESHTIGO, WIS.

May 7, 1912.

Mr. John A. James,
Madison, Wis.

Dear Mr. James:

You ask an opinion of me in regard to Agricultural Schools.

Will say, speaking from a farmer's point of view, that I think and know for a fact that they are all right. That the farmers in general in this county would not want the school to be discontinued, it would be a sad mistake and a long step backwards to deprive the boys and girls that are attending our school

here, in Marinette, the privilege of acquiring an education along the line of Agriculture. There would be more and better farmers if there were more schools, and another point is, you have your boys and girls home on Saturday and Sundays. I would be for the school, first, last, and all the time.

Yours truly,

Wm. Stony

LETTER FROM MR. RALPH SKIDMORE.

Skidmore Land Co.

Marinette, Wis. May 14, 1912.

Mr. John A. James,
Madison, Wis.

Dear Mr. James:—

Your favor of the second has just reached me, as I have been away.

Replying to the same will say, that from experience we have had with our County Agricultural School, it is a great success and getting better every year.

One thing they are doing this year is building some twenty or thirty silos in the county or, rather superintending the building of them and they have also done a large work in interesting the farmers and teaching them to grow better crops.

Very truly yours,

Ralph Skidmore.

LETTER FROM MR. A. WORKS

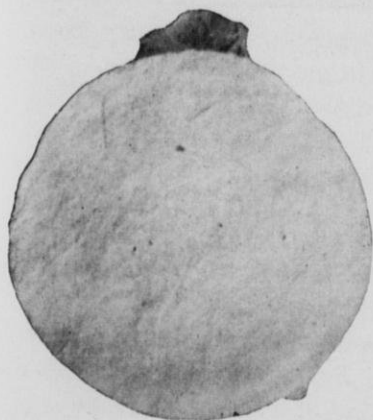
Madison, Wis. May 6, 1912.

Mr. John A. James,
Madison, Wis.

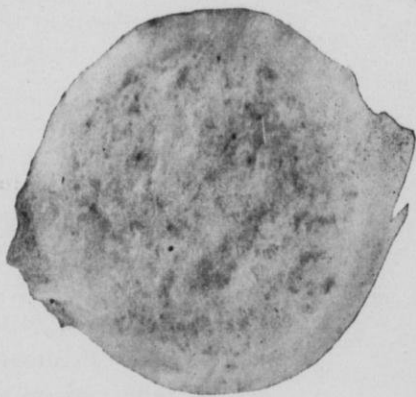
My dear Mr. James:—

I am glad to give you a brief statement of the

SEDIMENT TEST



Clean



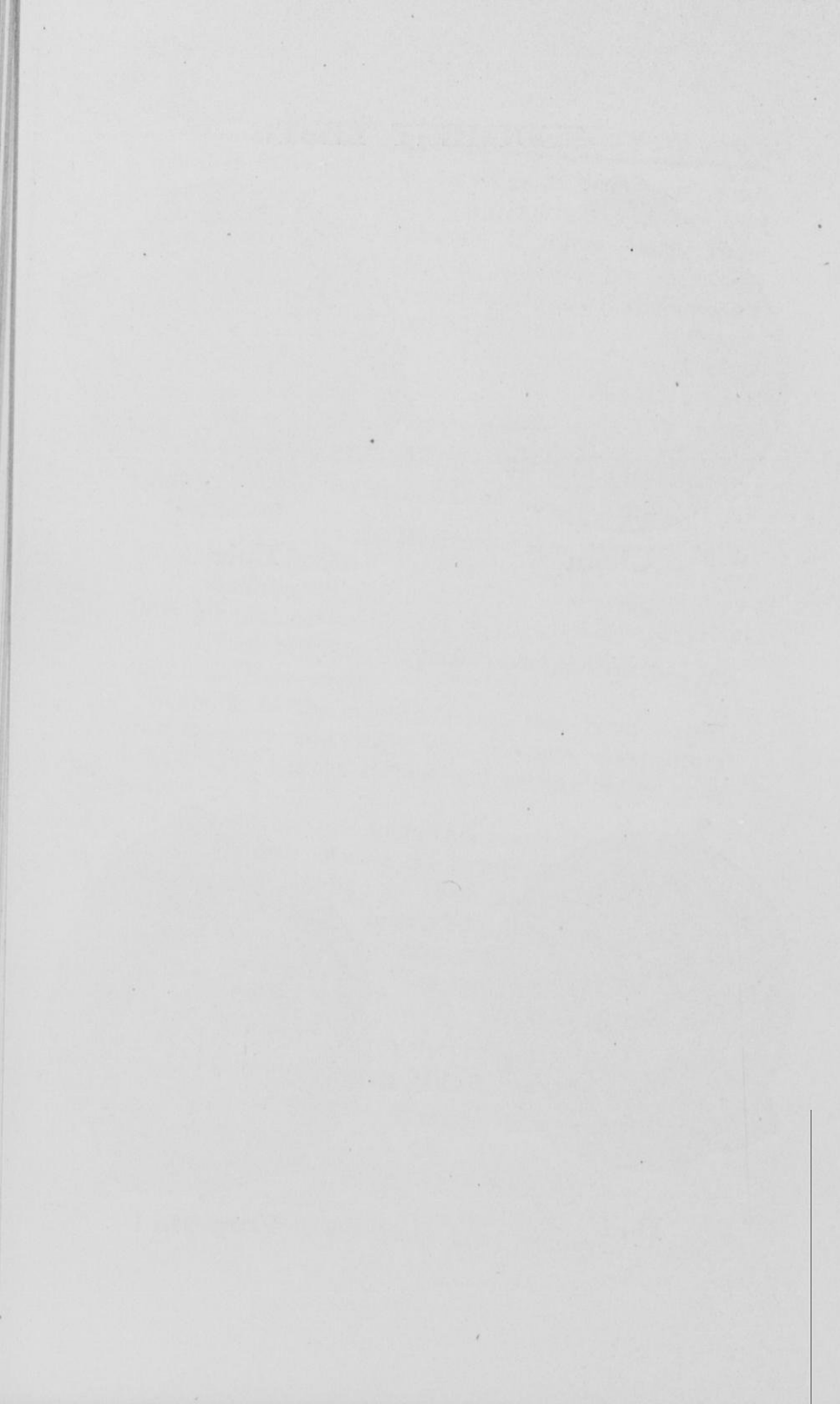
Fair



Bad



Very Bad



work done by the Dunn County School of Agriculture, as I saw it during my six years of service in the public schools of Menominee.

The teaching done in the school was a very high order and the young people in attendance were well trained in the fundamentals of agriculture. Outside of the school room the instructional force did a great deal for the stimulation of Agriculture by their extension work. As result of these two lines of effort as one travels through that section of the country today he notices a decided improvement in farm conditions and practices in spite of the fact that naturally Dunn County is not so good for Agriculture as some of the adjoining territory. The County has been well repaid for its investment and it is just beginning to reap the benefits.

Yours truly,

Geo. A. Works.

THE DAIRY COW

HOW TO RAISE AND FEED HER

Hon. T. H. Scribner

U. S. Dairy Expert, Rosendale, Wis.

The business of a dairy cow is two fold. She must not only be an economical producer of milk or butter fat but be a reproducer as well, to be a regular breeder is a quality that every breeder desires in his herd, and to fulfill the two missions mentioned above, health and constitutional vigor are important factors in bringing about these results. The business of giving, or making maximum amounts of milk through the year, or a period of years, is not the easiest thing in the world as some imagine, but requires a lot of vitality and energy, and it stands us well in hand, in the growing and developing of our herd, to handle them in such a way, as will make them strong vigorous animals, that when they are mature, will take a lot of feed and utilize it to the best advantage and stand up under good generous feeding. So the calves should be well looked after, to be born right, means a good deal, if it has a good dairy mother and a good dairy father we naturally expect some thing of like characteristic. The feeding and care of the calf should be watched with ex-

treme care, to see that they are not injured in any way and be kept growing without a break, to stunt or dwarf them in size is not the worst thing that might happen, but to stunt or dwarf their digestive organs means to incapacitate them for work later on, a good feeder is usually a food producer and we should try our best to bring about this result.

The amount of milk should not be guessed at but should be weighed or measured and the calf watched to see that it agrees with it. Whole milk should be used to start them with, and later may be changed to skim milk. Oats and clover hay are the best rations for a young and growing calf I know of. The heifers should not be bred too young but give them a chance to grow and develop.

The feeding and care of dairy cows is the most important of all the dairy business for without good feeding the best development of the dairy cow cannot be obtained and without it the best financial results can not be reached. The art of feeding should be learned before one launches out much into the breeding business, a good feeder as a rule will make a good breeder. I have seen so many failures where men have started in to breed up a dairy herd, who have had very little knowledge of the feeding end. I have in mind one man who now has his 5th or 6th pure bred sire, and his herd graded up to near full bloods, but they are about the scrubbiest lot of cattle I about ever saw, simply because he had neglected the feed end of the business. The dairy cow is rather a sensitive proposition and expects kind treatment and regularity in all her dealings, and to disappoint her, is as bad as to poorly feed her. The dairy cow of today has of necessity got to be a better machine than one that satisfied our grandfathers years ago, she has got to meet the demands of a higher cost of living, and the changed conditions that have come

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upon us in the last quarter of a century, good bran used to be dumped into the river, corn sold for 15 to 25 cents a bushel, and good hay from 6 to 8 dollars per ton, and the proposition that confronts the dairyman today, and in many cases with no better cows than were had years ago, how shall I feed for better results.

In the first place let us study to make it as easy for the cow to give milk as possible, we know if we run a lot of tough grain through a threshing machine it is hard on the machinery and not very good results can be obtained, and no money made, and its a good deal so with the dairy cow, a good share of the roughage that we ask our cows to eat, is enough to break the concave and knock all the teeth out of the cylinder.

It should be the aim of every dairy man to raise all the roughage if possible. This is the foundation from which to build a ration, and is the economical part as well, and it is important in planning a ration to have it bulky, and yet be as free from indigestible material as possible, bulky rations are more digestible and more easily assimilated, and for this purpose the corn, clover and alfalfa are particularly adapted and combine in themselves almost a perfectly balanced ration.

The manner in which they are prepared is of great importance. The succulence of plants, or the natural juices, nothing can take its place, it aids digestion, and makes it possible for a cow to handle more feed, and with far less injury to her digestive machinery. So it stands us in hand in the securing of our crops to harvest them with this in mind, to make the work as easy as possible for the old cow, plan to grow plenty of clover, and plan to raise alfalfa if possible because these plants carry in them, that for which we pay high price for, the protein, and is the element we

must have, if a good maximum yield of milk is to be obtained, and if these crops are cut in the early blooming stages, and secured without much damage by rain, or loss of foliage. They are easily digested and very palatable.

The corn crop in most places is the standard crop, or the one from which we get the largest amount of feed per acre, and the feed that all stock eat with a relish, and with the modern way of handling through the silo, we are able to preserve it in all its freshness, and store in such a way as to utilize it all the year through, making summer conditions all the year around, and cows that have no succulent roughage feed, usually require more grain to produce the same results with silage or roots, with these feeds described we have the foundation for the successful feeding of cows.

The grain ration is the most complicated of the feeds to arrange, for these are so many things to be taken into consideration, and here is where the good judgement of the feeder must show itself, he must have a knowledge of the analysis of feeds, know something of this digestibility as well as palatability, and then the likes and dislikes of his cows has to be considered, for he will do best on what she likes best.

In arranging a ration it is not always best to try and make a complete ration of the grains we grow on our own farms, although in a way it would be more satisfactory because we would at least know what they were made of, but after times these rations would make the ration too expensive, and by exchanging for other good feeds on the market we would be able to lower the cost of the butter fat 2 or 3 cents a pound.

As a rule the bulkier the grain ration is the better, as it gives more chance for the juices of the stomach to penetrate, and makes the digestion more complete,

in the experiment with corn meal, it was found that corn and cob meal gave as good results as corn meal, pound for pound, not that there was any particular virtue in the cob, because of its woody, fibrous nature, but on account of the lightening of the feed.

In feeding cows the manger should be divided so that each individual cow will get the ration that belongs to her, if we will study our cows we will discover a great difference in them, not all cows utilize food as well as others; some require more and heavier feed to keep their bodily condition right, while others have to be watched not to lay on too much flesh, and the cow that is fresh and giving a large flow of milk, should be fed a correspondingly larger ration, also the young heifer, her first milking year, should receive a good generous ration, as she is trying to perform three missions. She is trying to give milk, trying to make some growth, and furnishing nourishment for her unborn offspring.

There is no fast rule that can be laid down for the amount of feed to be fed daily, in fact it would be hard to tell a person unless they had some idea of the amount of milk each cow gave, as well as the test.

The rule that prevails now-a-days is to feed No 1. grain for each $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 pounds of milk testing from 3 to 3.5 percent fat, and for cows giving milk testing around 5 percent fat, about 1 lb. grain to 3 lbs. milk. The larger cows, or we might say the holstein, quite naturally would eat a larger per cent of roughage, while the Jersey or Guernsey, not being so large would not consume so much roughage, but would require a larger proportion of grain feeds.

A cow giving 60lbs. of 3 percent milk according to the above rule, would receive about 20 lbs. grain per day, this is getting pretty close to the danger line, of course a ration like this must be worked up to gradually, and the cow watched closely, and the milk

scale used, the chances are if she eats it with a relish, and hungry for the next feed, she is all right, and with a little experimenting it may be found that by dropping back a few pounds the same results may be obtained.

I believe in liberal feeding, it not only develops and brings out the best there is in a cow, but is economical as well. We have many instances of where scant feeding is unprofitable, and as a general rule is true, of course a cow may be so worthless that any feed given would be as good as wasted. Many dairymen, in fact I might say a majority of dairymen feed but little more than a maintenance ration, the cow is similar to a boiler, enough coal may be used to hardly furnish steam to run the engine. While a small quantity more would furnish the power necessary, so with the cow, it is only above the maintenance ration, that we get any thing for our part, and this is where the profit comes in.

As protein is the element we are looking for in the purchasing of feed, it has been advised to buy protein in the feeds where we can get it the cheapest, this rule does not always apply, as some of the feeds that contain the highest amount of protein, need to be fed with a great deal of care and without silage or roots as a laxative, often make trouble.

The care of cows cannot be separated from the feeding, they go hand in hand, and a man may spoil all the good effect of good feeding by poor care. The dairy cow to be profitable must not be subjected to the cold. The kinds of feed necessary to produce milk are not the heat producing kind, and nature does not supply her with as good an overcoat as the beef animal, the wise dairyman will provide a warm comfortable stable, so that the cow can utilize her food to the making of milk rather than to furnishing heat

for the body, a warm stable means economy of feed, and feed is an expensive heat producer.

The stable should be a cheerful place, not only for the benefit of the cow, but for the one that does the work as well. A bright sun-shiney stable is a blessing in every way, healthier, and more pleasant to do the work, and the feeder can more easily observe any changed condition in the cows or their feeding.

Some system of ventilation should be installed, a changed air means healthier cows, healthy cows means better feeders, and better feeders, better producers, as the milk is made by the blood, and the blood passing back to the lungs, only can be purified by the air that is breathed, how essential then that this air should be as pure as possible.

The watering place should be convenient and the water of the right temperature, it takes a lot of water to digest feed and keep the digestive tract in an active condition, and as milk is composed of a large per cent of water, we should try and supply her with an abundance of this cheap commodity, some cows are shy drinkers and should be encouraged to drink more, and this may be done by adding salt to the feed, it helps to bring the kidneys into greater activity. I think all cows should receive from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of salt each day in the feed.

Probably one of the places where we fail most in care, is in the autumn or early fall, we are busy with our farm work and hardly realize the short pasture conditions, if we are going to have long period milkers, and by the way they are the most profitable, we must learn to help tide over these bad places, either by some soiling crop, or the silo, the cow can not be made a profitable machine except by being kept continuously at work.

F. H. Scribner.

SANITARY CONDITIONS

JOSEPH WILLIMANN

Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner, Monroe, Wis.

Mr. President, ladies and fellow dairymen:

Coming before you it pleases me to note the interest you show by your attendance in the progressive movement, which is sweeping this country.

Mr. Raum of the National pure food department in his address before the buttermakers convention said: you buttermakers and manufacturers must be leaders in this progressive move for quality and quantity. What is true in buttermaking is even so in cheese making. Mr. Raum said further more, that no industry is a success unless raw material producers and manufacturers are working hand in hand progressively. Manufacturers and distributors being aware of the requirements to act as the leader. Based on these statements and my duties as factory, dairy and food inspector I would like to be a sincere leader for general good of the dairy and cheese industry. For to day let me lead you down the path of sanitary conditions which mean high quality. I naturally begin on the farm and wind up at the factory when the cheese is ready for market.

We know that in summer it is easy to produce clean milk, its a more difficult problem when cows are stabled. To keep the cows clean take the clipper

clip the hind quarters, flank and the region near the udder, you will see the point how that will help you to keep them clean. Keep the tails suspended by a string from the ceiling which give them free movement but never allows them to drop in the gutter. Next provide ample bedding, remove manure before milking if possible, at least pull it down in the gutter and add a little fresh bedding; cury your cows daily especially when you want to milk; have lots of light and fresh air in the barn.

And when you are ready to milk, your wife and daughters that assist you in milking will cheerfully do so. Nor do they need to put on cloth, which they would not wear anywhere else. A clean housewife generally makes toilet, when she goes cooking and milking is cooking for the public. I know of lots of places where the milker puts on extra cloth, when he goes out to milk. If you follow these rules you will not blush when I apply the sediment test to your milk at your factory. Next keep a cleansing washing powder of some kind on the farm and factory and always use it in washing pour pails and cans. If you have not got a milk house make a cement platform say 8—10 feet square to wash and keep your cans on, but by all means never near the barn, hog house or yards. To make washing easy set two or as many posts as need.d in your platform, bore holes through them, insert pins or bolts; when you take the cans of your wagon hang them right between the posts and they will swing like on the hook by the factory and you can then wash the in and outside and bottom with ease. And you can feel proud when I loom up at your factory, because your cans are shining, but don't forget to keep your wagon box clean if you like to see a clean can. Now, Mr. Cheesemaker, we are in front of your door with a clean can full of clean milk. Its up to you to make your show. We

assume here that the owner or company you work for has furnished you with a sanitary locality and good living rooms, which means good light, cement floors, good drainage, good dust and fly protection. Before we come into the factory we look at your milk intake and outside wall of the same which must not look like you were dumping your garbage out through it. We further assume you had a month or so rest and this is the first day you make cheese again. Therefore we expect and you must have, things ready. You knew of this day of beginning and there is no excuse for not being ready; if you are not ready, do not begin, for you will surely operate at a loss for the company or yourself if you do. Being ready means you removed all things from cheese kitchen and cellar that you may have stored there for winter and that does not belong in the rooms. Next you scrubbed up all floors, tables, tanks, and other utensils you use, next you should have washed down ceiling and walls and applied a coat of paint if it possibly can be done. Next your cellar to be thoroughly white washed and the shelving also washed which you should have done at the end of the packing up. Although you knew, you were to leave, leave like a **man by all means**. Its better to soak all tables and tanks by keeping them wet a few days before making them to have whey run all over the first few days in making. Next be sure that sewers and sediment tanks are cleaned out also and last see that your whey barrel, platform, barrels and troughs are clean and not leaking. Let me give you some advice as to the connection of the whey conducting pipes, make them as short as possible, use crosses instead of elbows and plenty of unions so you can open them at will to clean them out. When it comes to packing be careful that the **wrappings** are not besmeared. Now you can say you are ready. Keep

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all these suggestions up, you farmers, with clean milk and your cheesemaker with a clean factory, stand up before each other as models and you are bound to be successful in all directions: When Fly season comes do not feel that you alone must obey sanitary laws.

SEDIMENT TANK DEODORIZING

Address given by Joe Williman, Cheesefactory, Dairy
and Food Inspector.

While I talked on sanitary conditions yesterday I will today try and call your attention to facts, which will tend to overcome faults in the present cheese industry. Chief Commissioner Hon. J. Q. Emery allowed me this time to contribute to the betterment of cheese production in this section. But do not forget that for 12 years we have had the best of men talk to us on Dairying; and it is high time that we act instead of coming and bemoaning bad conditions every year and then for another 12 months follow the calf path again. And that this must be the truth seems to be answered, for we find it affirmed when we read instructor M. C. Schenks report of 1912, in which he says there is still a very enormous amount of low grade cheese made on account of incompetent makers.. While I assure you of the truth of Mr. Schenks claim, I want to add right here that a portion of the poor cheese is made from poor milk. Of course a competent maker ought to be able to refuse such milk and a big portion must be contributed to poor and insufficient making localities. Control of temperature must be had in successful cheese making. So Mr. Farmer, when I come to you as Inspector and point out to you conditions not up to sanitary re-

quirements as stipulated by the state, be kind and obey the law; as it will also make your factory more serviceable for cheese making. But now comes the shot which is apt to bring me in danger, but I am still fearless. Its up to you when you have a servicable factory, to keep that very enormous amount of low grade cheese made by incompetent men. Its you that must drive our cheesemakers to school! Its you that must insist on competent men. Its you, that must quit the practice of hiring he cheapest men. Its you, that must not tolerate a man to continue in your services when you see things going wrong. Why, it will pay you rather to feed the milk to hogs directly then to pay for making it into poor cheese and then feed it to hogs. The patrons of the Condensing factory saw fit to form a Union, as they think, for their own protection. Do you, cheese factory patrons begin to see the need to form a Union which will insist on competent cheesemakers. Do you begin to see the enormous sums of money you throw away by looking for the cheapest man on the market? I advice you to get busy, give the makers a fair warning that you will furnish them good milk, good living and making rooms, good pay as you are generally giving now. Hire only competent men who have certificates as such.

To you cheese makers I will say, that I shall assist you with all my power in reasonably enforcing the sanitary requirements of the law, which means good milk and good factories, but for the rest I can only refer you to the unsurpassed dairy school of Wisconsin. I saw some 200 of you last fall, talked and pleaded with you about the good of the Dairy school. The local papers stated that 2 of you went to Madison to join the course beginning January 28., just think two of about a thousand.

Fellow cheesemakers be aroused, we live in a pro-

Southern Wis. Cheesemaker's & Dairymen's Ass'n

gressive age. Get busy leave the calf pet and show yourself to Wisconsin like our forefathers have shown themselves to Germany, France and Russia, where they were looked upon as the only model Dairymen and servants. In conclusion I will quote a few things which I heard at the Milwaukee convention. Finally do not forget to become a member of this association, it is worth while and as it must support itself, your dollar is needed. I thank you for your attention.

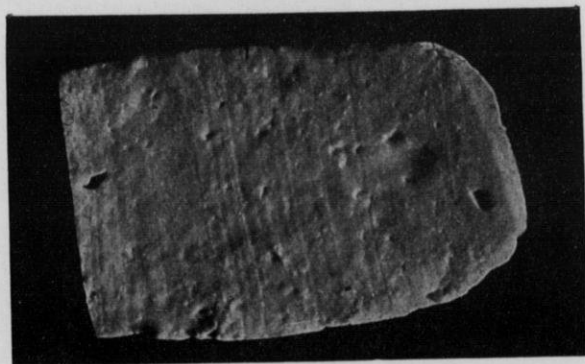
GET ACQUAINTED WITH YOUR COWS

HON. T. H. SCRIBNER

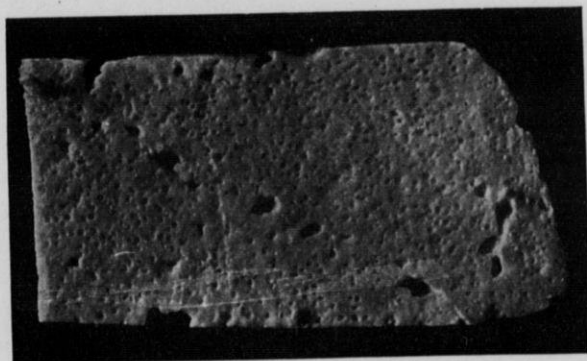
U. S. Dairy Expert, Rosendale, Wis.

The Cow-testing Association movement which is now being inaugurated in so many of the states, is bound to be a very popular movement to the Dairyman, more particularly, than to the breeder. The breeder as a rule is looking after this end of the business, because the times are demanding animals with records of Performance behind them. No dairyman would care these days to purchase a sire to improve the conditions of his herd without knowing something of his ancestry in the way of performance, as regards amount of milk and butter fat and as the weekly records are misleading in so many ways, and do not show the cows real worth, or ability, the yearly record is fast becoming more and more popular, and I hope the time will soon come when the different breed associations will ignore the fallacy of weekly records, and pin their faith on what a cow can do in a year or a series of years. This movement is bound to be popular for the reasons, 1st, The farmers time is so much occupied with other farm work, that he can hardly afford to do this work himself, the testing day often comes when his time looking after

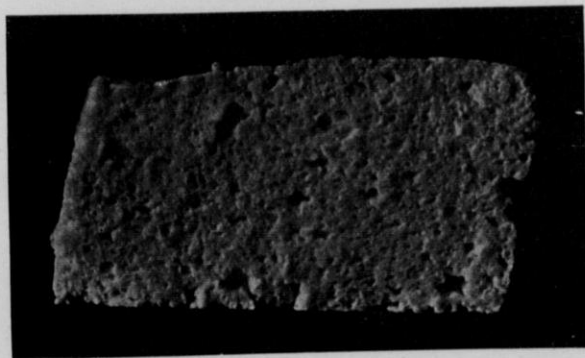
CURD TEST



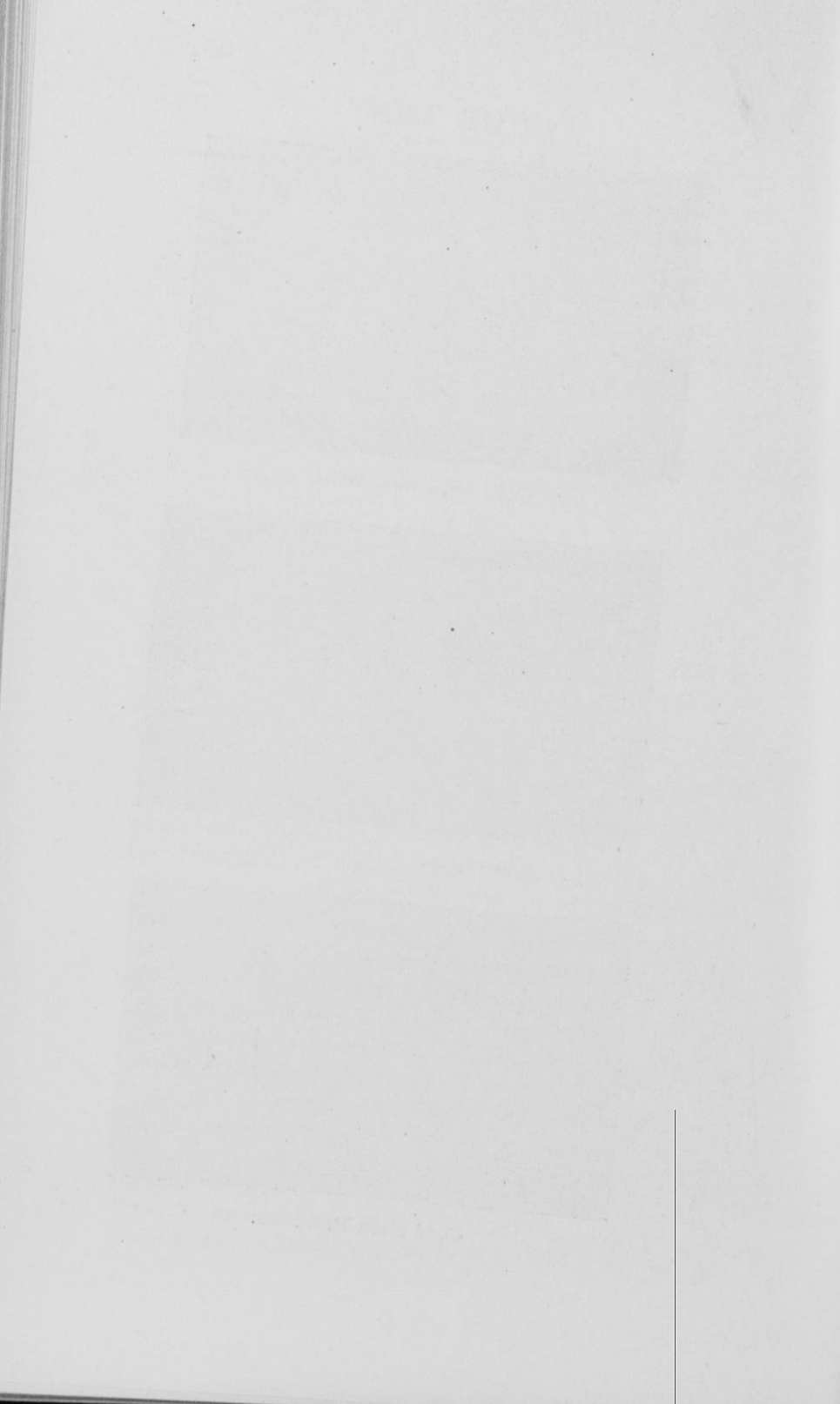
Curd from Good Milk



Curd from Affected Milk



Curd from Bad Milk



other details of the farm and crops means a great deal, and he could afford to pay a man well to do the testing for him. Another reason for the popularity of the movement is the changed condition in dairying. The time was when it did not make so much difference as today—land was cheap. Feed cost little or nothing. Bran was considered a waste product and was thrown into the river, help was half of what it is today, and cost of living small, consequently on account of this changed condition we are demanding a better equipment in the way of a dairy cow. A good many farmers throughout the country, their only income, is from the cows, all the hay, fodder and grain is raised expressly to feed the dairy stock, and when all this burden of high cost of living has been put upon the old cows shoulders, she has not been equal to the increased demand put upon her, as has been shown by the different cow census reports taken by Hoards Dairymen and others. That there are not only many individual cows not paying for their board but nearly whole herds are actually kept at a loss ever since the discovery of the Babcock tester. Farmers here had an easy way of knowing the amount of butter fat contained in the milk and by weighing the milk could determine very closely as far as this was concerned, the worth of the different cows, but there came another factor, the same as is found in every business, or manufacturing institution, the cost of production, it matters little how much business, or manufacturing is done, if the cost of producing eats up the profits. Same as with a man, it is what he saves, above his wages, that is worth any thing to him, and so we have come to look at the cow from this standpoint.

The 3rd reason. The time is coming and is here now, in a good many places, when if a man is purchasing grade cows, actually knows what the produc-

tion of a cow is in a year, twenty-five or more dollars would not stand in the way of a purchase, and as in the case with the official test of pure-bred cows, when the test is made by a disinterested party. More confidence is placed on such a record, than on records made by owners.

At the National Dairy Show held in Chicago, a cow demonstration was carried on by the government, cows were brought in, and records kept of each individual cow of both milk and fat, and the feed she ate, one cow made a profit of 50c a day above feed cost, while another barely made $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a day, one being worth 100 times as much as the other, as far as real profit was concerned, one made butter-fat for 10c per pound, while another cost 35c. one made milk for 50c a 100lbs. while another cost \$1.35, and these are the facts brought out by the cow-testing associations. The man not only weighs the milk, and tests it to find out how much butter-fat it contains, but keeps track of the feed as well, and at the end of the year gives a complete record of each individual cow. This to me is the true way to build up a herd, by knowing which the best cows are, and saving the heifer calves from them, and when a man puts a pure-bred sire at the head of his herd and gets a lot of high grade daughters. The fact of their being all nicely marked and taking on something of the conformation of the breed he represents, to-day is not sufficient evidence of his true worth, it is what his daughters can do in the way of production, and when another sire is brought into the herd to be crossed upon these heifers the testing out must be resorted to, to learn his value. A good many seem to think that one year in a testing association is sufficient but not so. As we know by experience that cows do not do the same one year with another, some difficulty at freshing time, or some complication arises that

make it impossible for her to do a good years work, and also young cows do not develop alike and it requires continuous testing to know their real development, and I believe many a good cow has been sacrificed before her real worth was known, and possibly it was not the cows fault, a good many seem to think that breeding is all that is necessary to secure a first class herd, if they can only secure a first class sire, they have done their part, but the facts of the case are, the work has just commenced. What we want is a better acquaintanceship with our cows, to learn their dispositions and characteristics, to be able to formulate a ration suitable to each individual cow, and look after their comforts.

I realize that many of us are not natural-born dairymen, a good many are from Missouri, and have to be shown, and really it is not so easy a proposition after all, and every dairy paper you take up, you will find a long list of inquiries. "How can I make a ration, with such and such feeds, to be economical, and get the best milk flow."

Of course a large part of the dairymen have figured this out, and experimented, until they are getting splendid results, but still there are a large number that are negligent about these things, and need them brought right to their own door, and to their own cows before they can realize it.

And for these reasons, the cow testing associations were organized to bring these things a little nearer home. Often times we hear of some terrible disaster, and many lives lost, but when such a calamity happens near home how much more we realize its awfulness, and so it is similar in the cow-testing work, it seems stranger to us when we read of the poor cows in some cow-census report. That men should keep such unprofitable animals little realizing we may have the same condition in our own herd.

The plan of the cow-testing association is to secure in a community at least 26 farmers who have sufficiently large herds to make a reasonable salary for the tester, at a price of one dollar a year for each cow so tested, there being 26 working days in the month, would give him continuous work. He is to visit each place, each month in the year spending one day with each farmer getting familiar with each cow, weighing the milk and testing, and also keeping track of her cost of feed as near as practicable, whether on pasture or in stable. A record book is left with each farmer at all times so that he may study the conditions of each cow every month, and be able to note every improvement or shrinkage, as the work goes along through the year. I also realize that a large amount of the success of an association is dependent upon the tester, he must be a good mixer with people, progressive but not aggressive, and as his work brings him into the home, he must learn to make his work as little trouble to the house-wife as possible, he must be careful and considerate and always ready to converse upon subjects of importance to the dairyman, he must acquaint himself regarding feeds for best milk production, and prices of same, so that an economical ration may be supplied, he should study each individual cow, so as to be able to suggest any changes which would be for her improvement in feed or other conditions. He should familiarize himself with the different breeds, that he may give intelligent information to those wishing help along this line, and should have a knowledge of reliable breeders, from whom desirable animals could be purchased. This may seem like asking a good deal of a tester to have all of these qualifications, but I know of some associations where the tester has been the means of revolutionizing the whole condition of things under his charge, where nearly every member has been in-

duced to purchase a pure-bred dairy sire, when a large number of silos have gone up, where a particular variety of corn has been encouraged for silo purposes where a better system of crop rotation has been established, where barn conditions have been encouraged with more light and ventilation, in fact it seems to be a case of getting folks to thinking, and then improvement begins, not necessarily costly improvement, but a change in the manner of operation which may in reality be less costly than the old way.

In view of the fact of the popularity of the cow-testing movement, and of the inability to secure young men capable of doing such work, I believe every agricultural college should especially fit a number of young men each year for such a class of work, of course there are especial advantages to the young man doing this particular work. The experience he gets visiting these 26 farmers every month in the year, will give him a vast amount of knowledge and experiences, that if he expects to operate a Farm for himself or for some one else, will be of untold value to him. We may wonder some times why the state, and the Dept. of Agriculture are interesting themselves so much in the affair of the farmer, and I may say, it is because every nation and country is dependent in a large degree upon its Agriculture, and when the agricultural products of a country fall behind, it means just so much prosperity has been taken from the country. Agriculture is dependent in a large degree upon the live stock, and there is no branch of the live stock business so productive of good results as the dairy business, the character of feeds that are grown on the farm for best milk production, are the best to keep the land in the most productive condition, which together with the concentrated, or protein feeds that are purchased, add just

so much fertility to the soil, and lessens the necessity of the purchasing of commercial fertilizers. Another reason for the Government interesting themselves in the farm conditions, is that the farm population has been somewhat on the decline in the last few years, and without question the little or no returns which a good many farms have made, has had a tendency to discourage, and a good many young men, not seeing much but hard work in the farmer's business, have sought other fields of operation, which has taken them into the city. The object now is to put the farm more on a business basis, same as every business or manufacturing enterprise and look after the leakages. Stop immediately the destruction of the fertility of the soil, feed economically, which means the discarding of every animal that cannot handle feed to a profit. The adopting of the kind of animals best suited to the particular work being done, and a knowledge of their care and development, and when things are known, the farm will come back to its own, and the farm will not seem so much of a drudgery because of its increased productiveness and the better income derived from it.

F. H. Scribner.

THE DAIRY COW THE FEEDER OF HUMANITY

W. J. DOUGAN,
Babies' Milkman, Beloit, Wis.

When I was a child I had scarlet fever and one night— I became delirious. In my fevered brain everything about me began to grow. I seemed to be outside of the world and saw it as a tiny ball rolling toward me but it increased rapidly in its size and motion until the mighty planet seemed about to roll over me. My dog seemed to be larger than any prehistoric mastodon. My father was a giant taller than any towering pine. In my terror I shrieked and tried to escape this cataclysm of monsters. But oh! the peace, when the fever subsided and I found myself but a little child in the firm and tender embrace of my own father and under the watchful care of my loving mother. All fear passed away.

As we children of today look out upon life we see things as monstrous and as terrifying as those of my delirium. This old world is rocking on at a tremendous rate, enterprises of gigantic proportion and far reaching sequences are born in a day. The race is rapidly multiplying, problems of a material and a social nature are arising constantly and clamoring for solution.

Hoards are crowding our nations gateways asking admission. From whence shall come the americanizing influences to make American citizens, aye! Citizen kings, of this yearly influx of a million souls. From whence shall come the food supply for the teeming millions of the future.

As we grapple this latter problem tonight let me not sound one pessimistic note. For as surely as I awoke to find myself in the firm and tender embrace of my father, so sure is my confidence in the tenderness and care for his children of Him who is the Creator, Preserver, and Ruler of all.

In the past the world's population has been multiplying until today the human race well nigh fills the inhabitable corners of the earth. Yet, under present favorable conditions the race is sure to increase in a constantly increasing ratio.

Surgery has placed its hand upon many of the maladies of man and saved life to usefulness. Increased knowledge of sanitation and prevention have placed many of the scourges of man under control. Child life is being conserved. We are realizing forcibly that man himself is the worlds greatest asset therefore the conservation of man is the question of first importance. All these factors are working to the increase of human life and the multiplying of population.

The food supply of the world is not keeping pace with the increase in population. From 1871 to 1901 the population of the bread eating nations increased thirty nine percent while the wheat producing acreage only increased twenty five percent or in a ratio about five to eight — This disparagement is bound to increase. It is this condition that calls forth the warning note of the alarmist— that in the near future there will be a want for bread.

One with an open vision need have no prophet to

tell him that sometime the consuming populace will exceed the food supply and that then there will be a pinch for the necessities of life.

It is apparent to the student of world movements today that our present wasteful methods of agriculture and of life tend to hasten that day. We see waste in wrong methods followed in agriculture. The constant cropping of large areas to one product, as in the cotton belt of the south, or the wheat fields of our northwest, waste of fertilizers and waste in weeds. We see waste in wrong methods of distribution which tend only to increase the cost of commodities without increasing the value to consumers; such as killing competition and parallel lines of traffic, and too many nonproducing intermediate agencies.

We see waste in unwise use of food products. We have figured out a balanced ration for domestic animals. We need more science in preparing the proper ration for man himself. There is a class of optimists who shut their minds to all alarm for the future and cry peace, peace, when there is no peace. To this thought of a future scarcity of food they will say, I don't fear we will have enough to eat for a few generations to come.

To such we would say the pinch is already here. Not that we are in danger of an immediate world's famine or that the race cannot subsist on the present supply. In this section of plenty we all have our three full meals a day. No parent knows the agony of children hungry and crying for bread when there is none for them. These things are present in our crowded centers of population. See the children in our public schools who are underfed, many coming to school, day after day, without breakfast. Stand with me in the bread line night after night at Mc-

Cauley Mission in New York and many like institutions.

See the toilers who know not what one full meal a day means even of the coarsest and plainest food. Even in our own midst the size of the family restricted because of the prudery. Parents dare not incur the expense of another mouth to feed and life to nourish. The cry of the civilized nations is one under the stress of the high cost of living. I tell you that today we are feeling the strain to meet the needs of man.

In meeting this cry for food the dairy cow is destined to fill a large office. In talking over this question with my friend professor Whitson of the university of Wisconsin I made the above assertion. He said: 'No it is not the cow that will feed the world, it is the potato.' His meaning was that a larger number can subsist on the products of the soil direct than by putting these products through a secondary medium such as meat producing animals or the dairy cow. His statement is probably true when we consider mere substance but for a balanced ration for man that will enable him to advance in all of his human and divine attributes. Even into the likeness of the image of His maker. Therefore we again assert that to this end the dairy cow is destined to be one of the largest factors in feeding the human race as civilization advances and the race increases.

This statement is true because of the high value of dairy products for human food especially of pure milk. Their value is not only in the protein and carbohydrates contained but in economy of preparation, ease of assimilation and the large proportion of digestible nutrients. One quart of whole milk is equal to three fourths of a pound of round beef. It costs nothing for fuel or time to cook, has no waste and has all ingredients necessary to sustain life and growth.

Southern Wis. Cheesemaker's & Dairymen's Ass'n

However, we cannot call milk a perfect food. That is, independent of all other foods. It contains too much water. But as a factor in a wholesome ration it is destined to be more universally and largely used. Milk with bread or cereal makes a perfect and a balanced ration. Skim milk has a trifle higher percent of protein than whole milk. The protein is the expensive element in human ration as well as in the ration of the dairy cow. Skim milk is a valuable food product. A meal of skim milk and bread is equal to the average restaurant meal as shown by the following:

	Protein	Fuel Value
Ten ounces of bread contains	.06	755 calories
One pint of skim milk contains	.03	170 calories
	Total .09	925 calories

This lunch would cost from four to five cents and is a good one third the nutrients required by a working man for one day. A restaurant lunch say for instance, of soup, beef, potatoes, turnips, bread, butter, coffee (with milk and sugar in it) would contain only .05 lbs protein and 940 calories of fuelvalue. It is apparent that the skim milk and bread lunch is twenty percent cheaper and still contains nearly twice the amount of protein or to be exact 44 per cent more protein.

Cream and butter are valuable energy or fuel producing foods. Cheese a valuable concentrate.

The dairy cow is the feeder of humanity because she returns a larger food product to man for the food consumed by her than any other animal. According to Professor Eckles of Missouri Experiment Station, quoted by Professor Van Pelt, the food value of the milk of one cow "Princess Carlotta" giving 18405 pounds per year was more than the food value of four steers weighing 1250 pounds each. The diffe-

rence in food values is still greater when we consider the 2218 lbs of nutrients contained in the milk was all digestible while a large portion of the steers carcass was neither edible or digestible for the whole of the steer was taken into account, hide, hair, intestines and all.

By careful study I believe it is true that the same area to crop for feed will produce eight to twelve times as much human food through the dairy cow as through the beef animal.

Man must depend on the soil for his support. The soil may be likened to a chaldron which contains all the chemical ingredients for plant growth. The plant puts its life down into this chaldron and draws out these elements and builds them up into itself. Man reaps the plant and consumes it as food. It is apparent that if none of these elements are returned to the chaldron it will in time exhaust its supply and become barren. This process of nourishment growth and harvest is going on in the great laboratory the soil, the world over. But nature has provided for a constant restorative of the elements of the soil. So that it may be perpetual in its fertility. In this process, the merits of the dairy cow over the direct cropping system are manifold. She consumes the roughage, manufactures it into the finest of human foods and returns to the soil a large proportion of the fertilizing value of her food. Thus maintaining the fertility of the soil from year to year and pouring out to man a wealth of food.

As well as a conserver of the soil the dairy cow is a builder of homes. Around her must center a home life. There must be houses and farms and attendants.

The dairy cow is a discipliner of human character. The dairyman to be at his best must be a man of

mind. It requires a high degree of mental power to rightly manage a dairy herd.

The merchant makes his purchase of fall goods in mid summer, by November he knows whether or not his purchase was upon good judgement.

The dairyman buys a sire to improve his herd. He must wait until the daughters of that sire have come to maturity and cowhood before he can know whether or not they are better than their mother. He must go still farther back; he must know the records of the ancestors on both sides to direct his judgement in the future. Thus a large number and variety of factors must be held in mind for a long period of years by the dairyman in this his high class calling. This requires mind. He must have a mind alert and quick to grasp all the situation quickly and to see things all about him.

He must be a man of hand, dexterous and of untiring energy. For the lift of the farm is something awful. To turn the furrow, raise the crop then harvest and store it. This requires untiring energy.

He must be a man of heart. Some one has said no one but women ought to be allowed in a dairy barn because she is able to sympathize with the mother cow. Unless man can stir in himself something of that sympathy and tenderness of heart of a true woman he has no right in the dairy barn.

Withall the dairyman must be a man of controlled life. He must be up at four o'clock in the morning to get the milking done, to get the milk delivered, to get the feeding done, to get the cleaning done, to get the cows in, to get the milking done, to get to bed, to get up at four o'clock, to start over again. This routine seven days in the week and three hundred sixty five and one fourth days in the year, it requires regularity of habits to do this. There is nothing like

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the dairy cow to compel a strict and regular discipline; she beats even the navy.

He must have a controlled temper. There is no place in the dairy business for the man who gets mad and shows it. He must control his appetites.

No unclean habits of person or corruption of mind or body are compatible with the production of this delicate and wholesome food and the holding the respect, the confidence, and, the co-operation of this great feeder of humanity.

While the dairy cow is today a great factor in the worlds weal she is destined to become a large factor. Because she ministers to that which advancing civilization holds dearest: permanent prosperity and plenty of life's good things for all; the construction of homes; and the ennobling of man, through his daily activities and associations.

RESOLUTIONS.

Your committee beg to submit the following resolutions:

1. RESOLVED: That this association condemns the Lecver oleomargarine bill now before the House of Representatives as being unfair and detrimental to the dairy interests of the United States, and that we do hereby heartily endorse the Haugen oleomargarine bill now before the same body and earnestly and unanimously recommend its passage.

2. RESOLVED: That we recommend the agitation for an agricultural and dairy school within the County of Green be strongly urged and immediate steps be taken to accomplish something along that line and it be agitated in the next spring's township or other voting precincts of the County election that this matter be taken up with the county board in their next session.

3. RESOLVED: That we recommend the adoption of the testing system in the cheesefactories in southern Wisconsin and the payment for the milk be regulated according to casein test and butter fat therein.

4. RESOVLED: That we recommend the erection of a suitable monument in honor of the first pioneers of this now great dairy industry in Southern Wisconsin and the said monument to be erected in one corner of the court house park in the city of Monroe.

5. RESOLVED: That the thanks of this association be and they are hereby tendered to the officers

of the association for their able and efficient services during the past year, to the speakers who have so ably instructed us in their discourses on various topics, to the musicians, singers and other entertainers who have made our session such a pleasant and enjoyable occasion and to one and all who by word, deed or financial aid assisted us in our work.

All of which is respectfully submitted and recommended for adoption.

John Theiler

G. J. ZumBrunnen

F. D. Jeffery

Committee on Resolutions.

CHEESE SCORES.

LIMEURGER CHEESE

Fred Langacher, Monroe, Wis. 96.83 Points received Gold medal.

Set silver knives and forks from The Marschall Dairy Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

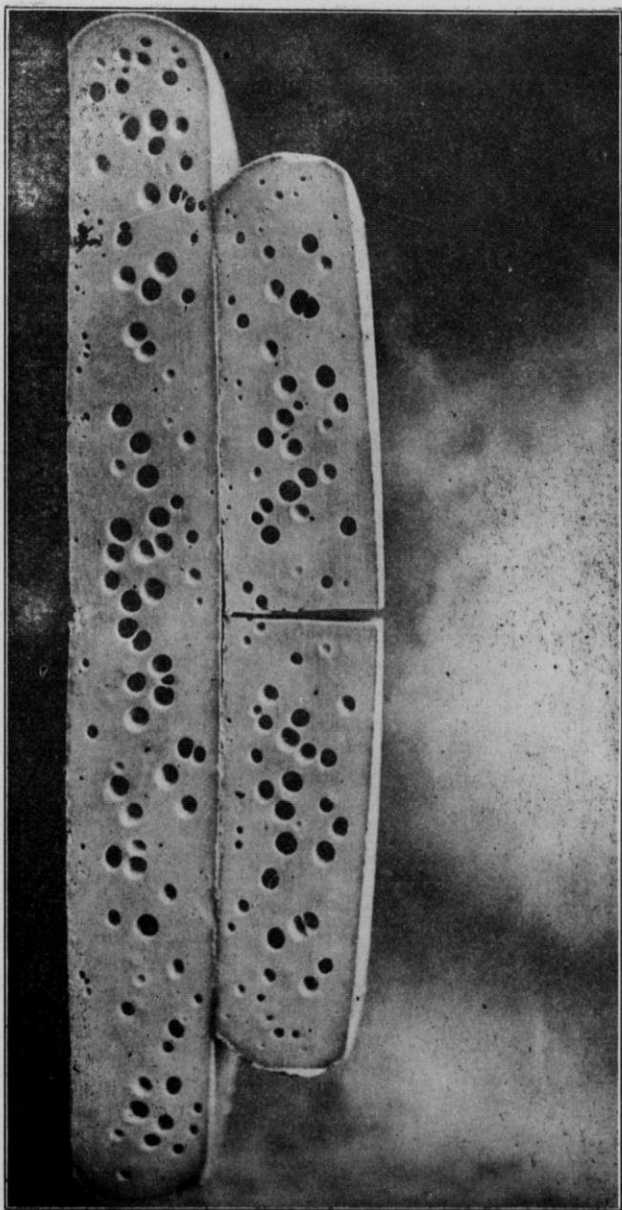
Carving Set from The J. B. Ford Company, Wyandotte, Michigan.

Adolf Arn, Monticello, Wis. 95.66 Points, received Silver medal.

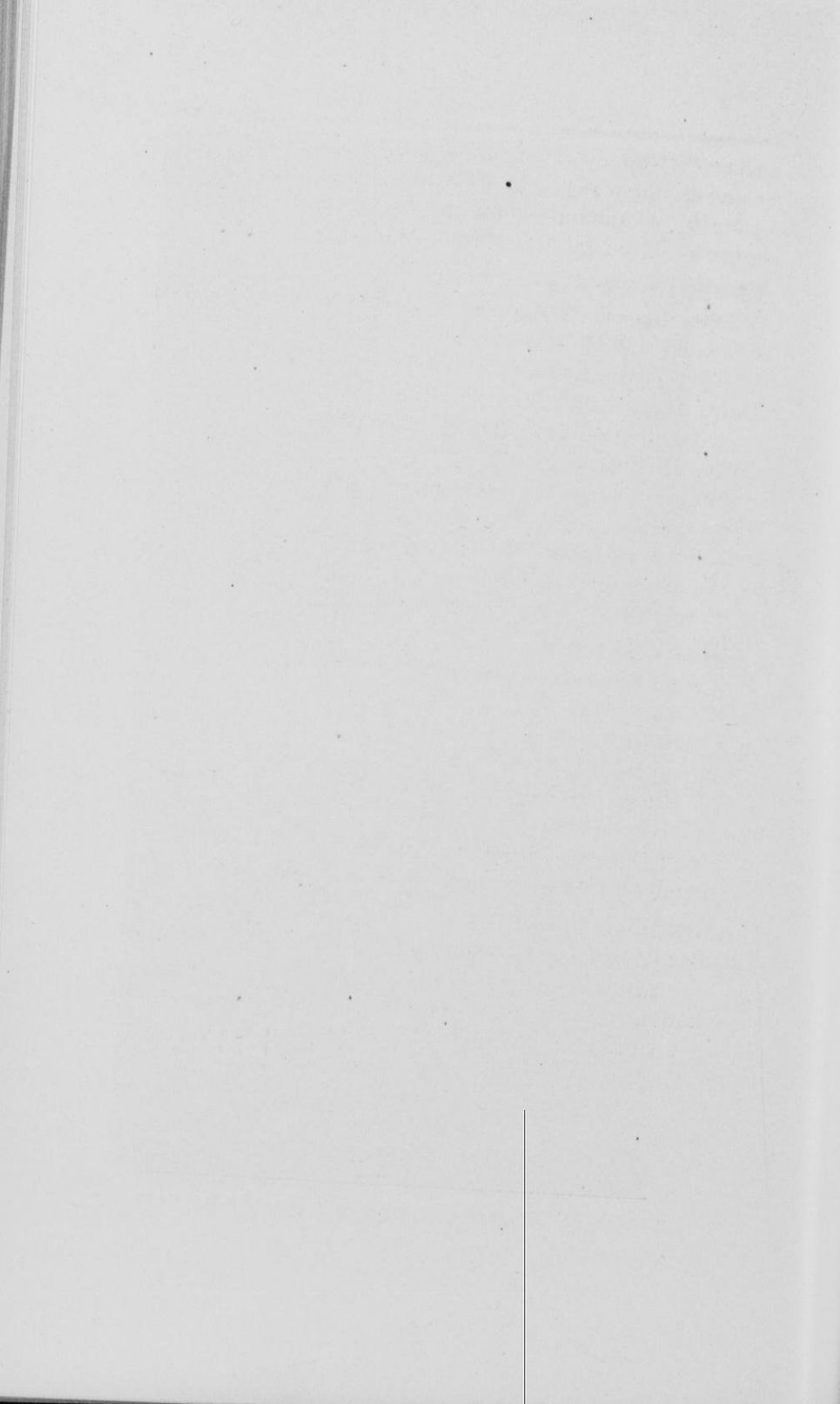
Set Silver Knives and Forks from The Marschall Dairy Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

Julius Hofer, Clarno, Wis. 94.16 Points.

Badger Cheese Co. Monroe, Wis. 93.83 Points.



A NO. 1 SWISS CHEESE



Southern Wis. Cheesemaker's & Dairymen's Ass'n

Henry Ruppert, Argyle, Wis. 92.50 Points

Jacob Gabswiler, South Wayne, Wis. 92.50 Points.

Math. Weidmann, Woodford, Wis. 92.50 Points.

Franz Ehinger, Mt. Horeb, Wis. 91.83 Points.

BRICK CHEESE

John Streick, Woodford, Wis. 93.50 Points, received
Gold medal.

Set Silver Knives and Forks from The Marschall
Dairy Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

Carving Set from The J. B. Ford Company, Wyandotte, Michigan.

Badger Cheese Co. Monroe, Wis. 93.33 Complimentary Score.

John Wuethrich, Monroe, Wis. 92 Points, received
Cash \$2.00.

Set Silver Knives and Forks.

SWISS CHEESE.

Peter Acherman, Clarno, Wis. 92.33 Points, received
Cach \$4.00.

Carving Set from The J. B. Ford Company,
Wyandotte, Michigan.

L. Huber, Hollandale, Wis. 91 Points, received
Silver Medal.

John Christen, Monroe, Wis. 90.66 Points.

Badger Cheese Co. Monroe, Wis. 90.66 Points.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

Badger Cheese Co. Monroe, Wis. 93 Points, Complimentary Score.

Badger Cheese Co. Monroe, Wis. 92 Points, Complimentary Score.

FEEDING DAIRY COWS

For Large and Economical Production

PROF. HUGH C. VAN PELT,
College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa.

In addressing you it is with appreciation because of the realization that you are dairymen and breeders of dairy cattle who are making the production of milk and butter-fat a business rather than a side issue, which is true in so many other localities. You recognize the advantages dairying has over other phases of agriculture. You have learned that the fundamental principle of retaining and building greater the fertility of your farms is with the replacing through live stock the fertilizing ingredients of the crops you raise supplemented with those from purchased food stuffs. By adhering to this principle your farms are becoming more productive and, therefore, more valuable year after year.

You are aware that of all animals a good dairy cow provides the most dependable and most profitable market for the grains and grasses grown upon your farms. Of all farm animals she is the most economical and profitable producer of human food. The evidence of this fact is specifically cited through an experiment carried on many years ago by Laws & Gilbert. It was this experiment which demonstrated that the cow yielding ten quarts of 4 per cent

milk daily was producing as much fat and fat equivalent in seven days as the steer that was gaining 15 pounds in the same time. In addition to this, the cow's production contained six times as much mineral and six times as much hitrogenous material, which are the nutrients that render skim milk so valuable in the growing of young animals. She accomplishes this by consuming the roughage or cheap food largely with a small amount of concentrates or expensive food, while her brother, the steer, makes his gain largely with concentrates or expensive food and a small amount of roughage.

You have given consideration to the fact that the market for dairy products does not fluctuate in the uncertain manner that markets for other farm products do and therefore provides a more certain source of profit without a risk of loss. The feed given the cow today is returned to her owner to-morrow and can be marketed at once.

The certainty of dairying has been made impressive to you by the fact that once a month, once a week or everyday, if he so chooses, the dairyman may have a check for the work his cows did the month, or week, or day before, insuring permanent and steady prosperity.

You need not be told, for you have learned from experience that the demand for productive cows has provided you as breeders of dairy cattle a most profitable business, for the farmer in all parts of America as well as other countries is rapidly becoming convinced that there is a vast difference between the profits yielded by a common cow and a cow whose ancestors have been bred for economical and profitable production for hundreds of years.

Although since 1875 the number of milk cows has doubled, prices for dairy products have steadily advanced and the price of good cows has increas-

ily advanced and the price of good cows has increased by leaps and bounds. During the period the population of this country has more than doubled showing that rapid as has been the increase of the number of cows milked they have not kept abreast of the growing demand. Judging by statistics from reliable sources the population is to again double during the next 35 years and in order to maintain the present price of dairy products the cow population must also double or their average production be greatly increased. The breeders who furnish the blood for the improvement that is necessary as well as for increasing the number of cows from twenty-two million to forty-four million are assured of great prosperity in their business during a lifetime.

Those of you who have traveled through districts where grain farming almost solely prevails have no doubt been favorably impressed with the place the cow fills in American agriculture as a home builder. Nothing adds to the dignity of farm life like a good home and American agriculture, no matter how profitable, will never reach the plans of dignity on which it belongs until the farm home is made attractive enough so that the one farm is owned in one family for generation after generation. This is never the case in grain farming districts where the farmer takes from the soil and markets the fertility with the consideration of immediate gain only. He works his farm during the crop growing season, markets his grain and has little of interest in the farm until another season and nothing to either render it possible or desirous for him to provide a home on the farm. His one purpose is to accumulate immediate wealth at the expense of future generations that he may retire and move to town.

The dairy farmer, on the other hand, is kept on the farm and in remunerative business the whole

year. The interest and pride that the progressive farmer of today takes in building up his herds and his farm leads him to make there a home for himself and his children and his children's children that follow him.

These facts I speak of merely to refresh your mind. They need not be dwelt upon for, unlike farmers in other countries, you have learned through experience the results accruing from association with the cow that daily consumes that which is raised on the farm and twice daily returns to her owner a product of increased value.

In too many instances, however, the producer of milk and butter-fat has overlooked the importance of reducing his operations to a strictly business basis. This is demonstrated by the fact that so often he refuses to apply business principles and even holds them up to scorn as being theoretical, scientific and impractical. He has refused fundamentals which have made millionaires and leaders of men in other lines of industry. The truth of this is evidenced by the fact that of the millions of cows now milked in the United States only one out of three on the average returns a real profit. Therefore in dealing with this subject of feeding cows for great and economical results if I can make impressive the fact that real success depends upon reducing the feeding of cows to a basis governed by intelligent and thoughtful application of business detail your time will not have been wasted. As a matter of fact the farms of the United States are her greatest factories. Every cow is kept there as a machine of certain capacity and efficiency for the purpose of converting raw material, the grains and grasses which grow in the fields, into a finished commodity of commerce. The value of each machine should be measured by the amount of feed she can consume and convert profitably into milk

and butter-fat. To determine this point it is necessary for the dairyman to weigh and test the milk at intervals sufficiently close to determine the relative merits of individuals from the production standpoint and determining the amount and cost of feed she consumes, he is prepared to say which is the profitable cow and which is the loafer, provided he has given the animals the opportunity for producing their maximum yield. The fact that two-thirds of the cows being milked are unprofitable does not indicate that these cows are poor individuals and so poorly bred as to be unable to yield a profit. Proper feeding alone would suffice to make profitable at least half of the cows that are now showing a loss.

There are certain well known facts pertaining to the feeding of cows that should be adopted and practiced by every dairyman. He should have as clear an understanding of what milk is composed of as the successful manufacturer has of what the article he is making contains. The great secret of manufacturing milk largely and at a profit is feeding through the most efficient and capacious machine abundantly that raw material from which milk is most economically made. To accomplish this the feeder must recognize the fact, even though it may appear scientific, that milk is composed of four constituents in addition to water, namely protein, carbohydrates, fat and mineral matter. There never was a pound of milk made by a cow from anything except food which she had formerly consumed. No cow, great as she may seem, is a mysterious being. She cannot make something out of nothing. It is, therefore, essential to provide her with such food in such quantities with daily regularity that her body may be maintained and a sufficient amount of protein, carbohydrates, fat and mineral matter remain that she may have avail-

able raw material necessary to stimulate her greatest production.

It is not my purpose, however, to go into detail relative to the detailed analysis of milk and foodstuffs, nor is it my belief that it would be to your advantage for me to prescribe certain rations to be used upon your herds. Were you to begin at once feeding your herds a ration seemingly perfect although there might come certain improvements the results would not be satisfactory. This is due to the fact that cows differ so greatly in individuality and, furthermore, one and the same cow differs so greatly from period to period. In other words, the ration that might be perfect for one cow would be inefficient for another and the ration perfect for a certain cow would not be conducive to greatest results at another period of lactation.

To attain maximum results it is absolutely necessary to study, care for and feed every cow individually. On first thought this would seem to incur much additional labor but a trial will prove that very little extra time is required and that the extra effort will result in profits far greater than any work that is now being done. It is not unreasonable to expect that the response on the part of most cows in the herd will be sufficient to almost if not quite double the yield of the herd as a whole and by following a systematic plan those cows which do not respond are detected, enabling their owner to dispose of them and fill their places with animals more efficient.

Calling to mind the fact that the motherly instincts are those which account for milk giving properties of the cow are greatest during the first few weeks after freshening it becomes evident that greatest production can be attained at that time. To take advantage of these instincts she must be conditioned for her work owing to the fact that heavy feeding im-

mediately after parturition is almost certain to ruin the cow.

Preparation of the cow for her work should be commenced four or six weeks before she freshens. She is at that time near the end of a lactation period and should be turned dry if this can be done without injuring her udder. Some cows milk so persistently that this is very difficult but few indeed are the cases which can not be made to cease giving milk in ten days by withholding all other feed except timothy hay and dry corn stalks and milking only occasionally and then just enough to relieve the udder. But whether the cow is dry or not, systematic feeding should begin. More knowledge relative to feeding is necessary at this time than any other, for there are three purposes for which feed is given; First, the unborn calf is making its greatest growth and needs much nourishment which is prepared by the cow from feed she receives; second, the cow has just finished a campaign of milk giving which has required a great amount of food and has been a tax on her digestive apparatus which should be rested before she starts another year; third, flesh, strength and stamina must be stored upon and in the body to be drawn upon later.

At birth the calf is composed almost entirely of muscular and bony tissue. These parts are built from the protein and mineral matter of the food and assign a reason for feeding the cow well with nitrogenous foods such as oil meal, bran and clover hay. For resting the digestive tract food cooling in nature and light in character is necessary. Again bran and oil meal fit well, especially when supplemented with green foods, corn silage, beet pulp or roots. Fat and energy, on the other hand, are stored up by the use of carbonaceous foods and those rich in fats, making corn commendable except that it is heating in

nature and should not be fed heavily at any time, especially near the period of parturition when at the best the cow is in a fevered condition. No food is better for the purpose than ground oats and this should be fed liberally even though it may be considered too expensive to feed at other times.

Common sense reasoning in this matter has established a balanced ration, for, in fact, the terms "common sense ration" and "balanced ration" are synonymous. The balanced ration is nothing more nor less than a ration that will accomplish a purpose more efficiently and more economically than any other ration and differs as the purpose desired changes. Successful feeding depends upon the ability of the feeder to determine accurately the purposes to be accomplished and a knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of available foodstuffs that will enable him to so combine them that an efficient, common sense, balanced ration results. Thus it is that by analyzing existing conditions a ration at once suitable to developing an unborn calf and conditioning the cow may be formulated. If it be summer time nothing excels good pasturage or green food as a basic ration, but if in winter, substitutes in the form of corn silage and beet pulp or other succulent food should be used freely in conjunction with some leguminous hay such as clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, cowpea, soybean or Canada peas and oat hay.

Whether summer or winter conditions exist a concentrated ration properly balanced should be fed. Four or six weeks is not a long time and quick conditioning necessitates a variety of feeds. As a rule the grain ration consisting of two parts ground oats, one part oil meal, one part bran and one part corn meal will prove efficient. The amount fed daily depends upon the feeding qualities and condition of the cow. As a rule from six to 10 or even 16 pounds

of the mixture may be fed daily to good advantage. It should be borne in mind that feed given during the resting period is far from wasted. Even though the cow returns nothing directly she is making good use of the food and later will return more profit for feed consumed while she is dry than for that eaten at any other period.

As freshening time approaches, if the feeding has been judiciously performed, the cow will begin rounding to bloom and develop an udder to the fullness of her capacity. It is true that more careful attention will be necessitated at freshening than though she were permitted to calve in poorer flesh. Careful and skillful management will suffice to bring her through parturition safely and every feeder should consider it a part of his education to know how to manage his cows for securing greatest results.

Three days or so before the cow is to freshen her grain ration should be eliminated and in its stead bran mashes composed of three or four pounds of bran thoroughly moistened and well salted should be given at regular feeding hours in addition to the roughage which, being of a laxative nature, may be continued.

It is never advisable to permit a valuable cow to calve without attendance. If she is a heavy producer under natural conditions, much greater yields may be expected as a result of special fitting. Furthermore, udder troubles and milk fever are more liable to occur. It is quite generally conceded, however, that if feeding operations are such that the cow's digestive tract is kept in a loose, laxative condition and little if any milk taken from the udder except by the calf for the first 48 hours the danger is reduced to a minimum. The thought of the careful feeder and herdsman, however, is always of the welfare of his charge, so he will watch her closely day and night

until the danger of parturient paralysis has passed so that should the slightest symptoms occur, the air treatment may be put to use and forestall sickness before it has advanced far enough to be weakening in its effect. In case of milk fever all feeding must cease until the cow is again on her feet and quite enough recovered to have regained her appetite.

It is well to leave the calf with its mother the first two or three days for it assists greatly in relieving the inflammation of the udder and keeping the cow quiet. As a rule, when 48 hours have passed, if all has gone well the calf should be taken away for the mother is ready to begin work in earnest. This is in case the udder has reached normal condition. Otherwise, the feeding of soft foods such as bran mashes should continue and in addition to frequent application of heat the udder should be milked out thoroughly many times day and night. This represents much labor but success in any business is attained only by persistent, intelligent effort and close attention to details and it is he who is most willing and industrious who succeeds and leads others to wonder what secrets he practices.

When the cow's condition warrants that she be placed on solid food haste must be made slowly for within 30 days she should be on full feed and giving her daily maximum milk yield. Furthermore she should not be brought to full feed and milk sooner, for at best she is in a weakened condition following parturition.

It is now that the feeder will begin to appreciate the value of the careful and liberal feeding given before freshening for in all likelihood he has been rewarded with a strong, vigorous calf not predisposed to all the ills that affect calves less fortunately born and he finds the mother strong, fleshy and ready to work. She has much extra fat stored up in her body

and this is well, for, unable to utilize large amounts of food she at once begins drawing upon the reserve butter-fat. The purpose of the feeder has changed and it is now to encourage by feed and care the transferring of the fat from the body to the pail. Succulent foods and those rich in protein stimulate milk secretion at the expense of body fat. Therefore it is well to continue the use of green foods, roots, silage, beat pulp, leguminous hays and in addition a light feed of such protein feeds as bran, oilmeal, ground oats and gluten feed. In the beginning the daily ration should not exceed four or five pounds and this should be increased slowly and on alternate days. All concentrated feed given and all milk yielded should be weighed. No feeder, no matter how experienced, can get the best out of a cow unless by the use of the scales he knows every day the results he has attained that he may use the knowledge on the morrow. Realizing this to be a fact, many most successful record makers now provide for each cow a box large enough to hold a day's ration and at a convenient time each day feed for the next 24 hours is weighed and placed therein. A little extra work, but results will pay well for it. Developing cows is a business and any business that is worth while is worth doing in an expert manner. By using boxes in this manner the 24-hour ration can be divided as best suits the demands of the cow. Some cows eat better in the morning, some at noon and some at night. Often it is found best to give a cow one-half of her entire day's ration at night, leaving the other half to be divided between the next two or three feeds and this can readily be done where the full ration is available.

After the first day's ration has been given results begin. On the following day the scales will tell the amount of milk stimulated thereby. On the third day the ration should be increased one-half or three-quar-

ters of a pound and as a result the following day the scales should indicate an increase in milk flow, in which case a like increase should be made the fifth day. If the scales do not show an increase in the milk something is wrong. Perhaps the ration is not suited to the particular cow and a change should be made. Thus the ration should be increased by small amounts each alternate day, the scales showing the way on the intervening day. Invariably during the first 30 days a narrow ration—one composed largely of ground oats, oil meal, bran, glutenfeed, cottonseed meal, dried distillers grains, with a very small amount of cornmeal in addition to the roughage—should be used because these are all rich in protein and stimulating to milk secretion.

Greatest results are attained from the feeding that is practiced the four weeks preceding and the four weeks following freshening. If all has gone well the cow has almost reached the limit of her feeding capacity and the limit of her milk producing ability at the end of 30 days. A perceptible change has been made in her appearance, much of the beefy conformation has disappeared and she has taken on a decided dairy form. The surplus fat has been transferred from the body to the pail.

The problem is now to hold the milk flow and the most ideal working form. Recognizing that some foods tend to create energy and fatten the animal when fed heavily enough and others furnish milk-making nutrients and that the cow whatever else she may be is a machine kept on the farm to convert these feeds into milk and butter-fat, the feeder with the scales and a variety of feeds can so combine and feed them in such amounts as to accomplish any reasonable purpose he may choose if the machine is efficient. From day to day and from week to week the ration should be varied gradually adding to or

taking from the ration foods of one character, then another; catering always not only to the demand but also to the likes and dislikes of the individual in charge.

Radical changes in feed or environment should always be avoided for although variety is necessary sudden changes even though for the better invariably have a tendency to decrease the milk flow. Great animal production is in this manner greatly lessened for when far advanced in her period of lactation a decrease in milk flow though apparently temporary is very liable to be permanent and the former milk flow never regained until another freshening period. It is this fact that renders the mistake so great on the part of the farmer of feeding his cows by seasons of the year. It is generally the case that an abundance of food is provided for winter and when the cows leave the pasture in the fall they are well fed and cared for until spring. As summer approaches they are turned to pasture and soon all grain and dry roughage is taken from them. During the early season they thrive and produce largely because of the luxuriance of pasturage. Later the annual drought of the summer comes, grass becomes short, heat intense and flies bothersome and as a natural sequence the cow declines in her milk flow. Short feed may continue for only a few days and the owner looking forward to the coming of rains to freshen the pasture does not concern himself, considering the loss of a few pounds of milk a day for a short period of little consequence. In this manner he deceives himself for even when a more abundant supply of feed is given the cow she fails to respond with an increase in milk flow and the final result is that the loss of a few pounds of milk daily continues throughout the remainder of the lactation period reducing the annual production of the cow from profit to loss.

It is for this reason that from the time the cow freshens until she has finished her year's work she should be fed according to her ability to produce rather than in accordance with custom, season of the year or other conditions. This is possible only in such cases as the dairymen weighs the milk regularly for there is no other index except the milk sheet that will warn him of a decline in the milk flow.

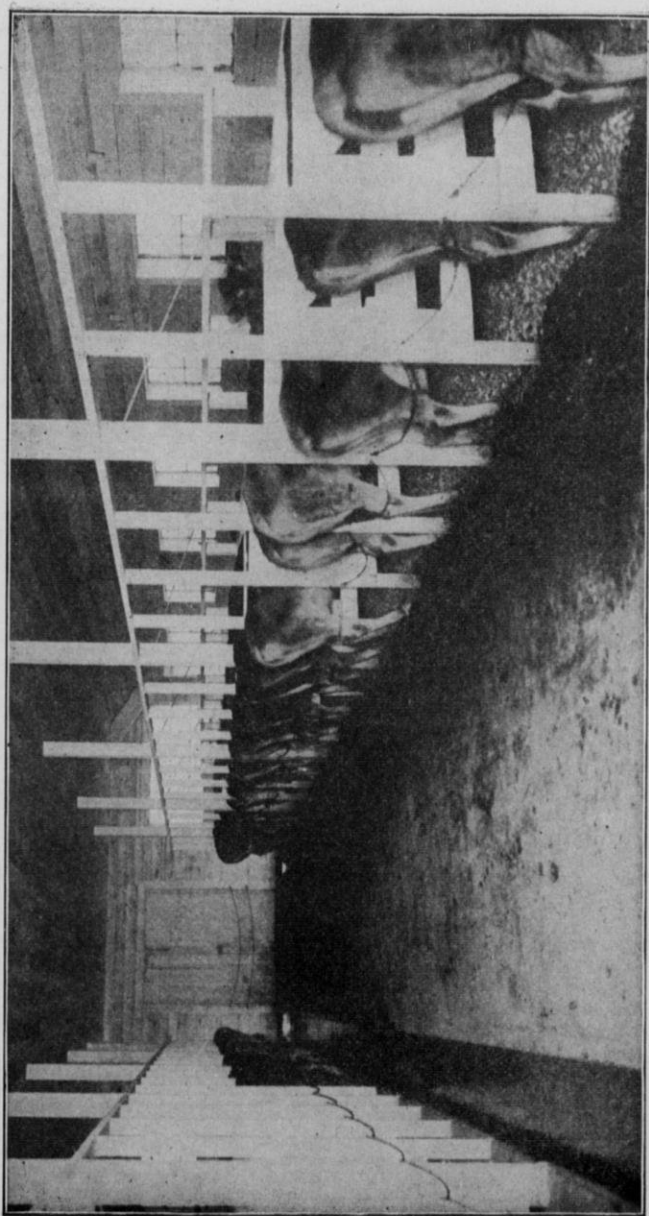
It is just as easy to change the cows feed upon the first indication of necessity as to wait until it is too late. Therefore, it is only to search at once for the cause for the decline and eliminate at once the cause. In this manner and in no other can the feeder know the amount and character of food any particular individual should have at a given time.

By gradually increasing or decreasing the ration and by adding to or taking from the ration certain foods and noting the results occasioned by weighing the milk continuously it is possible to most economically secure the greatest possible milk flow every day in the year. Herein too lies the secret of great yearly records and annual profits for it is not the cow that makes a great daily, weekly or monthly record but the cow that works well every day in the year assisted be her feeder that in the end adds perceptibly to the bank account.

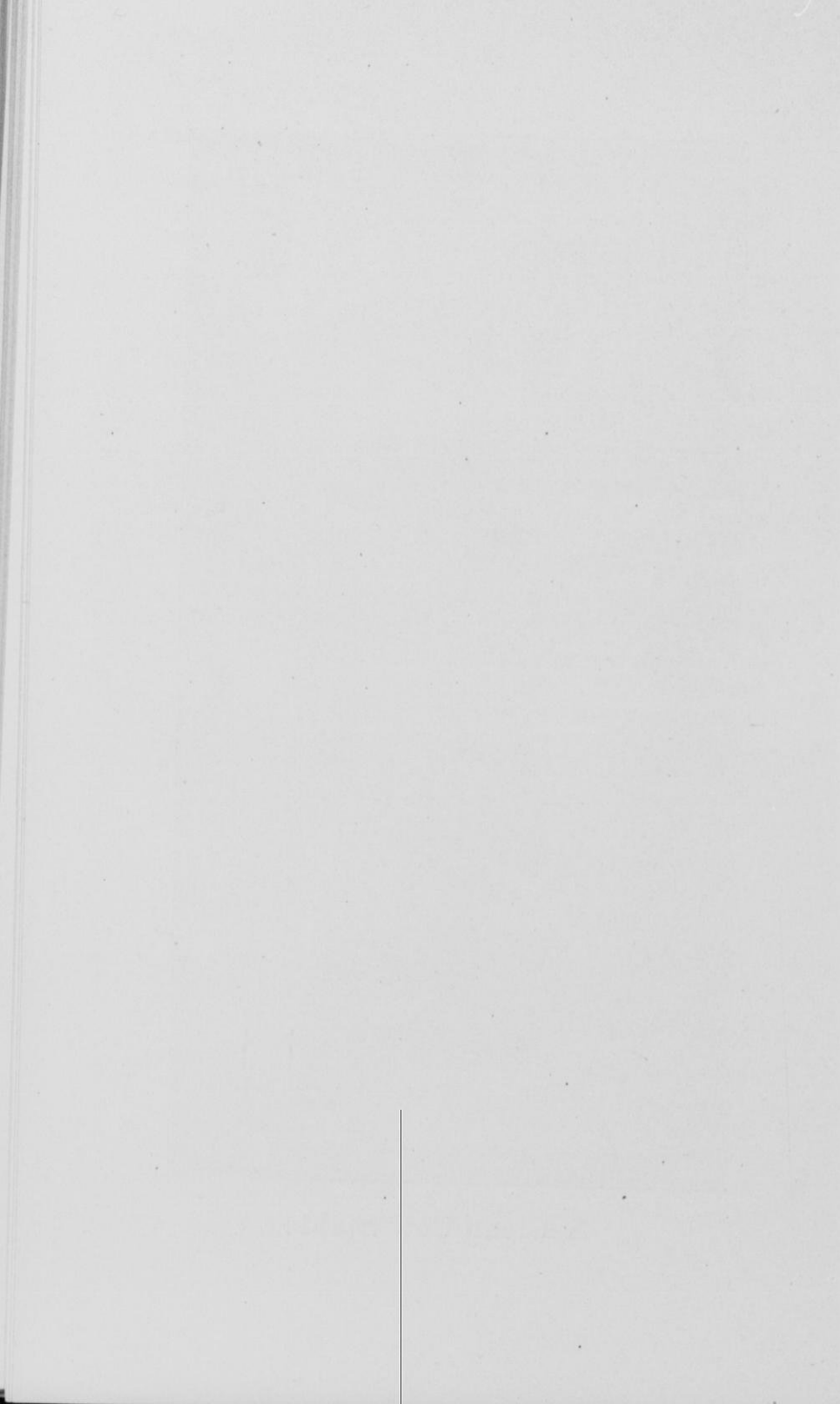
Great records are never secured by the dozen but always by studying and catering to the individual cow. Anxiety for great records should never tempt overfeeding, though it often does and many cows are ruined and scores of records made smaller because of too much feed. There is always more danger of overfeeding than underfeeding, but this danger is greatly lessened where the scales are employed. Many facts pertaining to feeding come from experience and though well known to the feeder are difficult to express clearly in words, but suffice to say

that in addition to all knowledge known to the art the herdsman must always, with the interest in results at least keep in mind the condition of the animal and be prepared to decrease the ration at the first indication of the animal going off feed. At best cows working hard for long periods tire of their feed and weaken under continued pressure. It is well occasionally to substitute for one feed a bran mash to rest and cool, so to speak, the digestive tract. Any indication of digestive troubles should receive prompt attention and a corrective in the form of raw linseed oil, salts or other laxative given.

The feeder who knows at all times the condition of the animal, the real purpose for which he is feeding and the amount and character of food best suited to accomplish the purpose can drive safely the machine to the limit of its feeding capacity and milking ability. Hugh G. Van Pelt., Editor — Kimball's Dairy Farmer, Waterloo, Iowa.



A Clean Cow Stable



THE FARMER AS A BUSINESS MANAGER

PROF. D. H. OTIS

Assistant Dean, University of Wisconsin

To be successful the farm must be properly equipped and properly organized and managed. It is not possible to systematize farm operations as completely and thoroughly as is possible with manufacturing enterprises. The farmer must necessarily deal with many forces and conditions over which he has no or only partial control. Nevertheless, the farm offers a big, broad and promising field for the man who will use his skill, judgment, and executive ability in studying and organizing his farm according to business practices.

At the present time very few who engage in farming have a comprehension of the business side of the industry. For instance, how much capital does it take to run a farm, and how much of this capital is invested in land, in buildings, and other equipment. Is there any danger of putting too much capital into buildings or equipment, and if so, what is the limit? On the other hand, is there any danger of a man being unsuccessful in the handling of a farm because of lack of capital? Will it pay him to borrow at a fair rate of interest in order to increase the effi-

ciency of his efforts on the farm? What distinction should be made between the borrowing of capital for production purposes as compared with borrowing for personal expenses?

The young man who enters into farming as a business should have some conception of what are the necessary expenses in running the farm, and what he may reasonably expect in receipts. Also what are the opportunities for growth and expansion and are his land and his livestock likely to increase in value?

In connection with the work in Farm Management at the University of Wisconsin an effort is being made to answer some of these questions that come to the man who wishes to engage in farming. We have been visiting a number of Wisconsin farms and have gathered data from the actual conditions as to how much capital is invested in various phases of farm business and also the receipts and expenditures for one year. The work thus far performed has been with two sets of farmers; one with taking the farmers as they come regardless of any reputation that they have made in their business. The other has been by taking some of the best farmers that we could find anywhere in the state. The tables that follow give some of the results that we have found in connection with our investigation.

SERIES A. TABLE I.

SERIES A, TABLE V

FARM CAPITAL ON DAIRY FARMS TAKEN AT RANDOM. FARM RECEIPTS

Capital invested in

No.	Acres	\$ Land	Im- prove- ments	Equip- ment	Live Stock	Cash	Total	Net Profits
1	160	\$ 8,895	\$2,105	\$ 500	\$1,497	\$ 50	\$13,047	\$ 71.00
2	240	19,000	5,525	1,128	2,198	50	27,901	655.00
9	160	11,910	4,090	860	2,104	50	19,014	190.00
10	140	8,350	1,883	445	1,090	25	11,793	560.00
12	160	11,500	4,500	774	2,145	100	19,019	1,701.00
13	300	18,000	3,000	1,778.50	4,580	300	27,658.5	208.00
14	320	25,610	6,390	1,238	4,455	100	37,797	1,895.00
16	120	9,000	3,500	600	1,545.50	50	14,695.5	448.00
20	160	10,760	5,240	820	1,192	50	18,062	-338.00
21	80	5,825	4,175	550	1,266	25	11,841	-58.00
Ave.	184	12,885	4,040.80	869.35	2,207.25	80	20,082.4	532.8

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SERIES B. TABLE II

SERIES B. TABLE VI

FARM CAPITAL ON SPECIAL DAIRY FARMS TAKEN AT RANDOM.

FARM RECEIPTS

Farm	Capital Invested in						Net Profits		
	No.	Acres	Land	Improvements	Equipment	Live Stock		Cash	Total
	1004	115	\$11,845	\$5,405	\$12,055	\$2,760	\$ 300	\$21,565	\$1,137.00
	1006	244	21,200	8,800	3,190	17,927	400	51,515	1,067.00
	1007	160	10,400	9,600	1,090	11,225	400	32,715	2,254.00
	1008	89	12,075	4,925	900	7,655	200	25,755	2,804.00
	1011	253	24,470	13,480	1,905	12,510	2,000	54,365	4,859.00
	1012	163	11,590	5,410	875	11,863	350	30,088	2,520.00
	1015	143	8,800	5,700	652	10,340	500	25,992	5,882.00
	1017	160	12,750	7,250	800	5,094	1,500	27,994	3,572.00
	1018	158	13,161	3,839	530	7,137	100	24,767	2,889.00
	1020	87.5	7,770	5,455	425	7,815	200	21,565	1,365.00
	157.25		12,396.10	6,986.40	1,162.20	9,492.40	595	31,632.1	2,834.90

SERIES A, TABLE III.

FARM EXPENSES ON DAIRY FARMS TAKEN AT RANDOM.

Farm		Expenses for									
No.	Acres	Stock purchased	Feed	Supplies	Improvements and Repairs	Rent, Insurance and Taxes	Labor	Interest	Miscellaneous	Total Expenses	
1	160	\$ 2.00		\$ 43.	\$ 39	\$115	\$ 85	\$ 652	\$ 182	\$1,116	
2	240			93	104	150	640	1,395	163	2,552	
9	160		590	107	486	108	381	951	84	2,707	
10	140	11	50	41	448	71	136	588		1,345	
12	160	15	66	58	251	68	260	951		1,669	
13	300	70	130	558	165	110	1,561	1,383	527	4,504	
14	320	120	200	490	115	182	1,051	1,890	15	4,027	
16	120	8	273	167	68	75	318	735	212	1,856	
20	160	532		252	892	88	674	903	50	3,391	
21	80	10	75	167	95	51	165	592	148	1,312	
Ave.	184	76.8	138.4	198.5	266.3	101.8	523.5	Average 1004	1386	2,447.9	

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SERIES B, TABLE IV.

FARM EXPENSES ON SPECIAL DAIRY FARMS.

Farm		Expenses for							Total Expenses	
No.	Acres	Stock Purchased	Feed	Supplies	Improvements and Repairs	Rent, Insurance and Taxes	Labor	Interest		Miscellaneous
1004	115	\$ 755	\$ 75	\$ 257	\$ 663	\$ 252	\$1,520	\$1,078	\$ 50	\$4,656
1006	244	300	381	1,080	280	175	2,186	2,591	300	7,293
1007	160	425	600	189	1,096	140	1,150	1,636	200	5,436
1008	89	350	500	113	105	240	785	1,288	190	3,571
1011	253		933	730	597	477	2,497	2,718	318	8,270
1012	163	955	556	117	428	193	1,024	1,504	298	5,075
1015	143	1,315	550	126	395	105	1,274	1,300	100	5,165
1017	160	3,028	600	130	71	130	1,114	1,400		6,473
1018	158	1,257	292	270	145	175	1,479	1,238		4,856
1020	87.5		408	121	103	119	845	1,978	338	3,012
Ave.	157.5	838.5	489.5	313.3	388.3	200.6	1,387.1	1,583.1	179.4	5,380.1

Southern Wis. Cheesemaker's & Dairymen's Ass'n

SERIES A, TABLE V.

Farm Receipts on Dairy Farms Taken at Random

Farms		Receipts from					
No.	Acres	Crops Sold	Live stock sold	Live stock Products	Increased Invent'ry	Other Sourc's	Total Receipts
1	160	\$112	\$ 770	\$ 305			\$1,187
2	240	474	1,084	1,625	24		3,207
9	160		1,086	1,250	461	100	2,897
10	140	200	491	675	539		1,905
12	160		1,511	1,329	530		3,370
13	300	570	1,198	2,476	458	10	4,712
14	320	48	2,444	1,930	1500		5,922
16	120		1,259	850	150	45	2,304
20	160		520	901	1632		3,053
21	80		776	257	221		1,254
Ave.	418	140.4	1,113.9	1,159.8	551.5	15.5	2,981.1

SERIES B. TABLE VI.

Farm Receipts on Special Dairy Farms

Farm		Receipts from					
No.	Acres	Crops Sold	Live stock sold	Live stock Products	Increased Invent'ry	Other Sourc's	Total Receipts
1004	115	\$140	\$ 498	\$3,920	\$1089	\$135	\$5,787
1006	244		4,580	3,200	580		8,360
1007	160	502	3,230	2,167	1141	650	7,690
1008	89	270	2,929	2,500	695		6,394
1011	253	1,204.9	5,155	5,546	1042	137	13,129
1012	163	420	4,050	2,800	325		7,595
1015	143		4,672	3,200	3175		11,047
1017	160	115	3,435	2,403	4092		10,045
1018	158	605	2,519	4,006	605	10	7,745
1020	87.5	94	2,150	2,080	53		4,377
Ave.	175.5	339.5	3,321.8	3,182.7	1279.7	93.2	8,216.9

In Series A the farms vary in size from 60 to 320 acres. It is interesting to note the amount and the distribution of capital on these farms.

CAPITAL INVESTED IN LAND. This varies very considerably with the amount and character of the land.

Comparing the capital invested in land as recorded in Series A, Table I, with the same items in Series B, Table II, it will be noticed that the value of the land is on the average, slightly higher in Series B, although the average difference is only about \$11.00 per acre. The acreage, however, is some greater in Series B, the average difference being about 12 acres per farm and may be accounted for by the tendency of some farmers to buy larger areas of land and farm it perhaps less extensively.

CAPITAL INVESTED IN IMPROVEMENTS. Under this head are included buildings, fences and water system. It will be noted that in Series A, the smallest amount invested in equipment is the same farm that has the smallest amount invested in land, viz, No. 10, 140 acres. The largest amount invested in improvements is also the farm that had the largest amount invested in land., viz, No. 14, a farm of 320 acres. There are several other farms as Nos. 2, 9, 12, 20, 21, that have comparatively large amounts invested in improvements. By comparing these farms with the net profits obtained from them, Table III, it will be seen that large profits are not necessarily associated with those of the largest capital invested in improvements.

Comparing the capital invested in improvements Series B, has a much larger amount than Series A, The average for the ten farms being \$6,986.40 as compared with \$4,040.80 in Series A. In Series B as well as in Series A the largest investment in improvements, although the farm (\$1011) showing next

to the largest net profits is the farm that has \$13480 invested in improvements. The farm that gives the largest net profits (No. 1015) has only \$5,700 invested in improvements. It will also be noticed that farm No. 1008 containing only 89 acres has an investment of only \$4,925 in improvements and yet has a net income of \$2,804 while the largest amount of capital invested in improvements is not necessarily associated with the largest net profit, it is interesting to note that those who have a large investment in improvements, are, as a rule, not only paying a good interest on that investment but they are also receiving good net returns from their farms.

INVESTMENT IN EQUIPMENT. Under this head is included dairy supplies and utensils, farm machinery, tools, wagons, carriages, etc., harness and office equipment. From Series A. we notice that this equipment varies from \$445 with farm No. 10, to \$1,778.50 with farm No. 13. Here again it is impossible to associate the largest equipment with the largest net profits, (Table III) although the farm having next to the largest equipment (No. 14) is the farm that has the largest net profit. Farm No. 12 with a net profit of \$1,701 has an equipment valued at \$774. Farm No. 13, with an equipment of \$1,778.50 shows a net profit of only \$208. In comparing the two series, it will be noticed that the investment in equipment is considerably larger in Series B, the average investment being \$1,162.20 against \$869.35 or a difference of \$2.65 per acre.

Farm No. 1006, with an equipment valued at \$3,190 has a net profit of \$1,067. The next largest farm in equipment is No. 1011 with an equipment of \$1,905 with a handsome income of \$4,859. Farm No. 1015 however, has an investment of only \$652 in equipment and yet has an income of \$5,882. In general, it will be noticed that the farms with a large amount of

equipments are also farms that are producing good net profits.

INVESTMENT IN LIVESTOCK. In Series A this varies from \$1090 with Farm No. 10 to the handsome cash amount of \$4,580 with Farm 13. In this instance the farm with the smallest equipment in livestock shows the larger net returns. A study of the factors entering into this show that Farm No. 13 this year had a large expense in the way of labor, supplies, and decreased inventory besides the rather large annual expense for interest on a comparatively large investment. Farm No. 14 with an investment of \$4,455 in livestock shows a net profit of \$1,895, the largest profit of any farm listed in Table 1. It is also noticeable that Farm No. 1, with an investment of only 1497 in livestock had a net profit of only \$71 and that farm No. 20 with an investment of only \$1,192 in livestock fell behind after paying interest, be \$338., and that Farm No. 21 with \$1,266 invested in livestock, fell behind \$58.00 after paying interest.

In comparing Table 2 it will be noticed that the largest investment in livestock has the lowest returns for net profit. On the other hand, Farm 1008 has only 89 acres and yet has a total of \$7,655 invested in livestock and has a net profit of \$2,804. It will also be noted that Farm 1011 has a large capitalization in livestock and likewise has a large net profit. Farm 1015, however has \$10,340 invested in livestock and has the largest profit of any of those listed, viz, \$5,882. It should be stated, however, in connection with this farm that this was an exceptionally good year and in running over the results with owner, he stated that he had a large crop of excellent calves and all did well and that his sales from livestock and his increase in inventory accounts for the

large income and it is a question whether he can keep up this record for the coming year. In spite of the exceptions mentioned the table seems to show that the large investments in cattle are associated with the large net profits.

CASH RESERVE. Under this head is included the cash that is needed to meet any emergencies that may arise from the first of one month to the first of another month, such as buying a new cow or paying off a hired man. It is the amount that the farmer feels he must have in the bank after paying his monthly bills in order to meet any sudden and possibly unexpected bills that may arise. It really amounts to idle capital in the bank for which the farm should pay interest.

It will be noticed that in Series A this amount varies from \$25 to \$300, the average being \$80. In Series B, it will be noticed that the amount varies from \$100 to \$2,000. The average in this instance being \$595. Eliminating No. 1011 which is exceptionally large, the average would be \$405. It will be noticed that those farms with the largest investment in livestock, which are also the farms that usually have pure bred livestock, require a larger cash reserve. This is a factor of considerable importance. Not infrequently an opportunity presents itself to make purchases of livestock, feed and other things needed by the farm, at a bargain, provided a man has or can obtain the necessary cash to complete the deal. In some instances the farmers report that rather than keep a large cash balance they would prefer borrowing at the bank when needed, and perhaps, make an arrangement with the banker whereby he can overdraw his account, but either cash or credit is almost as necessary in the conduct of the farm, the same as in other business enterprises.

TOTAL CAPITALIZATION. Series A varies from

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\$11,793 to \$37,793 with an average of \$20082.40 and in Series B it varies from \$21,565 to \$54,365 with an average of \$31,632.10. We find here the same variation that we have found in land, improvements, equipment and in livestock. It is interesting, however, to see that as the farms improve and as the capital increases, as shown in Series B the farms are not only able to pay for the increased investment in the form of interest but they are also able to return to the owner, handsome profits for his ability as a business manager.

In Series A Table 3 it will be noted that the expenses are comparatively small with the exception of Farms 13, 14, and 20. With the exception of Farm 20 very little was spent for livestock. Of what this farm spent \$200 was for a work horse. Only four out of the ten farms spent over \$100 for feed. When it comes to labor only two farms ran over \$1,000, while the expense for interest, was of course proportionate to the capital invested.

In Series B Table 4, it will be noted that the expenses run much higher than in Table 3. The average expense for the ten farms is \$839 against \$768 for stock, \$490 against \$138 for feed, \$313 against \$1985 for supplies, \$388 against \$266 for improvements and repairs, \$201 against \$101 for rent, taxes and insurance, etc., \$1387 against \$523 for labor and \$1,583 against \$1,004 for interest. The total expense per farm amounts to \$5,380 against \$2448. This, it will be seen is an expense of \$3,201 more than the average expense recorded in Table 3.

As the equipment increases, the volume of business also increases or vice versa, and this necessarily increases the items of expense, but it is gratifying to know that the farms are able to meet this expense and still make as much and in most cases more money than where the equipment is small. The total ex-

penses do not vary exactly with the net profit, but it will be noted in most cases where there is a large expense, there is likewise a large net profit. There are some notable exceptions to this, however, particularly with Farm 1008, where the total expenses amount to \$3,571 while the net income very nearly reaches this figure, viz, \$2,804. In Table 3 Farm No. 13 spent \$4,504 while the net returns Table 3, were \$208. In a similar manner Farm No. 20 spent \$3,391 and showed a net loss of \$338. While there is no question but what money wisely spent for productive property will, under good management, bring excellent results, it is also true that one must carefully consider the various items for which he is spending his money and satisfy his own mind that the conditions as they exist on his farm will justify the expenditures. Many a man with ample capital has jumped into farming and in order to get things started quickly has not hesitated to spend large sums of money, with the results that the farm is either over-capitalized or not capitalized in the right direction and it is impossible for the owner and probably for anyone else to make the farm a paying proposition.

FARM RECEIPTS

The receipts from the farm are grouped under — Crops sold, Livestock sold, Livestock products sold, Increased inventory, Other sources.

In Series A Table V it will be noticed that about one half of the farmers have an income from the sale of crops, while in Series B Table 5 it will be noted that all but two of the ten have an income from the sale of crops. All the farms in both series have considerable income from the sale of livestock. In both instances this amounts to about the same as was received for livestock products. In Series A the livestock products slightly exceeds and in Series B

the sales of livestock are a little more than livestock products. Of course, the amount received varies considerably. Those in Series B, Table 4 receiving nearly three times as much from the sale of livestock as those in Series A Table 5.

Nearly every farm shows an increased inventory and here the amount varies greatly. On an average the farms in Series B Table 6, show nearly two and a half times as much as those in Table 5 Series A.

As is naturally to be expected, there is a great variation in the total receipts in both series. In Series B Table 6 the average is nearly three times greater than in Series A Table 5.

NET PROFITS OR LABOR INCOME

In figuring the net profit, the farm has been charged with all the labor put on it except that of the farmer himself. It includes the work performed by other members of the family and also includes the board of the laborers. The net profits can very properly be called the labor income which goes to pay for the farmer's time and for his ability as a manager.

In Series A Table 5 it will be noted that the profits vary from a loss of \$338, to a profit of \$1,895. In Series B Table 6, the net profits vary from \$1,067 to \$5,882. The average for the ten being \$2,835. In Series A Table 5 the average was only \$533. In other words, those in Series B made nearly six times as much net profit as those in Series A.

WHY THE DIFFERENCE

When one undertakes to study the farm as a whole, he realizes that there are many factors that enter into the problem of why the farm pays or why it does not pay. And it is difficult if not impossible for anyone to point out all the causes that may contribute to the result.

One of the most prominent factors is the man himself, or what we sometimes call the personal

equation. This is something that is difficult to measure and still harder to express. It is, however, indicated by the general appearance of the farm, the character of the livestock, and in the financial results that he obtains in handling the farm as a business proposition. But more than this, it is expressed particularly in the comprehension that the man himself has as to the possibilities that lie inherent in his soil, in his crops and in his livestock. If the man realizes what it means to maintain and even increase the fertility of his soil; if he understands how to select his seed; how to prepare the seed bed and cultivate his crops so as to get the largest yields; if he understands how to handle his cattle, whether pure bred or grades, so as to get the largest returns for feed and labor expended and at the same time so manages his herd that it is constantly increasing in quality as well as quantity, if his vision is broad enough so that he can comprehend all of these problems and coordinate them and bring them together so as to get the largest net results, though not necessarily financial results, we believe that he is to be considered as an up-to-date, thorough-going, progressive farmer.

In looking at the results obtained in these investigations one is struck first of all with the lack of appreciation of soil preservation or conservation. This is fundamental to all other farm operations.

The next factor that impresses one is the lack of ability or knowledge of how to select and improve the seeds used on the farm. By the proper selection of seed, it is possible to materially increase the yield of crops without adding any extra expense to the preparation of the soil, or the work in planting, cultivating and very little to the expense of harvesting.

Another potent cause of poor results is that of poor cows. And this point I wish to emphasize at

this time. The results of carefully planned experiments as well as the experience of nearly every dairyman show that there are a large number of cows numbering perhaps 30 per cent with our average or common cows that do not respond to good feed and care sufficiently to pay expenses as milk cows. These cows are not only a drag to the dairyman but they are a hardship in that they make the good cows appear as though they also were not profitable animals.

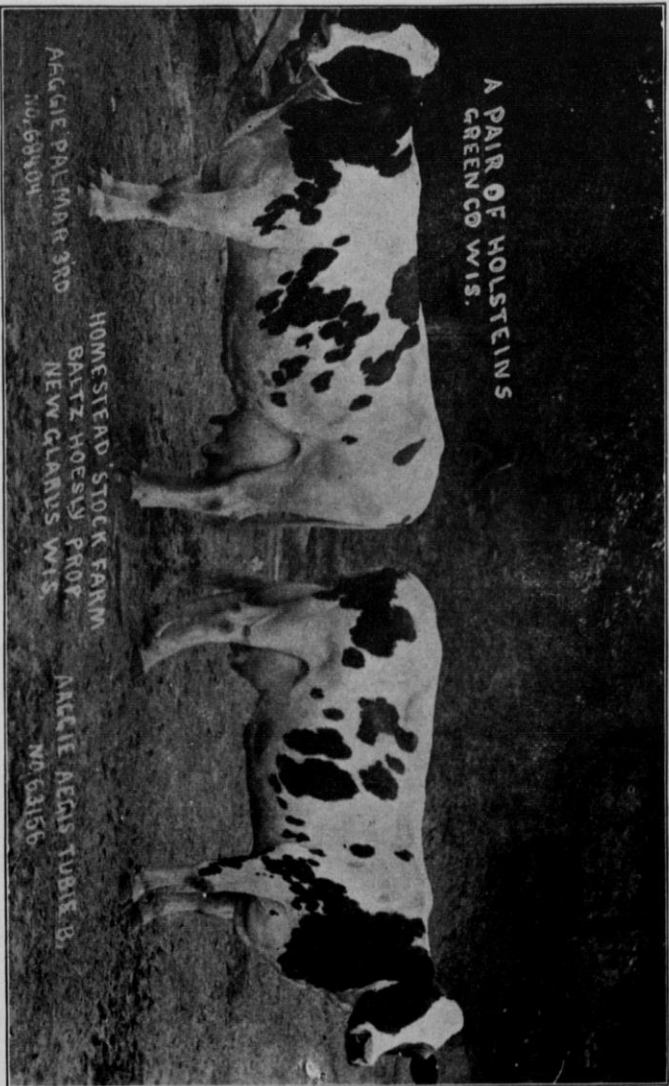
These figures emphasize strongly the need of better cows, especially when we reflect that the average cow in the United States is producing less than 150 pounds of butter fat. All students of dairy husbandry recognize that if our dairy cattle are to be permanently improved it must come by good feeding and grading up with improved breeds that have had their dairy qualities fixed by long years of persistent breeding for dairy production.

A PAIR OF HOLSTEINS
GREEN CO WIS.

AGGIE PALMER 3RD
No. 68404

HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
BALTZ HOESLY PROP
NEW GLARUS WIS

AGGIE AEGIS TUBIE B.
No. 68156





Die Fabrikation von Brick- und Limburger Käse.

Jacob Lehnherr, Monroe, Wisconsin,
früher Lehrer an der Molkereischule.

Herr Präsident, versammelte Käsemacher und Mitglieder!

Einer Einladung seitens unseres Sec. Herrn Henry Elmer folge leistend, soll ich meine Erfahrungen über die Fabrikation von Brick und Limburger Käse, der allgemeinen Käsewelt zum Besten geben.

Es ist nicht etwa eine Auf- oder Zudringlichkeit, oder vielleicht eine angemessene Ueberhebung meinerseits, sondern vielmehr ein Gefühl, das zu guten Zwecken begeistert, und sich bewußt ist, daß nur der Weg der Pflicht zu diesem Ziele führt.

Es ist auch gerade nicht meine Absicht, sie zu instruieren, wie sie den Brick oder Limburger Käse zu machen haben. Ich kann mir vorstellen, aller Augen sind auf mich gerichtet, um etwas Neues, viel Besseres zu leisten, als das sie selbst in Erfahrung gebracht haben. Nein, meine Freunde, ich will hier bloß einige Anregungen, und wenn möglich zeitgemäße Verbesserungen, in unserer Käsemacherkunst unterbreiten.

Vor dreizehn Jahren zurück, haben sie unsern Käsemacher und Landwirtschaftlichen Verein mit dem besten Bewußt-

sein gegründet ein einheitliches Arbeiten der Käsemacher, ein praktisches Einvernehmen zwischen Landwirthen und Käser und Käsehändler zu vereinbaren.

Meine Freunde, wo sind wir Heute?

Dreizehn Jahr haben sie sich bemüht durch jährliche Versammlungen des Vereins, um gewissermaßen auch nur einen Schritt diesen Vereinbarungen näher zu kommen. Bekanntlich innere Schlagbäume ohne Zahl trennen heute noch den Käsehändler vom Landwirth, Käser vom Käser. Wir Schweizer und Deutsche nennen uns ein einzig Volk von Brüdern! Sind wir einig? Das gegenseitige Vertrauen ist so abgeschwächt, so abgestumpft; daß eben in dieser Hinsicht keine Einigkeit erzielt werden kann. Einigkeit beruht auf Vertrauen.

Wir leben gegenwärtig in der Zeit der dringendsten Geschäfte und müssen uns daher, ob wohl oder übel der Zeit anpassen.

Das Einvernehmen gegenüber dem Käsemacher seitens der Farmer ist in vielen Beziehungen unberücksichtigt geblieben. Erstens durch den gewaltigen Umschwung in geschäftlicher, wie in natürlicher Beziehung dieses großen Landes, sind unsere Landwirthe unabhängig geworden. Die stetig wachsenden Preise ihrer Produkte und die praktische ökonomische Bearbeitung ihrer Gehöfte haben zu Wohlstand gebracht. Sie leben behaglich in neuen und umgebauten Häusern. Was die städtische hygienische Kunst erfunden, hat auch bei ihnen Eingang gefunden. Der Landwirth steht in täglicher Verbindung mit der äußeren Geschäftswelt, und ihr liebes Vieh erfreut sich seines Daseins in großen, bequemen, guteingerichteten Scheunen und Ställen.

Wie steht es aber mit den bescheidenen armen Käsemachern?

U weni scho fei Chrüzer ha

U chum en eig'ne Geiß verma

So bini nit drum s'duure
 Die Lüt, wo Geld u. Güetter hei,
 Si chlage notti allerlei;
 Süßt los me numme d'Vuure.
 Beni hätti, ja so welti
 Aber notti juchze wotti
 Beni scho das Geld nit ha.

Wahrlich, ihre Ansprüche sind in diesem Fache, mit kleinen Ausnahmen noch sehr beschränkt. Sie müssen sich in diesen bauwürdigen Hütten, (den Namen Fabrikanlagen verdienen sie heute nicht mehr) ihr kümmerliches Dasein fristen. Hütten die ihrem Zwecke vor dreißig Jahren wohl entsprechen haben, aber zu jetziger Zeit die Nothwendigkeit dringend erheischt, sie in häuslicher, wie auch in geschäftlicher Beziehung zu verbessern. Auch würden die Käser das Entgegenkommen mit Freuden begrüßen, wenn die Farmer in jeder Käseerei das erforderliche Geschirre kaufen und eignen würden. Da auch die Käsefabrikation unter staatlicher Obhut liegt, sollten auch Bauerlaubnischeine für Käseereien vom Staate aus erwirkt werden müssen, um den gesundheitlichen, praktischen und geschäftlichen Anforderungen entsprechen zu können. Die Käseereien sind eben vor 25 - 30 Jahren zurück, den Fortschritt der landwirthschaftlichen Zukunft nicht erblickend, bloß nach damaligen Anforderungen gebaut worden. Heute wo wir mit dem doppelten Material in den vor 30 Jahren gebauten Fabriken zu schaffen haben, zeigt sich der Umstand auch deutlich, daß unreife Waare zu Markt gebracht werden muß. Wir Deutsch-Amerikaner geben dem salzreifen Käse den Vorzug, aber auch ein großer Theil unserer amerikanischen Bevölkerung liebt und verlangt fogar, nur halbwegs gefalzene milden Schweizerkäse, wenn er nur die schöne gleichförmige Lächerbildung aufweisen kann. Wer also seine Fähigkeit und Einrichtungen besitzt, schön geöffneten 4-6 Monate alten Schweizerkäse auf hiesigen Markt zubringen, wird

seine beste Rechnung finden. Wir müssen uns eben der Zeit und dem Geschäft anpassen. Deswegen braucht die Schweizerkäseindustrie nicht Gefahr zu laufen sich die Krone rauben zu lassen, solange die hiesigen und die Exportpreise des Schweizerkäses fast auf gespanntem Fuße stehen.

Wenn die „Oberländer“ es sich aber in den Kopf setzen wollten, nur eine salzreiche Ware auf den Markt zu bringen, würden dann unsere „Unterländischen“ Marktpreise günstigsten Falles auch dorthin reichen. Unsere jährliche Käseproduktion in den Vereinigten Staaten beziffert sich ungefähr auf 330 — 340 Millionen Pfund Käse.

Diese 330 Millionen Pfund Käse unter uns 100 Millionen amerikanische Einwohner vertheilt, würden wir den ganzen Braten in drei bis vier Tagen aufgeessen haben.

Ich glaube, ohne großes Bedenken, die Behauptung aufzustellen, daß Amerika, trotz seinem ungeheuren Flächeninhalt, als industrielles Land angesehen werden muß.

Die Hauptsache jetziger Zeit liegt darin, die Umwandlung des Produktes in baares Geld in möglichst kurzer Zeit zu kontrollieren. Dafür müssen wir auch ein gesundes, reines Rohmaterial liefern, um ein schönes, gutes Produkt zu erzielen.

Der Käser muß, wie in jedem andern Stand der Gegenwart und Zukunft eine gründliche, allseitige Schulbildung und, auf diese gestützt, eine besondere Fachbildung besitzen. Wir haben bereits gesehen, daß die ganze Ausbildung des Käfers bisher fast ausschließlich auf einer Aneignung von praktischen Fertigkeiten und Handgriffen beruhte, die wohl zur Ausübung seines Berufes als erste Kenntniß da sein müssen, aber daß er damit keine Einsicht in den Gang seines Berufes, in die verschiedenen schwierigen Lagen gewinnt, die ihm oft ohne seinen Willen und Schuld erwachsen und ihm zum finanziellen Schaden gereichen. Besitzt der Käser den nötigen Bildungsgrad, so wird er es auch verstehen, manchen Schaden von sich oder von der Gesellschaft, der er seine Dienste widmet, abzuwenden. Er wird die Vortheile, die ihm die Wissenschaft bietet, derart anzuwenden verstehen, daß er ei-

nen Einblick für seinen Beruf gewinnt und Schlüsse und Folgerungen zu ziehen weiß, die seiner ganzen praktischen Thätigkeit das Bild einer geordneten u. pünktlichen Wirtschaft und Fabrikation ausdrücken. Er wird vor manchen Mißerfolgen bewahrt bleiben, und deshalb auch an seinem Beruf um so größere Freude und so mehr Lust und Liebe finden.

Die Fachbildung der Käser beruht in der Erwerbung gewisser natürlicher, nothwendiger Eigenschaften; und in der Erwerbung der nöthigen theoretischen Kenntnisse, und auch in der Aneignung der nöthigen Handfertigkeiten.

Was das erstere anbelangt, so kommt auch beim Käser, wie bei jedem andern Menschen, vorerst die Naturanlage in Betracht und läßt sich die eine oder andere Eigenschaft schwerer oder leichter aneignen und ausbilden, je nachdem die Naturanlage schon vorhanden ist oder nicht. Die erste notwendige Eigenschaft, ist die Reinlichkeit. Wohl bei wenig andern Berufsarten ist diese Eigenschaft für des Gelingen so maßgebend, wie bei der Milchwirtschaft. Unreinliche Gefäße können in der Milch eine Säuerung hervorrufen, die den ganzen Käse verdirbt.

Ein unermüdlicher Fleiß ist eine weitere Eigenschaft. Die Faulheit schadet überall, aber ein fauler Käser schadet nicht nur sich selbst, sondern der Gesellschaft der er dient, und der ganzen Fabrikation und kann sich der Schaden, der aus Nachlässigkeit und Faulheit entsteht, in einer Periode auf hunderte von Dollars beziffern. Die Faulheit eines Käfers wirkt aber auch auf die Lieferanten und Hütten-Knechte ungünstig ein. Bald werden dieselben in der Ordnung und Reinlichkeit der Milchgefäße, in der Ablieferung der Milch nachlässig werden, während der Fleiß die Pünktlichkeit wach erhält.

Fernere Eigenschaften sind Ordnung und Sparsamkeit. Eines bedingt des andere. Wer keine Ordnung hält ist auch nicht sparsam. Jedes Geräth, jedes Gefäß soll an einem bestimmten Orte aufbewahrt werden, damit man es nicht suchen muß, wenn man es braucht, sondern genau weiß, wo es zu holen ist.

Die Ordnung in der Käseerei muß noch weiter gepflegt werden. Jedes Geräthe und Gefäß soll nach der Benutzung sauber und blank an seine Stelle gebracht werden. Auch mit Brennmaterial, das durch die immer höhern Preise bei der Rentabilität in Betracht fällt, muß der Käser sehr haushälterisch umgehen.

Ferner Geistesgegenwart soll der Käser in seinem Berufe fortwährend behalten können, sei es in Momenten, wo ihm etwas mißgelingen will oder sei es im Benehmen gegen fehlbare Lieferanten. Wer leicht verzagt, macht gewöhnlich den Fehler doppelt groß, wer in allen Vorkommenheiten eine gewisse Ruhe behauptet, wird manchem drohenden Uebel noch begegnen können, während der Verzagte oft selbst Schuld am Mißlingen von allfällig anzuwendenden Correkturen ist.

Auch einen gewissen kaufmännischen Scharfblick und Schneid muß sich der Käser erwerben. Er muß den rechten Zeitpunkt zu finden verstehen, wenn die richtige Gelegenheit zum Handeln gekommen ist.

Der Käser muß ferner dem gesunden Fortschritt huldigen; daher muß er auch die bezüglichen Fachschriften lesen und studieren.

Wenn sie ihm auch oft nicht bieten, was er momentan wünscht, wenn er auch oft mit den geäußerten Anschauungen sich nicht einverstanden erklären kann, Belehrendes kann dabei doch sein und selbst unrichtige Anschauungen dienen unter gewissen Umständen oft dazu, sich über das Richtige ins Klare zu setzen.

Die Schweizer, Limburger und Brick Käser sind überhaupt zu verschlossen, gegenüber ihren Collegen. Die gegenseitige Collegialität und der freimüthige Austausch der Ansichten bilden für jeden Beruf, und so auch für den Käser ein werthvolles Belehrungsmittel.

Die Erwerbung der nöthigen theoretischen Kenntnisse, wie Physik, Chemie und Naturgeschichte sollten dem Käser keine Geheimnisse sein.

Fassen wir alles dieses zusammen, so ist klar, daß der Käser sich alle diese Kenntnisse niemals bei dem bisher üblichen

Hüttenknechtlehressystem erwerben kann und daß hier allein nur eigentliche Schulen, wo Theorie und Praxis neben einander gehen, wo jede praktische Arbeit sich auf theoretische Grundlagen stützt, wo das „Wenn“, und „Aber“, das „Wie“ und „Warum“ gründlich beantwortet wird und die einschlagenden Naturgesetze vollständig bekannt sind und als Wegeweiser, zum richtigen Ziel und Endpunkt zu gelangen, zu Hilfe kommen können. In einer solchen Schule werden auch die natürlichen Eigenschaften, die der besitzen muß, um seinem Beruf richtig vorzustehen, in der Praxis gepflegt und im Verein mit Andern, im Wettstreit mit Kollegen sich leicht angeeignet.

Das Ziel der Ausbildung unserer Käser ist daher die theoretisch praktische Molkereischule. Nun ein kurzer Ueberblick von der Fabrikation von Brick und Limburger Käse. Ich möchte bloß einige Anregungen anführen, die zur Erörterung der Fabrikation, Beiträge leisten werden. In Bezug auf Aneignung chemischer Kenntnisse, sind welche Käsemacher wirklich schon gut beschlagen.— Sie verstehen es Limburger in Gestalt von Brick Käse auf den Markt zu bringen wenn keine physischen Kapitel Widerstand leisten, Brick Käse, der sich verleugnet, ohne ihn ansichtig zu werden, eine Combination von Brick und Limburger. Wenn Sie es verstehen, einen Käse mit einem überschwenglichen Feuchtigkeitsgehalt zu fabrizieren, verstehen Sie gewiß auch einen echten, feinen Eigenschaften anpassenden Brick Käse zu produzieren. Der eigentliche Unterschied zwischen Brick und Limburger liegt im Feuchtigkeitsgehalt. Der Prozent Wassergehalt im Brickkäse, soll bedeutend weniger hervortreten, als beim Limburger, die innere und äußere Beschaffenheit des Feuchtigkeitsgehalts des Käses, beeinflusst den Charakter der Gährung in demselben. Milch nur einmal gefahren, würde sich am besten eignen für die Fabrikation von Brickkäse d. h. Milch deren Aufbewahrung und Pflege nichts zu wünschen übrig läßt. Frischgemolkene muß auf 118—120 Grad F. erwärmt werden, um ein richtiges Resultat von Brickkäse zu erzielen, im andern Falle 108—114 Grad genügend erscheint. Bedingende Haupt-

sache ist auch, gleichmäßige Größe der Käse zu erzielen. Ab-
sichtliches starkes Pressen des Käses ist im Anfang verwerflich.
Die ersten zwei mal, nachdem der Käse umgedreht worden ist,
gar nicht pressen findet seinen praktischen Ein-
fluß, oder wenn gepreßt werden muß, höchstens nur mit ei-
nem Brückstein. Ein oder zwei mal mehr umdrehen des Kä-
ses, als gebräuchlich, fördert auch am Gelingen des Produkts.
(Vom Tuch in die Model legen. Eine Bemerkung.)- Hand-
gefalzener Käse ist irgendwelcher anderen Methode vorzuzie-
hen. In der Verpackung, wird auch noch viel gesündigt, er-
stens, im Zusammenlegen und Nageln der Bretter. Ein Na-
gel inwärts der andere nach außen, und so auf den Markt
gebracht, zeigt schon ein bißchen Spuren von Nachlässigkeit.

Den Nagel gerade, senkrecht eingesetzt, und dann auf den
Kopf getroffen, geht er auch senkrecht durch das Holz, und zwei-
tens, ein gleichartiges Zusammenstellen bei der Verpackung
macht einen sehr guten Eindruck auf den Käufer, und drit-
tens wird in vielen Fällen billiges Material verwendet, zum
Einwickeln des Käses. Es wäre daher angebracht, daß von
hiesigen Käsehändlern, ein solides, allen Eigenschaften ent-
sprechendes Material unterbreitet würde und dann nur das-
selbe, zur Verpackung von Brückkäse zur Verfügung gestellt
würde. Dann würde man vielleicht einigermaßen von einem
Green County Standard im Handel sprechen können.

Limburger— Der Limburger hat seine Heimat in Belgien
und auch hauptsächlich im bayrischen Allgäu.

Wir finden ihn auf hiesigem Markt, wenn auch nicht ge-
rade in hochklingendem Geschmack, so doch in hochklingenden
Namensvettern.

Geht man gelegentlich einmal so in ein Provisionsgeschäft
so kann sich das Auge an den verschiedenen Limburgeretiquet-
ten ergötzen. Findet man da unter gewöhnlich gemachtem
Limburger, die Namen: Edelweiß, Edelmatt, Allgäuer Vater-
land, und sogar Toggenburger Limburger in schön gravier-
ten Buchstaben aufgestellt. Heißt das nicht, den Beelzebub un-
ter dem Schafpelz verkaufen. Das „Made in Germany“

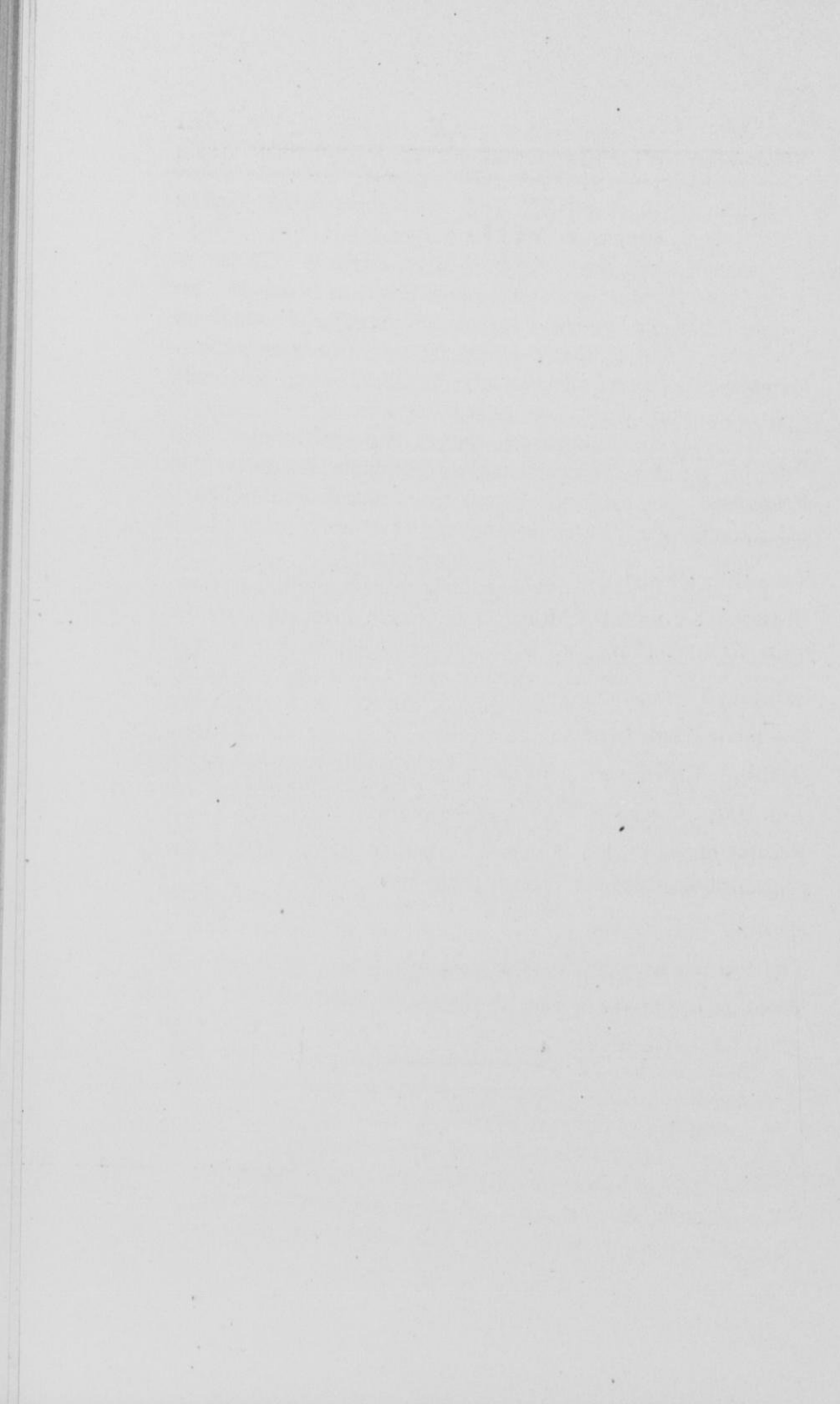
hat sein Ziel schon verfehlt, sonst würde man es hier noch in Anwendung bringen.

Warum nicht unter eigener Flagge arbeiten! Denken sie nicht, der Stempel eines Wisconsin Standards würde der Fabrikation ein besseres Gepräge und ungetheilte Nachfrage aufsetzen. Ein haltbarer feinen Eigenschaften ganz entsprechender Limburger, würde als Resultat eines Wisconsin Standards im Markt eine große Rolle spielen.

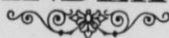
Aber für Herbstlimburger, machen wir irrthümlicher Weise, sogenannten Bacherin, auch ein Weichkäse, der bekanntlich inwendig ganz dickflüssig ist, mit einem überschwenglichen Wasserergehalt. Der Amerikaner sagt:

Boys, you are selling too much water.

Und zuletzt, um seinen Bestimmungsort noch glücklich zu erreichen, u. der deutschen „Platz“ nicht gerade ausgeetzt zuwerden ist die Umwicklung des Käses, in vier bis fünf Papierstücken nicht selten nothwendig. Sollten wir in dieser Hinsicht diesem Nebelstand nicht ein wenig Einhalt gebieten, so liegt die Zeit nicht mehr so ferne daß Onkel Sam auch hier ein Wörtchen mit zu sprechen hat, nämlich in der Vorschriftung des Feuchtigkeitsgehalts im Weichkäse, wie es bei der Fabrikation von Butter auch geschehen ist, ferner, daß er so bescheiden wird, das netto Gewicht jedes einzelnen verpackten Käses auf der Außenseite des Packetes ihm zu verzeichnen.

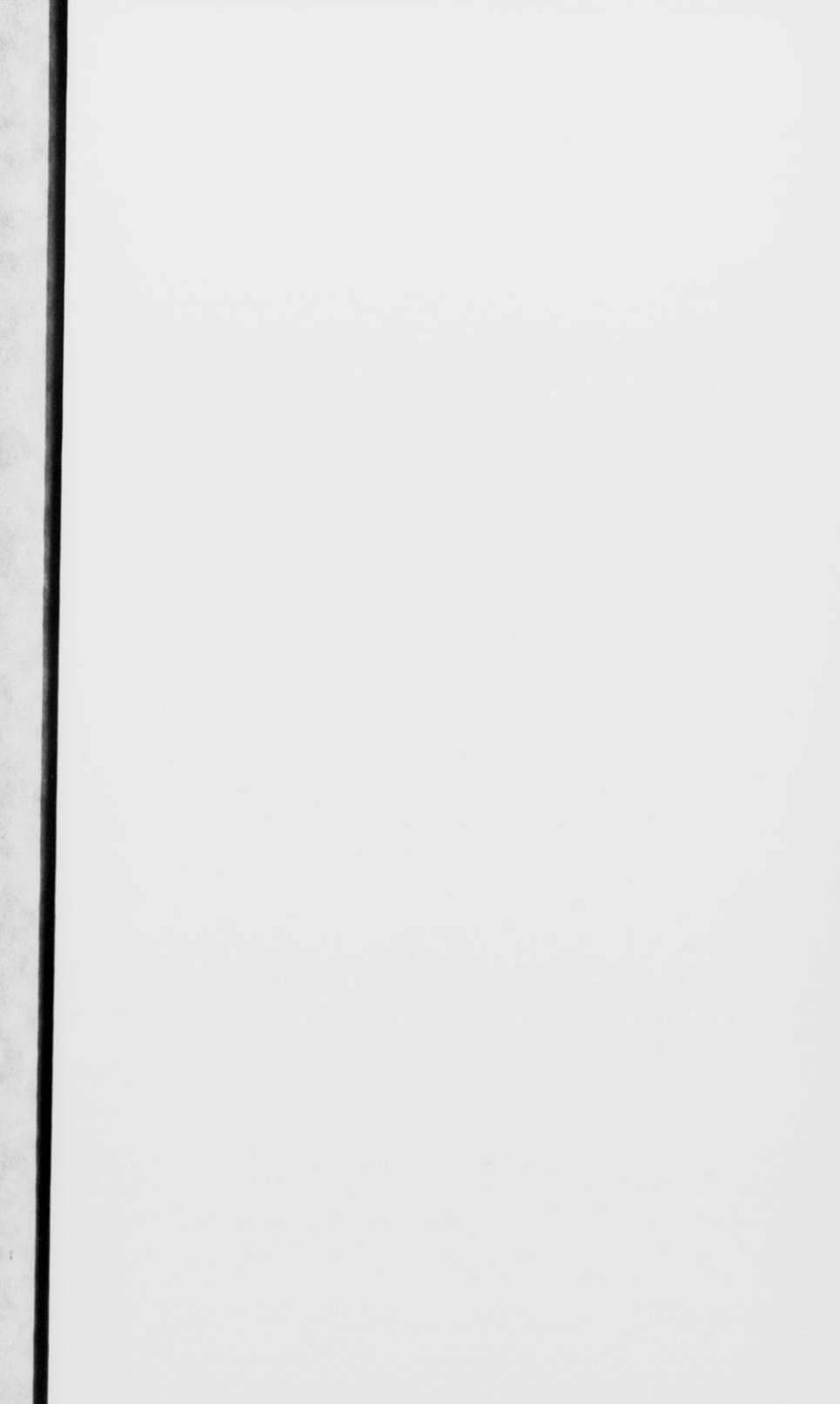


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