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Report Wisconsin Butter Makers Association 41st annual convention : La Crosse, Wisconsin, October 7, 8, 9, 1941.

Wisconsin Buttermakers' Association

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R E P O R T

WISCONSIN BUTTER MAKERS ASSOCIATION

41st Annual Convention

La Crosse, Wisconsin

October 7,8,9, 1941

Prepared by - Annabelle Sherman
La Crosse, Wisconsin

Report of WISCONSIN BUTTER MAKER'S CONVENTION

October 7,8,9, 1941

The meeting called to order at 8:15 on Tuesday evening, October 7, 1941, by the President Lacy Dickey of Glenwood City, Wisconsin. The President then introduced Reverend Peters of the Trinity Lutheran Church of La Crosse, who gave the invocation.

Mr. Hugh Corbett, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of La Crosse was called upon to give the address of welcome. Mr. Corbett said: "I am pinch hitting for Mayor Verchota who on account of a council meeting was unable to be present. We welcome you to La Crosse, and we hope you will have an enjoyable time while here. La Crosse is a fine city, and we hope you will like it. There is only one town that I want you to think more of and that is your own home town. I hope at the conclusion of your convention, you will feel that you have gained something of value in your particular business that has made it worth while, and that you will feel you are a better butter maker because you attended this conference.

Your program looks to me like a university extension course in butter making, packed as full of useful information as three days can possibly hold.

The response to Mr. Corbett's welcome was given by Mr. Reuben Eirschele of Holmen, Wisconsin, who said: "We have looked forward to this visit to La Crosse. I thank you in behalf of the Butter Makers and their friends for the friendship and courtesy you have extended us."

President Dickey was then called upon by the Secretary Mr. Edward Echwright of Spooner, Wisconsin to give his annual address. The president's address was as follows: "I couldn't make a speech if I tried, and I know there are many things that you would rather do than sit here and listen to me. In order that you may do these things you wish to do, I shall get right along with my speech. I am familiar with the fact that Minnesota and Wisconsin Butter Makers convention dates are the same this year. That is through no fault of the officers or the organization, the dates are set by the By-Laws. It would be rather difficult to have changed the dates for many reasons: (1) The advertising has been out for many months. (2) Reservations have been made at hotels by people intending to come to this convention. (3) Last year the convention was on the 1st and that didn't work out so well. (4) Instead of moving it back to the 1st it was suggested that we move it forward to the fifteenth, but again that is not so good either. We suggested that they change their dates, but their reply was that they could get their hotel only for the dates of October 7,8,9, 1941. So the fact remains that the Minnesota and Wisconsin conventions are now in progress on the same dates.

We are gathered here tonight for the 41st annual convention of the Wisconsin Butter Makers Association. Some of us can think back to the time that this organization was started in 1900. When we think back that far we realize that there has been some very great changes in this dairy game of ours. From whole milk to separated cream and then back to whole milk. At the present time it seems that the separator is passing out and whole milk is coming in. The world moves in cycles and so does the dairy industry.

The dairy industry at the present time is confronted with some of the stiffest problems it has had to face in a long time--diversion of milk and Oleo competition, wages and hours, and quality improvements. As far as the diversion of

milk is concerned, the main trouble is that cheese, condensed milk, and powdered milk is what the government now wants. Wisconsin has been called upon for a larger percentage of increase and diversion than any other state. What we need at the present time is price equalization between the three principle dairy products to enable the creameries to make butter and powdered milk and be able to meet competition from plants making cheese or condensed milk. This price equalization will depend entirely upon the quantity of each product available and the demand by the government for that product. Condensed milk is the best bet at the present time although, the government is not getting the powdered milk nearly fast enough and the price may have to be increased to fill the demand.

As far as butter is concerned, let us hope that our good friends Mr. Ammon and his committee through their efforts in Washington have convinced Mr. Paul McNutt that his ideas in regard to Oleomargarine and his recent ruling are no good. I have just learned that there has been a bill introduced into the Senate that the navy be allowed to use Oleo instead of butter. There is every chance of its being passed.

After fighting Oleo legislation and competition for forty years, we cannot take this slap in the face without fighting back and at least try to make the Oleo people sell their product for what it is, OLEOMARGARINE, and not a product doctored up to look, taste, and resemble butter and in too many cases be sold to the unsuspecting customer for creamery butter and at the price of creamery butter.

The cold storage holdings for the U. S. August 31, was over 200,500,000# of butter. The Oleomargarine manufacturers can't come out and say that we do not have the butter to supply the demand and that the recent ruling was necessary to provide Oleo to meet the demand for butter.

Another great mistake in the past is that creameries have overpaid and laid away no reserves to take care of depreciation and expansion of the plant if necessary. Competition has been so keen that the effort to keep up with someone else has put them in a tough spot, and now that competition is keener than ever, there is still the temptation to struggle along that same line.

The management of all dairy plants should keep their feet on the ground and pay a price for milk or cream that will net them a profit after all manufacturing costs are paid so that they can lay away a reserve for the future. What that future will bring us and what problems we will have to face no one can tell. But for the present, if competition is such that plants must run at a loss to meet that competition, then it is better to close the plant for lack of patronage rather than having to close it for lack of money.

Another matter that has in the past and will in the future come in for a lot of discussing is the Wage and Hour Law. There is a growing demand for an amendment to the Wage and Hour Law to clear up the measure by definitely excluding from its provisions all employees of plants which process or market agricultural products. This is the result of the arbitrary and unreasonable manner in which it has been enforced in some cases.

As far as the problem of quality improvement is concerned, it is being worked out very satisfactory. We should all be well pleased with the results obtained so far in this program. It is in effect in over 30 counties in this state. If we ever need quality and advertising, we need it now. Both the farmers and the managers of the creameries are enthusiastic about it and they will all do their part. Quality improvement is something we all need. With the Oleomargarine people cashing in on the advertising and support of the Consumers Council of the United States Department of Agriculture and willing and able to spend millions of dollars to advertise their

product, it is up to us to produce and advertise the best possible product we can put on the market. That cannot be done without lots of work on quality improvements and sanitation. Oleo people use unsanitary conditions as an advertising aid and it is up to us not to give them the chance to say it is true.

We should thank the Department of Agriculture & Markets for the way in which they have handled the matter and the spirit of cooperation they have shown, and I know the plant operators and the farmers of Wisconsin will continue to work with them to better the quality and produce the best product possible.

An interesting program has been planned for tomorrow and everybody should attend if possible. Do as Mr. Corbett said: "Go home feeling you have learned something." Appointed to the Resolution Committee were: Mr. E. H. Slater, Mr. Reuben Eirschele, and Mr. Fred Stelloh. Mr. Carlson asked, "How many tubs of butter were to be judged? The answer was thirty. It was stated that butter makers are getting away from exhibiting their butter. The question arose that the prize money should be increased. It was decided to leave this question up to the Resolution Committee.

The Resolution Committee was asked to meet with Mr. Slater right after this session. Meeting adjourned.

The second session of the convention was held Wednesday morning at 9:45. It was called to order by President Dickey, and he introduced the first speaker of the morning.--Professor H. C. Jackson, Department of Dairy and Husbandry, University of Wisconsin, who talked on "The College and the Emergency."

THE COLLEGE AND THE EMERGENCY

H. C. Jackson

Presented at Wisconsin Buttermakers'
Association Meeting at LaCrosse, Wisconsin
October 8, 1941

Our nation is engaged in the greatest national defense program in its history. The term "all out defense" is commonly employed. This means that increased responsibilities have been placed upon the shoulders of agriculture for it is called upon to produce an abundant supply of food, not only for the defense needs of this country but for England and other nations as well. Due to the excellent nutritional qualities of dairy products and the fact that milk can be converted into concentrated products which possess excellent keeping properties the dairy industry occupies a position of great strategic importance in the nation's food production program. Because dairying is the backbone of Wisconsin's agriculture and further because this state produces the largest amounts of the specific dairy products that the nation needs, our state occupies a unique position of responsibility in our national defense.

Agriculture has been called upon to furnish increased quantities of evaporated milk, cheese, skim milk powder, pork, lard, poultry, eggs, dry beans, and tomatoes. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard announced on April 3, 1941, that government purchases would be made in such a way as to support prices over a period ending June 30, 1943, at approximately the following levels (Chicago basis): hogs \$9.00 per hundred; butter 31 cents a pound; eggs 22 cents per dozen; and chickens 15 cents per pound. These prices will vary according to grade and seasonal variations. The reasons for the government taking this step are obvious.

At the present time it seems probable that Wisconsin will be able to produce its quota of pork, poultry, eggs and canned food. The task of

(2) The College and the Emergency

producing the amount of milk required is more of a problem. Our dairymen have been asked to produce 15,156,000,000 pounds of milk in the coming year of 1942. It has been estimated that the milk production in the state this current year will reach an all time high of 13,700,000,000. This means that our 2,332,000 cows will have to produce approximately one and a half billion pounds more next year or more than 600 pounds extra per cow.

This will call for extra good herd management. Strict attention will have to be paid to efficient feeding, to guarding against disease, and to careful handling of the milk after it is produced so that none is wasted because of poor quality.

The College of Agriculture through its extension service has cooperated with the Federal government in aiding the farmers of the state to reach the goal that has been set for them. This aid has been rendered by meetings with producers throughout the state, by supplying up to the minute information through special circulars, press releases, and consultations with producer groups.

Remembering the aftermath of the last war, producers and dairy plant operators have been warned of the dangers of capital expenditures for expansion. After a careful survey of the productive capacity of the farms and the factories by the College it was believed that the amount of milk desired could be produced without adding to the barn space and that the total dairy plant capacity of the state was large enough to handle the milk produced without the building of new plants.

While the job of producing the extra amount of milk ~~was~~ a great problem in itself, the task ~~was~~ complicated by the fact that the government ~~was~~

(3) The College and the Emergency

interested only in procuring extra amounts of cheese, evaporated milk and skim milk powder. This ^{was} rendered more acute due to the fact that Wisconsin produces such a large percentage of the nation's supply of these three products. From the outset it was seen that in order to supply the necessary amounts of these products that some of the milk would have to be diverted from creameries to cheese factories and condensaries and further that some of the milk being separated on the farm would have to be sold in the form of milk rather than cream.

It was realized that when the returns from selling milk to a condensary or cheese factory got out of line with the returns from selling milk to a creamery, there would be a great shifting of patrons. While there has always been more or less shifting the shift as a rule has been rather gradual so that the plant losing the patrons could many times make adjustments to meet the situation. In order to prevent wholesale shifting of patrons and the damage accruing to plants losing the patrons, the College advocated the purchase of milk from such plants by those in need of it rather than from the individual patrons of the plant. Representatives of the College met with representatives of the dairy industry to work out an orderly method of diversion.

In addition the dairy department has attempted to help the dairy plants to meet the emergency by continuing its emphasis on quality. In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture the area plan of quality improvement has been initiated in thirty one counties. The shifting from farm separated cream to milk has called for additional help on quality improvement. Aid has been rendered the cheese industry by helping to improve the quality of milk. This has resulted in better cheese and higher yields.

(14) The College and the Emergency

Assisting plants in improving general efficiency has been continued. The following have been stressed: improvement of overrun; reducing the losses of fat and other milk solids; reducing the waste of steam and other power, and water; and reducing other wastes such as more economical use of washing powder.

In addition, assistance has been given to plants on specific processing problems that have arisen as a result of diversion.

We hope that some plan can be worked out so that our creameries will not lose their markets due to decreased output. It seems that the best insurance against losing our market will be to continue the manufacture of high quality butter, even though the amount manufactured is considerably reduced.

Everyone hopes that the situation confronting us will be of short duration. The creamery industry as well as other branches of the industry have done an excellent job in meeting the emergency. It is my belief, knowing the industry as I do, that it will continue to meet the issue and that the men engaged in the industry are resourceful enough to continue to handle the problems that will arise in the future. Certainly no industry in the nation has responded more quickly to the call for greater production than has our industry. While the challenge is great I am sure we will meet it.

The second speaker introduced by the President was Mr. Ralph E. Ammon, Director, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, who talked on, "The Dairy Industry Meets the Challenge."

I think that 1941 will go down in history as the year of the great challenge, great crisis, great shocks, as far as the dairy industry is concerned. The United Dairy Committee is made up of dairymen from 22 states, and they are doing all in their power to meet this challenge brought to butter.

1. the committee was authorized to tell the government that the dairy industry would do everything in its power for the defense of the country. 2. the committee was urged to confer with the government in regard to the use of dairy products for American forces and for shipment abroad. 3. a separate committee was formed to deal with the government regarding the question of price-ceiling.

The third and last speaker of the morning session was introduced by the President. He was Mr. C. S. Paton, Chicago, treasurer, National Dairy Union. He talked on the subject, "What's Ahead in Oleo Competition."

Much of the American Dairyman's dilemma over the Paul McNutt ruling concerning oleomargarine, can be laid to to the cotton interests in the South. The cotton people have been playing high and loose with butter. There is an answer to that. Some years back the dairy industry, including the National Dairy Union, joined with the producers of cotton and other domestic oils and fats in the quest of an excise tax-on-tariff-on foreignimportation of fats and oils. That now appears to have been a mistake. The sponsors of oleomargarine have taken advantage. They now argue that oleomargarine is a domestic product entitled to compete as a substitute for the dairy farmer's butter.

America is not naturally a nation of synthetic foods and doesn't want to become one. What the dairyman must do, is to tear away that propaganda which

represents Oleo as a persecuted food. All dairymen ask is that oleo stop masquerading butter. Oleo likes to represent itself as the victim of dairy industry pressure. We want legislative safeguards as a matter of public welfare. We want to free Butter from the curse of oleo infringement as a matter of public policy. We know that congress did not intend the Food and Drug Law to be interpreted as that oleomargarine would be standardized as a better imitation of butter.

Toward that education and legislation the dairy union is supporting the Gillette-Andresen bill which would prohibit the shipment in interstate commerce of oleomargarine colored yellow in imitation of butter, or containing any milk or milk product or artificial dairy flavor. Representation of oleo in advertising as yellow in color would also be banned under the bill.

The Gillette-Andresen bill would give butter a substantial measure of protection from oleo camouflaged as butter--not all that we believe warranted but something that will further establish the fact that Congress intends that consumers and producers of butter be adequately safeguarded.

Dairymen must advertise to compete with the oleo million-dollar campaign which has been set to show that oleo has the nutritional values of butter.

If the nation's dairymen allow themselves to come around to the acceptance of oleo, government sanctioned as "make-believe" butter, as an unpleasant but irrevocable fact the oleomargarine promoters can be expected to blossom forth with sales promotional schemes that will be something to reckon with.

The afternoon meeting of Wednesday, October 8, began at 2:00 p.m. The President turned the meeting over to Mr. Milo Swanton, who took charge of a round table discussion carried on by these men: Mr. W. L. Witte, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture; Mr. S. B. Cook, Cumberland, Wisconsin; Mr. A. H. Lindow, Reedsburg, fieldmen, Wisconsin Co-operative Creameries Association; Mr. E. E. Carlson, Medford, manager Medford Co-operative Creamery; and Mr. F. B. Lucia, Eau Claire, Wisconsin Dry Milk Products Co-operative. The subject, "Diversion or _____?" was discussed. A few important statements made were as follows:

Price is one of the things that has brought on this diversion. Production is up this year. Step up the allotments of cheese and butter to the camps in the army and also the navy. There is a terrific demand by the government for powdered milk and evaporated milk. Wisconsin has been asked to step up its production about 13% over last year. How will Wisconsin farmers meet these requirements. We are facing this problem as farmers today with a shortage of feed, a shortage of farm equipment, and a higher cost of production.

The question was asked, "Are we doing all we can in Wisconsin about diversion?" Mr. Lindow answered, "There is still some work to be done. We can't go much further, though, until the back orders are cleared up. In the next thirty days, we shall be able to increase that diversion figure another 25 or 30%."

Mr. Witte stated, "We haven't gotten up to the point where we could really get started. After it gets going once the production will come a little faster."

"Dry milk, evaporated milk, and cheese seem to get the jump on butter. Dry milk purchases by the federal government are increasing right along. Sales to the home markets have decreased, while the sales to the federal government have increased, not to the point where they should, however. Diversion problems are different in

different creameries. One of the reasons why we are not up on dry milk production is price to begin with. Home markets have finally gotten up the government sales. I think that in the last month, the dry milk people have made quite a step in the direction of furnishing more to the government and also producing more. The main reason, I believe, the diversion program is being held up is the lack of equipment. Two main pieces of equipment that are lacking are tanks and coolers." These preceding statements were made by Mr. Lucia.

What about the governments Plant Expansion Program? What about plant expansion at government expense? These questions were answered by Mr. Jackson as follows: "There doesn't seem to be any necessity for building any buildings. I think we have enough plant facilities to do the job. We should double every effort to utilize our plant facilities."

The statement was made that we should sell nothing unless it is 100% extra grade. Quality is the problem. Let us help each other and set up the facilities farmer owned.

The afternoon address was then given by Mr. Robert B. Thomas who substituted for Mr. G. W. Putman. Mr. Thomas's subject was, "Priorities and What They Mean to the Creamery Industry." A few points of his speech were: A ratings are strictly defense, B ratings indirectly defense. The dairy industry fell within a B 3 rating. This provides for material and equipment if it is to be used for production for defense. For quite some time, the priority division has had representatives in Washington primarily with the idea of trying to obtain a industry wide priority rating.

About two months ago they succeeded in becoming connected with this preference rating No. P-22. It covers nothing but repairs. There are two preference rating

numbers P-32 which carries with it an A-10 rating that covers parts for the maintenance and repair of farm equipment, and the P-33 which covers new farm equipment only. P-32 continues on into 1942, but P-33 expires the thirty-first of this month.

The last speaker of the afternoon was Mr. Owen M. Richards who discussed how the creamery industry could keep up its sales despite the concentrated merchandising drives of the oleo interests.

Mr. Slater then read the report of the Resolutions Committee which is as follows:

Your committee on resolutions submits the following as a majority expression of opinion of the delegates in attendance at this convention.

Resolved:

1. That we give our 100 per cent approval to our government in its efforts to strengthen national defense.
2. That we respectfully urge government officials, in their defense efforts, to proceed cautiously, and to consult freely with dairy leaders before taking action that effects the dairy industry.
3. That we call attention to the fact that the creamery butter industry is vitally important to the health and prosperity of all our people and must not be destroyed.
4. That we urge those in position to influence diversion of butterfat from buttermaking to the manufacture of other dairy products to keep such diversion as orderly as is humanly possible so that proper price relationships shall be kept as equitable as possible.

5. That we heartily approve the action taken by the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture when it adopted on October 7, 1941, the following resolution--

"Resolved, that if the congress of the United States authorizes any price ceiling on farm products, that ceiling on farm products, that ceiling be not less than 110 per cent of parity, and furthermore, no ceiling be placed on prices of farm products at the farm unless wholesale and retail prices are fixed for the same products, and unless comparatively low ceilings are fixed on all goods and services going into the production, handling, and selling of farm products."

6. That we roundly condemn the standards for the manufacture of oleomargine promulgated by Federal Commissioner Paul V. McNutt and pledge our unqualified support to those who are actively engaged in seeking to secure a revision of his order or its absolute repeal.
7. That we also disapprove of the suggestion to permit, by legislation, the filing of bids for supplying oleomargarine on army and navy contracts.
8. That we reiterate resolutions adopted at previous conventions to the effect that the color and flavor of butter is the property of the dairy industry and that all so-called substitutions for butter should, under any and all circumstances, never be permitted by law to be made so that they simulate the color and flavor of butter.
9. That specifications in army and navy contracts be revised so as to permit the filing of bids for furnishing butter of a higher score than now permitted, basing such bids on a 90 score, and, if accepted, payment shall include the prevailing differential between 90 score and the score of the

butter supplied on such successful bids.

10. That we urge all dairy groups to join in concerted action on all matters effecting the prosperity of the industry and pledge our association to such an effort.
11. That we give unstinted praise to those members of Congress who are interesting themselves in the legal protection of our industry against fraud and deception and hail with great satisfaction the apparent revival of a "dairy bloc" in Congress.
12. That we sincerely appreciate the joint efforts of the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture and the Dairy Industries Division of the University of Wisconsin to improve the quality of the milk and cream delivered to our factories and also their continued efforts to aid our industry in every other way possible.
13. That we pledge our unqualified support to the United Dairy Committee in its important program.
14. That we pledge our continued cooperation in the splendid work being done by the National Dairy Union, The National Dairy Council, The American Dairy Association, and the dairy press.
- 14½. That we urge the release of stored food supplies --
wheat and corn--so that they may be used for feeding
dairy stock.
15. That we express our sincere appreciation for the assistance given by our friends, the suppliers, and the firms they represent.
16. That we heartily endorse the program to continue the advertising of butter and other dairy products on a nation-wide scale, feeling that it is now, more than ever before, essential to the prosperity of our industry, and that we pledge our continued support to such a program.

17. That we give our sincere thanks to the La Crosse Chamber of Commerce and local committees who have made our visit pleasant and profitable and to the Stoddard Hotel management for the many courtesies extended.
18. That we thank those who have given of their time and money to take part in our convention program.
19. That, last but not least, we sincerely thank our officers for a job well done.

Signed by the Committee--

Mr. E. H. Slater

Mr. Reuben Eirschele

Mr. Fred Stelloh

Motion made by Mr. Slater that these resolutions be adopted. Seconded by Mr. Lucia. Motion carried.

Mr. Eckwright suggested that we present this bill #325-A , New Liscence Law which was presented to Congress last year by the Committee on Agriculture, but which didn't pass. The Bill was read and the members were asked to approve it.

Motion made by Mr. Hough that the bill be accepted. Seconded by Mr. Nichols. Motion carried.

The Annual Report of the Wisconsin Butter Makers Association was then read by the Secretary, Mr. Eckwright.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

for year ending July 1, 1941

RECEIPTS:

Annual Dues.....	\$ 472.35
Membership Fees.....	5.00
Associate Membership.....	180.00
Junior Membership.....	10.00
Advertising in Convention Program.....	787.50
Sale of Convention Butter.....	324.00
Refund Madison Bank.....	5.54
Refund from Sun Prairie Bank.....	1.65
Refund from Banquet Committee.....	8.00
Year's Receipts.....	<u>1,794.04</u>

TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	2,125.98
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DISBURSEMENTS:

Salary of Secretary.....	750.00
Travel Expense of Secretary.....	273.05
Directors Expense.....	90.53
Office expense, postage, telephone, etc.....	43.81
Printing Programs.....	343.69
Convention Prizes.....	112.00
Express on convention butter.....	19.68
Social Security.....	17.45
Check Tax.....	2.40
Convention expenses.....	<u>48.75</u>

TOTAL EXPENSE.....	1,698.96
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Cash on hand and in bank.....	<u>\$ 427.02</u>
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Motion made by Mr. Nichols that the report be accepted. Seconded by Mr. Enerson. Motion carried.

There was some discussion as to whether they should pay Mr. Muth one week out of the month and for this he would collect the dues of the members. The motion was made by Mr. Graf that we leave it up to the Board of Directors to settle the question as to whether this should be done or not. Motion seconded and carried.

Motion made that Mr. P. I. McHenry and Mr. J. F. Jesse be re-elected to the Board of directors for another three years. Motion seconded by Wm. Wenzel. Motion carried.

The secretary, Mr. Ed. Eckwright, read a Table of Butter Averages and asked them to act upon it. Mr. Hough made a motion that it be left to the National Association to settle it. Motion seconded by Mr. R. E. Miller. The motion was carried.

Meeting adjourned.

Training for citizenship is not just a task of the school, but is a duty of the home, community and the school combined, Dr. Rexford S. Mitchell, president of the La Crosse State Teachers college, told the Wisconsin Butter Makers at the 41st annual Banquet held at the Stoddard Hotel, October 8, 1941. Between 400 and 500 persons were present.

"If training for citizenship merely was a simple matter of imparting information," Dr. Mitchell said, "then the school would take care of the task. However, it is not just that, but rather a development of attitudes."

The home and the community are responsible for the development of these attitudes. Only citizens well aware of the value of the principles of democracy can bring about this development, he added.

"The greatest danger to democratic government is not the threat of invasion from abroad or the activity of some fifth column from within," Mitchell stated, "but it is the indifference of citizens who do not think much of the democratic government."

"It is the indifference of those who do not heed the duties of citizenship. I suggest that it is the result of thoughtlessness. As a reason for this thoughtlessness," he said, "Americans have too many demands on their attention so they cannot perform their duties in the instruction of citizenship."

"Americans may have to face a test of their citizenship. They can hope to accomplish this only through the cooperation of the home, the school, and the community."

Following Mitchell's Address, 29 tubs of butter entered in the convention competition were auctioned to Mr. E. R. Schultz for the Gateway Farmer Creamery, 400 South Front Street, La Crosse, at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound.

After the banquet, dancing was held in the Hotel Stoddard.

Wisconsin Buttermakers' Association

LA CROSSE, WIS., OCT. 7, 8, 9, 1941.

BUTTER SCORE CARD

STATE WINNERS SWEET CREAM				STATE WINNERS RIPENED CREAM			
J. L. Haugh, Augusta	95.00	1st		Perry I. McHenry, Viroqua	96.00	1st	
Allen Swenson, River Falls	94.75	2nd		E. J. Schendell, Elroy	95.50	2nd	
Chester Nelson, Emerald	94.50	3rd		E. E. Carlson, Medford	95.00	3rd	

Sweet Cream Butter				Ripened Cream Butter			
Entry Number	Exhibitor	Address	Average Score	Entry Number	Exhibitor	Address	Average Score
101	H. O. Melgaard	Ellsworth	92.00	201	W. H. Karker	Butternut	91.00
102	Floyd W. Harris	Hillpoint	92.50	202	Marion Hurley	Colfax	94.50
103	Don Hedding	Hillsboro	93.00	203	C. G. Emerson	Menomonie	94.25
104	Carl B. Larson	Readstown	92.00	204	E. G. Soltedel	Richland Center	93.16
105	R. E. Miller	Turtle Lake	93.00	205	Chester F. Seidel	Eastman	91.00
106	E. A. Peterson	Gilmanton	93.00	206	Perry I. Mc Henry	Viroqua	96.00
107	Robert Eckwright	Spooner	92.00	207	John E. Milstrand	Benoit	91.16
108	Robert Hoeffke	Marshall	92.50	208	Rueben Eirschele	Holmen	93.16
109	F. J. Mathews	Brill	92.00	209	L. A. Prill	Oakdale	93.00
110	Chester Nelson	Emerald	94.50	210	Wm. Wenzel	Plain	90.50
111	Victor Gerber	Sheldon	94.00	211	E. J. Schendell	Elroy	95.50
112	Herman Anderson	Osseo	93.00	212	Edwin Formoe	Elk Mound	94.00
113	F. W. Stelloh	West Salem	94.25	213	E. E. Carlson	Medford	95.00
114	J. L. Haugh	Augusta	95.00	214	Floyd Biegel	Chippewa Falls	92.50
115	Allen Swenson	River Falls	94.75	215	Elmer Erickson	Luck	93.00

DISTRICT WINNERS SWEET CREAM				DISTRICT WINNERS RIPENED CREAM			
Floyd W. Harris, Hillpoint, District 2	92.50	1st		William Wenzel, Plain, District 2	90.50	1st	
Albert Hoeffke, Marshall, District 2	92.50	1st		Reuben Eirschele, Holmen, District 3	93.16	1st	
F. W. Stelloh, West Salem, District 3	94.25	1st		Marion Hurley, Colfax, District 6	94.50	1st	
E. A. Peterson, Gilmanton, District 6	93.00	1st		W. H. Karker, Butternut, District 7	91.00	1st	
Victor Gerber, Sheldon, District 8	94.00	1st		Elmer Erickson, Luck, District 8	93.00	1st	

WINNERS MEN'S SCORING CONTEST				WINNERS LADIE'S SCORING CONTEST			
Reuben Eirschele, Holmen	3.	1st		Mrs. Reuben Eirschele, Holmen	4.91	1st	
R. E. Miller	4.50	2nd		Mrs. Edwin Peterson, Gilmanton	4.91	1st	
John Miller, Portage	4.50	2nd		Mrs. R. E. Miller	4.91	1st	
Janes Larson	4.50	2nd		Mrs. Wm. Wenzel, Plain	5.01	2nd	
Carl B. Larson, Readstown	5.	3rd		Mrs. A. H. Lindow	5.91	3rd	
E. J. Schendell, Elroy	5.	3rd					
Gerhold Miller	5.	3rd					

**MISSING
VOLUME(S)**