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Narrative report, Waupaca County: from November 1, 1939 to October 31, 1940. 1940

Quick, Victor H.

[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1940

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12-22-40
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1. Rep.

1. Meeting with State Club leaders, T. J. Epstein.
2. Meeting with leaders and officers of clubs.
3. Distribution of literature, reading lesson.
4. Reply with organization of clubs.
5. First Transition contact.
6. Subscribers to be advised by State Club Club as price.

1940 Waukesha County 4-H Program

GOALS

35 clubs, 500 members, one Demonstration Team for every club, cooperation with Fairs.

I. Program for the year.

A. January.

1. Meet with the one-year old clubs for instruction and explanation of project requirements.
2. Iron out local club problems.

B. February.

1. Make visits to school and community clubs, giving talks on purpose of 4-H work.
2. Organize 4-H clubs if they are ready.
3. Make a second visit to the district and organize club if there is interest.

C. March.

1. 4-H leaders' meeting with State Club Representative, Miss Amundson.
2. Discussion of project changes for 1940.
3. Music program.
4. Suggestions and completion of 1940 program.
5. Broadcast over W.K. Waukesha County's 4-H Program.

D. April.

1. Work on the organization of clubs.
2. Junior forestry work.
3. Demonstration on the farm nursery, shelter-belts, by "Hunger Inc".

E. May.

1. Meeting with State Club Leader, T. L. Nowick.
2. Meeting with leaders and officers of clubs.
3. Distribution of phonographs, seedling trees.
4. Help with organization of clubs.
5. Fire Prevention contest.
6. Scholarships to be awarded to State Club Camp as prizes.

4-H PROJECT ENROLLMENTS.

4-H, continued.

The number of boys and girls enrolled in the various

4-H projects are as follows:

Clothing.....	89
Forestry.....	12
Wild Life Management.....	16
Home Grounds Beautification...	5
Dairy Beef.....	5
Agricultural Engineering.....	2
Bees.....	3
Corn.....	20
Celt.....	10
Dairy Calf.....	90
Food Preservation.....	33
Feeds & Nutrition.....	77
Garden.....	73
Handicraft.....	72
Home Service.....	7
Home Improvement.....	11
Home Records.....	1
Jr. Leader.....	22
Pig.....	25
Potatoes.....	54
Grain.....	8
Fruit.....	4
Poultry.....	57
Sheep.....	22
Farm Records.....	4

2. Drovers.

1. Checking and determining records.

3. Drovers.

1. State Potato Day.
2. Achievement Day.

4-H, continued.

F. June.

1. June 1st dead-line for enrollment.
2. Dairy Demonstration center to be held at Harrison Center, Monaca High School, and Veynaveg, Mr. Wallenfeldt assisting in this work.
3. June 12-17, State Club Camp.
4. June 17, County 4-H picnic and Handicraft.
5. Organization of 4-H Softball teams.

G. July.

1. 4-H Club evening on Shadow Lake.
2. Home Economics instruction for leaders and 4-H girls. State leaders assisting: Miss Fearson and Mrs. Duslaff on Foods and Nutrition. One-day meeting.
3. Girls Home Economics contest to determine county winners to go to the State Fair.

H. August.

1. Boys Agricultural Contest at New London.
2. County Fair, August 5-11.
3. Judging contest, Style Dress Review, individual exhibits, Dairy Queen contest, Soft-ball play-offs, and booths.
4. State Fair, August 17-25. Boys and girls Demonstration and Judging teams, Dairy Queen.

I. September.

1. Checking 4-H club and Livestock projects.

J. October.

1. Drama Clinic. Mrs. Kollogg assisting.
2. Checking Record Books.

K. November.

1. Checking and determining awards.

L. December.

1. State Potato Show.
2. Achievement Day.

REPORT - 1940
HARRIS COUNTY
SUMMARY.

Our goal was to organize 35 clubs; we organized 26. We set the enrollment for 500 and had an enrollment of approximately 450.

Activities were planned for each month of the year, with assistance from the State Club Department.

For the first time we tried out evening 4-H club gatherings on the shores of one of our lakes. This worked so successfully, that plans for 1941 will include at least three such meetings. We also added on the Style Dress Revue for the first time, with forty-five participants.

Wild Life Projects will be stressed. Forty-two boys and girls released pheasants during 1940.

The goals for 1941 strive for 500 members, 30 clubs, 75% Achievement, 25 Demonstration teams, have two county tours, put on a Music Festival, and continue with cooperation with the county and state Fair activities, put on at least one 4-H broadcast.

35 organized 4-H clubs.

454 boys and girls in club work.

25 club locations.

4H PROJECT - 1940

WAUPACA COUNTY

HARRISON	WYOMING	DUPONT	LARRABEE	MATTESON
ICLA	HELVETIA	UNION	BEAR CREEK	
SCANDINAVIA	ST. LAWRENCE	LITTLE WOLF	LEBANON	
FARMINGTON	WAUPACA	ROYALTON	MUKWA	
DAYTON	LIND	WEYAUWEGA	CALEDONIA	
		FREMONT		

25 Organized 4-H Clubs.

414 boys and girls in club work.

• = Club location.

4-H CLUB ACTIVITIES.

A 4-H Demonstration.

**Boys and girls learn
to face the public.**

**Thirteen 4-H club leaders
and older boys and girls
attend State Club Camp
at Madison.**

**4-H Picnic at
Scandinavia, July 2, 1940.
300 club members and
parents attended.**

4-H CLUB ACTIVITIES.

Handicraft Project.

**Making Plaster Paris
plaques.**

**Planning a County 4-H
booth. Lots of work,
but it helps boys and
girls learn to work
together.**

**A Soft-ball league of
twelve teams provides
healthful recreation.**

4-H CLUB ACTIVITIES.

4-H Calf Club Projects.

Teaching good dairy practices.

A fine Guernsey Calf Club project, but the real interest is the value of such projects to the children.

Sheep Projects.

Learning types through competition at the County Fair.

4-H ACTIVITIES.

**4-H boys and girls
with "Ranger Mac".
Teaching boys and
girls to plant a
transplant bed.**

**Planting a windbreak.
Furrows are opened
and trees set in furrow.
"Planting done under
adverse conditions as
it was snowing during
demonstration."**

**Fig Projects are
popular with
the boys.**

Checking over the Wisconsin decline in potato acreage in central Wisconsin, in which district Wausau County is located, we are interested in potato-growing as a cash crop as to what could be done to retain what market we now have, and to recapture markets lost.

We have checked cash crops such as soybeans, sugar beets, sorghum, peas, canning vegetables, cucumbers, and find that potatoes still hold a place in central Wisconsin's diversified farming.

In checking the number of farmers in Wausau growing potatoes, we find that 3,055 farmers of the total 3,354 farms reporting, grew potatoes. This makes 91% of the farmers growing potatoes. 54% of the farms grew more than 2.0 acres. These figures point out the importance to our farmers of the potato crop.

A letter received by Mr. Neil A. Jorgensen, our County Agent Supervisor, pointed out the fact that in the Milwaukee marketing area, there were 2,266 car-loads of potatoes shipped in, and Wisconsin contributed only 163 car-loads of the total. This is approximately 7% of the total.

Let's put it in another way: Fifteen years ago Wisconsin potato growers controlled at least 95% of the Milwaukee market. Today they have lost over 90% of the potato market.

With this in mind, we worked out the potato project to be carried on during 1940.

**Summary Potato Acreage Statistics for Burnett,
Washburn, Folk, Dunn, Barron, Rusk, Ashland,
Oncida, Wausau, Washington, and Sheboygan Counties.**

County	Total Farms Reported	Farms Reporting Potatoes	Percent	Farms Reporting Less Than 2 acres	Percent less than 2 acres
Burnett	1638	1227	75%	1015	82%
Washburn	1324	902	68%	742	82%
Folk	3715	2190	59%	2101	96%
Dunn	3337	2423	72%	2252	93%
Barron	3967	2902	73%	2289	79%
Rusk	2309	1816	79%	1620	89%
Ashland	1089	873	80%	827	95%
Oncida	608	425	70%	194	46%
Wausau	3354	3055	91%	1404	46%
Washington	2570	2202	86%	1611	73%
Sheboygan	3256	2689	83%	2592	94%
Totals	27,167	20,714	76% Av. %	16,047	80% Av. %

March 25, 1940.

Mr. E. A. Jorgensen
College of Agriculture,
University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Jorgensen:

We have had some difficulty getting the potato information you were seeking, but we have some of it and are glad to send it herewith.

For the year 1939 our loads, including boat receipts reduced to carload equivalents but exclusive of truck receipts for the City of Milwaukee, were as follows:

Alabama	143	Nebraska	62
Arkansas	14	North Carolina	30
California	305	North Dakota	94
Colorado	17	Oklahoma	25
Florida	43	Oregon	13
Idaho	837	South Carolina	1
Illinois	4	Tennessee	2
Iowa	1	Texas	49
Kansas	70	Utah	1
Louisiana	60	Virginia	31
Michigan	13	Washington	4
Minnesota	61	Wisconsin	153
Mississippi	20	Wyoming	1
Missouri	152	Total	<u>2268</u>

In addition, truck receipts not broken down by states totaled - 413.

I suppose we may assume that the greater part of the truck receipts were Wisconsin potatoes.

I am enclosing, as you requested, a copy of the "Place of Purchase" record of grocery products for the years 1934 to 1940, inclusive. I am also enclosing clipping from The Journal of March 21, showing a story which you may or may not have seen. It is, as you will see, the success story of "Nebraska Spuds". Apparently all the Nebraska Certified Potato Growers' Cooperative had to do was to wash and grade their potatoes into a uniformly high quality pack to get top prices on the Chicago market. Idaho has done it; Minnesota has done it; and Nebraska is on the way. This should certainly set a mark for Wisconsin to shoot at.

Whatever further effort we can make to get the ball rolling will be done cheerfully. We are seeking further information on production, grading, and handling problems in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Idaho, and when this information is available we shall be glad to pass it along.

Very truly yours,
THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

Manager,
General Advertising.

On November 29, 1939, we held a meeting at Stevens Point with the County Agents and our Agricultural Committees. The following potato improvement program was outlined. This, in turn, was broken down into activities by months. Outline follows:

POTATO IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM, CENTRAL WISCONSIN

The following program was planned at an all-day meeting at Stevens Point on November 29, 1939, at a conference of the agricultural committee and county agents of Waupaca, Washburn and Portage counties. The County Agent and a potato-grower of Shawano county also attended the meeting.

Practically all of the members of the agricultural committees of these counties are potato growers. The majority of them have been growing potatoes from 25 to 40 years.

The following is a brief outline of some of the more important phases of the program as it was planned at this meeting:

- I. Development of a new late potato variety, resistant to
 - a. Yellow dwarf
 - b. Scab
- II. Development of local sources of late seed - Russet Rural Katahdin, Chippewa, until better varieties are developed.
 - a. It appears that these varieties can be grown for seed purposes on the heavier soils outside of the serious yellow dwarf areas as follows:
 1. Western Portage county.
 2. Southeast Marathon county.
 3. Northwest Waupaca county.
 4. Eastern Washburn county.
 5. Southern Shawano county.
 - b. While state-certified seed would be very desirable, it would not be practical because a large volume of seed will be required annually (if yellow dwarf disease continues prevalent.) The cost of certified seed would be too high and seed growers probably would not care to meet certification requirements. The mass of commercial producers would be satisfied with good seed practically free of yellow dwarf.
 - c. Very intensive educational work with
 1. Prospective growers of seed outside yellow dwarf area.
 2. Commercial growers in yellow dwarf areas.
 3. Try to interest select growers to get better seed to produce acceptable seed for the commercial grower.

Potato Improvement Program, Cont'd.

d. Service for seed growers.

- 1. Field demonstration meetings on disease identification.**
- 2. Field inspection and report to county agent.**
- 3. Seed plot, preferably certified stock. Regoing.**
- 4. Greenhouse service.**

e. Extension service help needed. Assist county agents.

- 1. Winter meetings with growers and seed producers.**
- 2. Summer field service as indicated above.**

The success of the whole plan depends entirely on what field inspection service can be provided.

III. Measuring results.

a. Summer tour - county or intercounty.

- 1. Farmers interested in potato program.**
- 2. County board tour of several extension projects.**

b. Tri-county potato day (Sunpaca).

- 1. Round-up of participants in program.**
- 2. Exhibit of results (materials and photos).**
- 3. Inspiration and entertainment program.**

The county agents, district supervisor and others might advantageously spend a few days at Madeline Island with the research men in studying and observing the progress of the potato-breeding work.

**1940 POTATO PROJECT
SUGGESTED WORK OUTLINE**

THE JOB	WHEN TO BE DONE	HOW TO BE DONE	WHO SHALL DO IT
Interest local farmers in producing seed potatoes for local needs.	December to March	Hold local meetings with growers to discuss needs & methods of growing and distributing.	County agents assisted by Extension Specialists
Location of good seed for local seed producers and give assistance to them in distribution	December to June	Contact certified and other good seed growers in northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan.	County agents and Extension Specialists
Interest mass of local growers in new program	December to March	Hold meetings with growers and discuss program at all farm and home meetings with individual farmers.	County agents home agents A.A.A. Community committeemen
Location of Demonstration plots (seed, variety, to disease) one in each county or tri-county plot or both	March to June	Farm visits, letters and office calls	County agent
Planting in Plots	June	According to plan drawn by specialist and County Agent	Extension Specialist with aid of farmer and county agent
Summer inspection of fields to be used for seed by local growers in 1941. Farmer education and training on disease identification and roguing.	July and August	Demonstration meetings and farm visit	Extension Specialist, County Agent assist in arranging meeting.
Summer tour	August	Assemble at meeting-place then go by automobile. Let farmers explain what they are doing and have charge of each stop	Arranged by county agents of counties where tour is to be conducted.
Observation of Potato Breeding work	August	Trip to Madeline Island	County agents in Central Wisconsin & Wis. Durr.
Interest mass of potato growers in better seed for 1941	October	Letters to growers giving names of seed producers who have good seed and who would like to sell at digging-time	County agents
Potato show or round-up	October or November	Hold big potato show Wausau	Co. Agt. & Ext. Specialist cooperation with local business organization

Waupaca County Potatoes

Year	Acreage Acres	Yield Bushels	Production Bushels	Wis. Average Seasonal price per bushel, cents
1917	18,300	115.8	2,118,950	80
1918	17,140	111.4	1,909,810	87
1919	17,900	101.3	1,812,730	168
1920	18,370	129.2	2,372,980	76
1921	18,610	57.4	1,068,660	103
1922	20,410	143.5	2,928,910	44
1923	16,970	88.0	1,493,000	66
1924	13,090	124.9	1,634,660	46
1925	11,800	124.4	1,467,810	154
1926	14,140	135.2	1,911,940	112
1927	16,510	100.0	1,651,000	91
1928	17,270	106.2	1,833,500	37
1929	16,650	94.0	1,564,950	124
1930	16,250	84.0	1,364,160	79
1931	17,920	104.0	1,863,660	35
1932	17,560	76.0	1,334,380	24
1933	15,880	66.0	1,048,280	70
1934	16,940	125.0	2,117,500	33
1935	16,970	89.0	1,510,330	91
1936	14,630	96.0	1,404,480	102
1937	15,410	96.0	1,479,960	87
1938	11,400	104.0	1,185,600	45*

*Preliminary

Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service

As noted, the outline of work was set up according to seasons. During the winter months, December to March, we held meetings with farmers at Harrison Center, Waupaca, and Clintonville. In addition to this, the six Agricultural teachers and the County Agents, together with John Bram, Potato Specialist from Madison, outlined potato work for the county.

Certified and other good seed growers in northern Wisconsin and Michigan were contacted. Farmers who wished to get good seed were given these lists of names.

Warehousemen, Agricultural teachers, County Agents, contacted farmers and encouraged them to buy clean disease-free seed.

In Waupaca County, approximately fifty carloads of good seed were purchased and used by the growers.

Demonstration Plots Set Up.

In order to give the potato growers a chance to observe different varieties under field conditions, and also to help them to identify diseases, and to point out good potato practices, proving plots were set up.

In the plot set up in Waupaca County, four (4) different varieties which included 21 different strains of potato of these varieties, were planted on a ten-acre plot on the Ed Kobisko farm, located 2 miles south of the city of Waupaca on Highway 10.

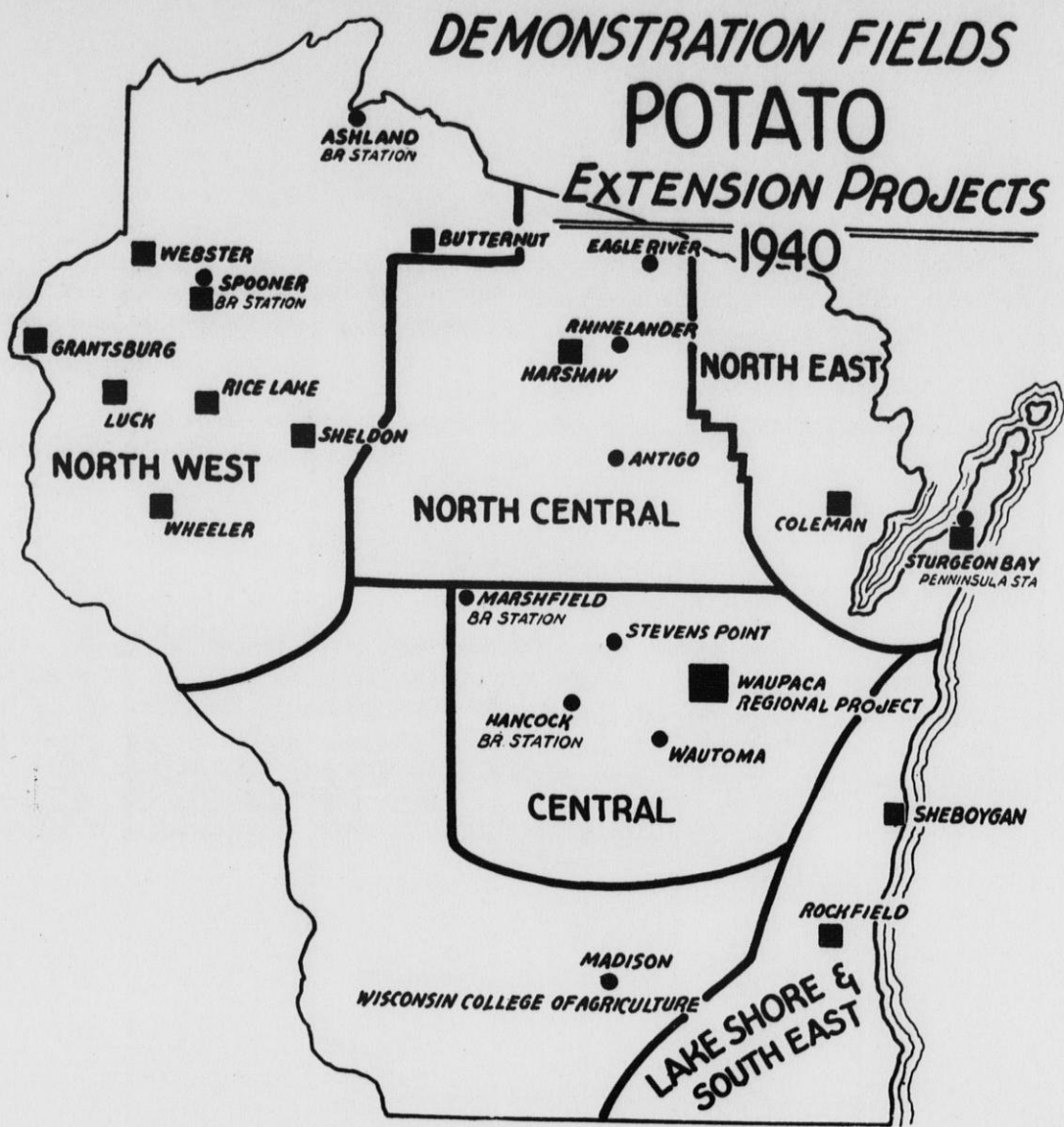
In addition to this, the Agricultural teachers obtained seed potatoes from the County Agent, and Mr. John Bram and Mr. Jim Milvard inspected the farms to suggest a spraying, roguing, to eliminate as much as possible insect and disease injury. Over 200 farms were inspected.

Summer Potato Tour.

In order to obtain more information about our potato breeding plots, seed certification, field practices, County Agents made a visit through central Wisconsin and the northern Wisconsin potato-growing district at Madeline Island and Fort Wing.

Potato Tour in Waupaca County.

In October a one-day potato tour was arranged for the potato growers. Eighty-five (85) potato growers spent the afternoon examining our potato plots and neighboring fields. This work will be continued in 1941. No plots will be set up in a different way than they were set up in 1940.



1940 COOPERATIVE POTATO EXTENSION DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

At Webster	-	Burnett County	- Cooperating Grower	-	Herman Zillmer
Grantsburg	-	Burnett County	-	"	- Herbert Erickson
Luck	-	Polk County	-	"	- Leonard Wallin
Rice Lake	-	Barron County	-	"	- A. T. Bronstad
Wheeler	-	Dunn County	-	"	- H. J. Rogers
Spooner	-	Washburn County	-	"	- Spooner Branch Station
Butternut	-	Ashland County	-	"	- Rominske Brothers
Sheldon	-	Rusk County	-	"	- Patrick & Tate Farm
Harshaw	-	Oneida County	-	"	- E. E. Webster
Coleman	-	Marinette County	-	"	- Alfred Tobison
Sturgeon Bay	-	Door County	-	"	- Peninsular Branch Station
Waupaca	-	Waupaca County	-	"	- Ed. Kobiske
Rockfield	-	Washington County	-	"	- Reinhold Kressin
Sheboygan	-	Sheboygan County	-	"	- County Poor Farm

State Potato Show.

Climaxing the potato work for the year is the State Potato Exposition which was held in Washtenaw County in the City of Washtenaw. The attendance during the two days was exceptionally good. Outline of the program carried on is enclosed.

In addition to the program as outlined, two broadcasts were put on of one-half hour each on Thursday and Friday.

Conclusion.

It is apparent from the numerous questions asked by farmers during the growing season, as well as at the State Potato Show, there is a place for the growing of potatoes as a cash crop in competition with other potato-growing areas of other states. We need to pay attention to the soil humus and fertility, the market demands, and finally, we should produce varieties of potatoes that will bake and cook up white, that will satisfy the consumer. The job is still before us.

Wisconsin Potato Show

—and—

Convention Program

—to be held at—

Waupaca Armory

December 5th and 6th, 1940



These men have been working on potato show plans the past two months. In the group pictured are, Elmer L. Peterson, marketing inspection service of the State Dept. of Agriculture; R. C. Hauskey, freight agent for the Northwestern Railroad; J. W. Brann, potato extension specialist with the University of Wisconsin; R. E. Vaughan, extension specialist of plant diseases, University of Wisconsin;

Emil Jorgensen, former Waushara county agent and extension supervisor of county agents in Wisconsin; J. G. Milward, secretary of Wisconsin Potato Growers Assn.; T. C. Allen, entomologist with the U. W. College of Agriculture; Victor H Quick, Waupaca County Agent and general chairman of the show; John Burnham, Waupaca newspaperman handling publicity for the show;

W. E. Tottingham, professor of agricultural chemistry and specialist in cooking tests of Wisconsin potatoes; G. H. Riegan, University of Wisconsin, specialist in potato breeding and seed improvement; C. J. Chapman, soils specialist, University of Wisconsin; Russell H. Larson, plant pathologist, University of Wisconsin; A. R. Albert, soils expert and superintendent, Hancock Experiment station.

AN EXPOSITION of The Wisconsin Potato Industry sponsored by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, The Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture, The Wisconsin Potato Growers Association; Waupaca County, State and Commercial organizations cooperating.

Program Announcement

After several weeks of planning the committees in charge of this Potato Industry Project are pleased to submit the following program covering a two-day Exposition of the Wisconsin Potato Industry.

Potato growing holds a leading rank as an important cash crop industry in Wisconsin. It should be obvious why potato growers, especially at this time should give attention to the many important problems of production, marketing, and distribution. These problems are alike of concern to growers, shippers, distributors, and commercial organizations and consumers.

We have had all these groups in mind in planning this program. Staff members of the College of Agriculture and State Departments have arranged to set up exhibit booths and demonstrations covering all important potato research and extension projects now being conducted at Madison and in the important potato growing areas of the state. These exhibits and demonstrations will involve—Disease and Insect Investigations—Potato Breeding—Varieties and Variety Adaptations—Soil Improvement Investigations—Fertilizers—Seed Potato Improvement—Certification—Cooking and Quality Determination—Grading, Standardization with Exhibits of Machinery, Equipment and Manufactured Products.

We believe it is not too much to claim that this comprehensive program, with exposition features, should challenge the interest of all forward looking citizens of the state.

STATE PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

Wisconsin Potato Exposition

THURSDAY, DEC. 5—MORNING PROGRAM

VICTOR QUICK, Waupaca County Agent, Chairman

- 10:00—Opening of Potato Exposition—Sen. F. R. Fisher, Waupaca.
10:10—What the Crop Reporting Figures Tell Us About Wisconsin Potatoes—Walter Ebling, Division of Agricultural Statistics, Madison.
10:30—A Review of Potato Research Projects—G. H. Rieman, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison.
10:40—Program and Show Announcements by J. G. Milward.
11:20-12:00—Program from Potato Show Booths.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

AUGUST WINKLER, Pres. Potato Growers Assn.,
Clear Water Lake, Wis., Chairman

- 1:30—The Wisconsin Potato Improvement Program—E. A. Jorgensen, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.
1:40—A Community Potato Improvement Program—County Agent George Wright, Ashland County.
-

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON PROGRAM—Continued

- 1:50—Central Wisconsin Approved Seed Potato Program—County Agent H. R. Noble, Portage County.
- 2:00—What a Southern Wisconsin Potato Grower Wants in Seed—Art Walsh, Walsh Bros., Beloit.
- 2:10—“Potato Service Relations”—W. L. Witte, Marketing Division—Wisconsin State Dept. of Agriculture.
- 2:20—Question Box on Varieties—Problems of the Small Potato Grower—Charles Liehe, Chippewa Falls.
- 2:30—Growing Certified Wisconsin Varieties—James Prosser, Antigo.
- 2:40—Continuation of morning program from each booth.

EVENING PROGRAM

L. W. EASTLING, Chairman Waupaca County Board, Chairman

- 6:30—Potato BanquetK. P. Hall
Songs of Today.....Extension Quartet
“Potato Grower Specialties”.
Music and Fun.....Claude Ebling
Summary of Potato Exposition.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6—MORNING PROGRAM

WAKELIN McNEEL, 4-H State Leader, Chairman

- 10:00—Explanations of Exhibits—John Brann, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.
- 10:30—What Marinette Young Potato Growers Are Doing—Bruce L. Carter, 4-H Leader, Marinette County.
- 10:30—Potato Identification and Judging Contest—High School Students of Surrounding Schools.
- 10:30-12:00—Inspection of Individual Booths.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM

GEORGE BRIGGS, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison, Chairman

- 1:30—Potato Projects At Weyauwega—Art Kurtz, Agricultural Instructor of the Weyauwega High School.
- 2:00—What Rusk County Young Potato Growers Are Doing—Claude Ebling, County Agent, Rusk County; Truman Torgerson, High School Agricultural Instructor, Tony.
- 2:30—Waushara County Potato Demonstration Team—Henry Haferbecker, Waushara County Agricultural Agent.
- 2:15—Inspection of Individual Booths.
- 3:40—Presentation of Awards.

POTATO PROJECT.

County Agent getting information on "Potato Breeding". Plots are located on Madeline Island near Washburn, Wisconsin.

The potatoes at the right were grown from certified seed stock.

On the left, only a 50% stand. Local potato seed was used.

A group of farmers in a field of potatoes on the Clayton Jones farm. These men were interested in disease eradication.

FRUIT PROJECT.

A long-time fruit project was planned in 1938. Outlines for a period of three years in which every section of the county was considered. Six meetings were to be held in each fruit center selected. Clintonsville, New London, Waynes, and Fremont were chosen for the centers for the first year.

In 1940, Iola and Hamaux were selected as the fruit centers, and in 1941, Marion and Readfield were chosen as the lesson centers.

During January and February, four meetings were held:

- Lesson I, "Planning and Planting the Young Orchard".
- Lesson II, "Improvement of the Bearing Fruit Tree".
- Lesson III, "Disease and Insect Control in the Orchards".
- Lesson IV, "Small Fruit Culture".
- Lesson V, "Pruning Demonstrations".
- Lesson VI, "Orchard Tour".

We sent out to all the members, seasonal orchard letters, copies of which are enclosed.

We feel that these orchard courses are much more effective than single meetings, and as our program continues, the interest is increasing.

When we find that 95% of the farmers have no fruit during the winter, and they have more than enough trees to furnish fruit for twelve months, there is a definite need for this project.

By raising as much as possible of the fruit and berries used by the family, \$100 to \$150 can be added to the farm income per year.

We are going to continue during the next two or three years with the fruit lessons, and the ultimate goal to organize spray rings and cooperative marketing groups for any surplus products.

ORCHARD PROJECT.

Neighbors gather to get information on control of insect and disease pests of small fruit plantations.

Another neighborhood group gathers for pruning instructions in the orchard.

Mr. Conrad Kachner, Fruit Specialist, showing varieties of apples, plums and grapes. Getting information on adapted varieties to grow.

ONE-DAY INSTITUTES.

One-day institutes were held at six different centers:

Matteson township.....	December 12th
Dayton township.....	December 13th
Clintonville.....	January 23th
New London.....	January 26th
Wayneville.....	February 27th
Marion.....	February 28th

The old-fashioned institute programs brought in large numbers of farmers. Somehow they still have the memories of the old institute days, and we were seldom disappointed in the crowds.

There were three types of institutes put on this year. The two institutes at the Town Hall of Matteson and Town Hall at Dayton stressed "Marketing". These two institutes were set up on the basis of the townships.

In sending out the invitations to these institutes, we first called in a small group of farm men and women. I went over the program with them, and then sent out a special card with the invitation coming from the farmer to his neighbor. The meetings started at 10:30 in the morning, and the women of the community served a hot lunch at noon.

We stressed the marketing of poultry products and vegetables. We sent out the invitations and asked the farmers to bring in eggs and vegetables. These were judged by the Poultry and Vegetable Specialists, and worked into the marketing phase of poultry and vegetables.

It was interesting to note that there were as many women out as men at these township institutes. (I believe this is very important on township basis.)

During 1941 we plan to hold three institutes with "Soils" as the main topic for discussion. There's one advantage in holding small township meetings in that we can discuss problems from a local standpoint.

Institutes held at Clintonville and New London differed from the township institutes in that business-men of Clintonville and New London furnished a noon-day meal. These institutes covered the trade areas of these cities.

The topics at these institutes were on "Dairying" and "Small Grains and Forage Crops".

At Clintonville and New London there was an attendance of over 300 farm men and women at each meeting.

A third type of institute was held at Marion and Wayneville. The topics discussed were "Small Grains and Pastures" and "Farm Economics".

A corn and grain show was held in connection with the Wayneville institute. Movies were shown during the noon hour. The idea of having the corn and grain show was to bring in exhibits that we could discuss. Our audiences at these types of institutes equalled the ones at Clintonville and New London.

CONCLUSION.

One-day institutes have their place in extension activities because they build good will between urban and rural people.

FARM ENGINEERING.

Farm structure meetings were held at three centers during 1940:

New London High School - February 8th
Clintonville High School - February 8th
Waynesaga High School - February 9th

Mr. Max J. LaBeck, Extension Architectural Engineer from the College, and Mr. Hansen, Extension Specialist on concrete construction from the Portland Cement Company, discussed the following topics:

1. Special building problems that farmers find troublesome.
2. Repairs to your building or the construction of a new building.
3. How to use local and commercial building materials to good advantage.
4. Foundations and masonry construction, repair of silos, insulation, ventilation, water supply, sewage disposal, lighting, plans and planning of farm buildings.

As a result of these meetings, institute work during 1941 has been planned on building structures.

POULTRY PROJECT, 1940.

Our county statistics show that there are 263,000 hens on our farms. A county-wide program on poultry diseases was deemed necessary. In order to carry out the program during the year, the following poultry project was worked out:

THE JOB	WHEN TO BE DONE	HOW TO BE DONE	WHO SHALL DO IT
Poultry Disease Identification Feeding Practices in relation to health of flock.	Dec. & Jan.	Poultry to be brought in by Agricultural teachers and Hatcherymen.	J. B. Hayes, Poultry, Spec. and Dr. B. A. Beach
Marketing Poultry and eggs.	Apr. & May	Eggs and poultry to be brought in to meetings. Discussion of marketing problems.	G. E. Annin, Poultry Spec.
Production of disease-free chicks.	Apr., May, June, July, & Aug.	Select 6 flocks to follow out chicks from Hatcheries to the farm. Check flocks at least 4 times during season for disease.	J. B. Hayes, County Agent, Hatcherymen, & Flock Owners
Egg and Poultry Contest.	Apr.	Essay contest sponsored by Wis. Coop. Poultry Association.	Boys and girls.
Egg and Poultry Home Contest.	Apr.		Homemakers.
Poultry yard clinics.	July	Hold six meetings on poultry farms in the county.	J. B. Hayes, Poultry Spec.
Poultry Feed meetings.	July	Hold one-half day session.	Poultry Spec. & County Agent.

Due to the illness of J. B. Hayes, our poultry program was curtailed. We started out with a poultry disease clinic in December. This was followed by Marketing of Poultry at the Marketing Institutes held at Matteson and Dayton townships.

Six flocks were checked for pullorum and fowl paralysis, and the chicks hatched from these eggs were followed to other farms.

Poultry essay contests were put on a county-wide basis.

In July, six poultry yard clinics were held in various sections of the county.

This was to be followed by poultry feed meetings.

CONCLUSION.

From the work that was carried on this year, we find a great deal of interest by the poultrymen and women.

During 1941, more poultry work will be carried out, with the assistance of Poultry Specialists from the University.

BKES.

Some attention has been given to work with county beekeepers. We organized a Beekeepers Association, and had three meetings.

Members of the Beekeepers Association pooled their orders and purchased beekeepers supplies. A saving of at least 15% was made when the orders were pooled.

It is hard to get the beekeepers to sell cooperatively. There's too much "cut-throat" competition in the sale and brings down the price of honey.

COOPERATIVE LIVESTOCK MARKETING.

Five meetings were held in regard to cooperative livestock trucking and marketing.

In four communities, farmers organized their own trucking service.

Livestock shipped from Waupaca County goes to the Milwaukee and the Green Bay markets.

WAUPACA COUNTY QUALITY DAIRY PROGRAM

The need for improving the quality of dairy products in Waupaca County is self-evident.

At the November meeting of Waupaca County Agricultural Committee, the Quality Program was discussed, and the Committee sent a Resolution to the State Department of Agriculture asking for help in putting on a Quality Program.

**DAIRY QUALITY PROGRAM AS SET UP BY
STATE DAIRY DEPARTMENT AND COUNTY AGENT**

THE JOB	TIME	HOW TO BE DONE	WHO SHALL DO IT
	Month of May	Call in all Plant Dairy operators and discuss in detail what the program is, and the work to be done, Vote to determine if they want the Program.	County Agent and State Dept. representatives.
	May 16		
To get the mass of Dairy men to improve quality of milk as it comes from the farm by using sanitary measures and to get the dairy plant operator to use the most sanitary methods in the manufacturing of dairy products after milk and cream are received at plant. The factory operators to cooperate in putting across this program.		Have a second meeting with operators and the State Department Head Mr. Huchning and Dave Housbaum to discuss detailed plans for campaign.	State Dairy Head, Mr. Huchning and Dave Housbaum, County Agent.
	June 12	Call in farmers from every school district in the county at General meeting to explain program.	V. H. Quick, Dave Housbaum, G. Huchning, State inspectors.
Explain program.		Select leaders for school-house meetings.	Select two farmers from every school district, by County Agent.
	June 20 June 21	Training of School-house leaders.	Dave Housbaum, G. Huchning, V. H. Quick.
	June 22-26	Check up on leaders and genl leaders appointed.	V. H. Quick, Jim Bolens, State Dairy inspectors.
	June 26	Hold school-house meetings in 130 schools.	Leaders, dairy farmers of every district.
	June 30	Check up on attendance and go over any questions that came out of the school-house meetings.	County Agent and State inspectors.
	July and the	Give publicity to results and keep plugging at the Quality Program.	County Agent and State Department

Dairy Quality Program, Continued.

SUMMARY.

Although the Dairy Quality Campaign was put on after rural schools were closed, we were satisfied as to the percentage of farmers participating.

Only two dairy plant operators missed attending meetings. These sent in regrets because of conflicts with other work.

At the general meetings, dairy farmers were called in. There were 450 present, representing 105 school districts. Leaders were appointed at this general farmer meeting held on June 12th.

On June 20th and 21st, training meetings for the dairy leaders were held at Marion and Wyanwaga. Attendance was cut at the Marion meeting because of the Joe Louis fight. The leaders' meeting at Wyanwaga was very well attended.

Following the leaders' training meetings, I personally checked 30 school districts and was able to get leaders to take school-house meetings. Only six districts were turned over to the State Dairy inspectors. I was disappointed in the help I received from them during this stage of the campaign.

On June 26 school-house meetings were held, and the final check-up on attendance showed that at 130 school-house meetings, there were over 2200 farmers.

Many complimentary statements were made at these school-house meetings in regard to a Quality Program. Very few dissatisfied comments were heard.

We plan to set up a County Dairy Committee consisting of dairy farmers and plant operators to keep the Dairy Quality Program alive. Many factories have been able to improve quality of cheese, butter, and evaporated milk since the campaign was put on. The following news article illustrates the above point.

**WAUPACA COUNTY'S PART IN
"WISCONSIN DAIRY INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION"**

On December 14, 1939, a county-wide meeting was called to discuss the organization of Wisconsin Dairy Industries Association, which has for its purpose the advertising of Wisconsin Dairy Products.

At this county-wide meeting, a thorough discussion of the reasons for an advertising campaign was taken up.

The following County Dairy Committee was set up representing the various dairy industries in the county.

Arthur H. Reepke	Pure Milk	Clintonville
Alno J. Larson	Butter	R. #4, Waupaca
Geo. Hoffman	Creamery	R. #3, Waupaca
August Hents	Cheese Factory	Clintonville
Otto Schmittes	Cheese Factory	Clintonville
H. V. Faber	Condensery	Wyan-egg
L. H. Olson	Milk Fluid	Waupaca
Leonard Klocka	Farmer	Fremont
Arthur Grant	Iola Creamery	Iola
Wm. Reetz	Cheese Factory	Big Falls
Wm. Kramer	Farmer	Fremont
Henry Splitt	Farmer	R. #2, Hannan

All the large dairy plants in the county signed the agreements to deduct one-cent for each pound of butterfat delivered to the plants, this money to be used for advertising purposes. The state of Wisconsin was to raise \$50,000 as their share.

We were able to get agreements for over 50% of the total butterfat production in the county.

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS PROGRAM - 1940

1. **Annual business meeting held in February to choose director for the coming year. Meeting started with a noon-day banquet, followed by a speaker, and then an outline of the year's activities to be carried out.**
 - A. **Sign-up for membership made.**
2. **Directors elect officers.**
3. **Discussion of work to be carried out.**
 - A. **The sales of livestock.**
 - B. **Encouraging new testing associations.**
 - C. **Push the Cooperative Breeding rings (artificial insemination rings).**
4. **Annual Get-together, Month of April at Royalton.**
5. **Livestock Breeders picnic at Thom's Brothers farm.**
6. **Directors meet at County Agent's office to discuss activities frequently. At least six meetings.**
7. **Business: Total sales for year. \$5,000**
Total membership, 60

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION.

Interest in the artificial breeding ring has been growing. Some of the leading dairy farmers wanted to organize a Waupaca County Breeding Ring. After discussing this matter with Dr. Heizer and Prof. Warner, it was felt that Waupaca County could better be served by uniting with the Tri-County Breeders Association.

A meeting was called at Clintonville to discuss the matter of joining the Tri-County Association. The meetings were planned to explain the Artificial breeding work, and the costs of such an Association. Meetings were called at Clintonville, Marion, Scandinavia, Waupaca, and New London.

Further meetings are planned for 1941.

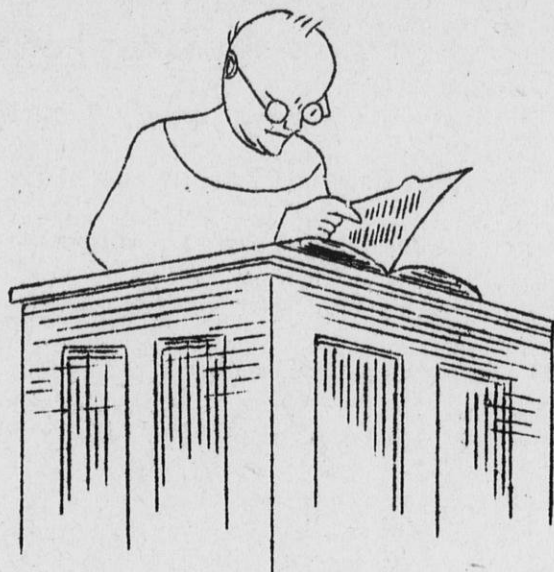
At the present time, dairy farmers that have signed contracts at Clintonville and Marion are now being served from Shawano. Farmers that have signed up in the New London territory are served from Appleton. Approximately 300 cattle were signed up after the meetings were held.

We are going to continue to work for 1200 cattle so we can get a Veterinarian located in Waupaca County.

CONCLUSION.

We believe that this type of breeding ring is on a sound basis, and that as time passes, many of the dairymen will take advantage of the cooperative breeding ring services.

Facts of Interest About Our 1940 Waupaca County Dairy Herd Improvement Associations



You're the Judge • What Kind
of Production Do You Want!

Cows Producing Over 400 Lbs. B.F.

Average Feed Cost per lb. of butterfat - 14.4¢

Cows Producing 300 to 400 Lbs. B.F.

Average Feed Cost per lb. of butterfat - 14.7¢

Cows Producing 200 to 300 Lbs. B.F.

Average Feed Cost per lb. of butterfat - 16.4¢

Cows Producing Under 200 Lbs. B.F.

Average Feed Cost per lb. of butterfat - 25.0¢

It Is Up To You!

A WORD OR TWO ABOUT THIS ANNUAL REPORT

Sixty-six Waupaca County Farm Families cooperating with their neighbors have chosen testers to record the amount of milk and butterfat produced by individual cows. The tester also has figured out feed costs and other data which makes a good business record for the farmer.

Through such a system it has enabled the dairy farmers to cull out poor producers, pick the worthwhile brood cows, and to increase labor income through sound business practices relating to herd management.

It is with great pride we present to you this picture of our Dairy Herd Improvement Work in Waupaca County.

Victor H. Quick, County Agr'l Agent
Walter Kirchner)
Ismar Jacobson) Testers
Glen Sosinske)
Oscar Malotky)

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

-IN-

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
CO-OPERATING

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF WISCONSIN

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
SERVICE
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
REPRESENTATIVE WORK

Waupaca, Wisconsin
October 9, 1940

DEAR SIR:

Enclosed is a copy of the Annual Report of
the Testing Association work in Waupaca County.

We hope that the statistics and illustrations
will prove of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

Victor H. Quick

Victor H. Quick
County Agr'l Agent
Waupaca County

VHQ:dhr

Enc.

P. S. CORRECTION! On Page 9, under "Sales Talk", butter
record on 4X should read twelve hundred eight and one
tenth (1208.1) instead of twelve thousand eighty-one and
twenty-five hundredths (12,081.25).

OUR NEW TESTING ASSOCIATION

Last February a third Dairy Herd Improvement Association was organized. Fourteen members from Waupaca County (names on page 2) and ten members from Marathon County make up the new association. The tester for this association is Oscar Malotky.

All members are interested in the production of each individual cow. The low producers will be culled out, but not until a sufficient period of time has lapsed to indicate just what they can do under proper management and feeding conditions. The real part of the herd building will then get underway.

On page 7 two illustrations show how testing has raised the average of these herds for three successive years. Of course we know that when the herd average reaches 400 we are getting near the peak of production.

If you turn to the illustration of the increase in number of 400 lb. producers in the two older associations, we find the number increasing from 67 to 130. We can expect the same building process in the new association.

Calves will be selected from the highest producers. Selection of the best material can come only through testing records.

Let us sum up the benefits that the new association members will receive.

- a. Checks each individual cow's production.
- b. Checks the sire - is he building or tearing down?
- c. Checks ration and cuts food costs.
- d. Checks the high producers - no sales off the farm of these individuals.
- e. Checks information and furnishes new facts about our dairying.
- f. Yes, it will give all these services to our new members and some more besides.

MEMBERS OF WAUPACA COUNTY DAIRY
HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

May 1, 1939 - April 30, 1940

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Township</u>
Harold Axtell	R. #3, Waupaca	Waupaca
Biedermann Brothers	Iola	Iola
James Christenson	R. #3, New London	Lebanon
Donald Casey	R. #3, New London	Royalton
Colruie Brothers	Ogdensburg	St. Lawrence
County Asylum	Weyauwega	Royalton
County Home Farm	R. #1, Manawa	Little Wolf
George Eder	R. #3, New London	Little Wolf
Albert R. Ferg	R. #2, Manawa	Union
Thomas Flanagan	R. #1, Manawa	Little Wolf
Floyd Gotham	R. #5, Waupaca	Dayton
Gurholt Brothers	Scandinavia	Scandinavia
L. D. Hershberger	R. #1, Manawa	Royalton
Chas. Hoffman	Manawa	Outagamie Co.
Chas. Kirchner	Clintonville	Larrabee
Alfred Krenke	Fremont	Caledonia
Martin Kuehl	Fremont	Caledonia
Almo J. Larson	R. #4, Waupaca	Farmington
O. M. Layton & Potts	R. #1, Waupaca	Farmington
Merton Lombard	R. #2, Manawa	Helvetia
A. W. Miller	R. #2, Tigerton	Wyoming
Perry Miller	R. #3, Waupaca	Lind
John Montgomery	Waupaca	Farmington
L. P. Much & Son	R. #1, Marion	Union
Raymond Murat	Scandinavia	Scandinavia
A. G. Neumann	Readfield	Caledonia
George Niven	Amherst	Portage Co.
C. V. Peterson	Scandinavia	Scandinavia
Pochlman Brothers	Sugar Bush	Lebanon
Truman R. Potts	Waupaca	Dayton
George Redman	R. #3, Waupaca	Waupaca
Otto Redman	R. #3, Woyauwoga	Royalton
Arthur Ritchie	R. #3, New London	Royalton
Carroll Ritchie	R. #3, New London	Royalton
Rohloff & Dorchmer	R. #3, New London	Royalton
Arthur Schuelko	R. #1, Manawa	Little Wolf
Arthur E. Smith	R. #4, Waupaca	Waupaca
Arnold Spiegelberg	R. #1, Manawa	Royalton
Thoma Brothers	Sugar Bush	Lebanon
R. A. VanAdestine	R. #1, Manawa	Little Wolf
Wolberg Brothers	Iola	Iola

OWE PRODUCING OVER 445 LBS. FAT IN THE
DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

TEST	POUNDS FAT	POUNDS MILK	MEMBERS OF THE NEW DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION	OWNER OF COW	
			Name	Address	Township
3.41	1871.1	16.744	Willard Baldwin	R. #2, Manawa	Union
4.58	884.8	13.712	W. J. Campbell	R. #2, Manawa	Helvetia
3.48	481.1	14.481	Herbert Fietzer	R. #2, Manawa	Union
3.80	784.7	14.481	Gehrke Brothers	Manawa	Little Wolf
3.55	881.1	14.481	Mrs. Henry Hotvedt	Iola	Iola
3.10	132.1	14.481	Arnette Neuske	R. #3, Iola	Iola
3.59	830.0	14.481	Vernon Neuske	R. #3, Iola	Iola
3.51	818.0	14.481	Thomas O'Connor	Clintonville	Bear Creek
3.59	830.0	14.481	Carl Preuss	R. #2, Manawa	Helvetia
3.51	818.0	14.481	Mrs. Johanna Reinke	Bear Creek	Bear Creek
3.51	818.0	14.481	John Russ	Bear Creek	Bear Creek
3.59	830.0	14.481	Erwin Schoen	R. #2, Manawa	Union
3.51	818.0	14.481	S. A. Williams	Bear Creek	Bear Creek
3.51	818.0	14.481	Wm. Zietlow	R. #2, Iola	Wyoming
3.59	830.0	14.481	TESTED PART OF THE YEAR		
3.59	830.0	14.481	Robert Bork	Fremont	Fremont
4.98	0.80	14.481	Kenneth Eastman	R. #5, Waupaca	Dayton
3.80	800.8	14.481	Gunderson & Boutwell	Ogdensburg	St. Lawrence
3.79	828.8	14.481	Verne Hinchley	Weyauwega	Waushara Co.
3.79	828.8	14.481	J. P. Jensen & Son	Scandinavia	Scandinavia
3.87	827.7	14.481	Gilbert Jonely	Waupaca	Lind
3.79	828.8	14.481	Edw. Kobiske	R. #3, Waupaca	Waupaca
3.79	828.8	14.481	Ernest Montgomery	R. #1, Weyauwega	Waupaca
4.87	817.2	14.481	John Peterson	Waupaca	Dayton
3.65	490.9	13.429	Fred Roloff	Clintonville	Larrabee
3.98	487.1	18.480	Harry Rowe	Scandinavia	Scandinavia
3.87	482.6	13.441			
3.92	481.6	13.287			

COWS PRODUCING OVER 447 LBS. FAT IN THE
DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

OWNER OF COW	NAME OR NO. OF COW	BREED	AGE	POUNDS MILK	POUNDS FAT	TEST
O. M. Layton	Bess Papst Pride	R.H.	5	16,744	571.1	3.41
A. E. Smith	W. S. Ollie Ormsby	R.H.	6	13,912	564.8	4.05
L. P. Much & Son	Wis.Lass Aaggie Pontiac	R.H.	9	15,586	545.1	3.49
O. M. Layton	Unead King Bess	R.H.	10	15,251	534.7	3.50
O. M. Layton	Layton Alice Ormsby	R.H.	3	14,862	528.1	3.55
James Christenson	Booncrest Lena	R.H.	9	16,838	522.1	3.10
George Eder	Lizzie	G.H.	8	14,476	520.0	3.59
A. E. Smith	W. S. Lucile Bess (11)	R.H.	6	16,046	516.0	3.21
Raymond Murat	Slogans Lily of S.Vista	R.G.	8	9,244	515.3	5.59
John Montgomery	Aaggie	G.H.	6	16,144	511.3	3.16
L. P. Much & Son	Wis.Lass Aaggie Pont.-3rd	R.H.	3	14,477	509.8	3.52
A. E. Smith	W. S. Hornsby Ollie (14)	R.H.	8	12,933	504.2	3.89
Rohloff & Dorchner	No. 20	G.H.	8	12,806	502.9	3.93
Gurholt Brothers	No. 12	G.G.	4	10,125	502.0	4.95
O. M. Layton	Alice Pabst Ormsby Layton	R.H.	6	14,283	500.8	3.50
Rohloff & Dorchner	No. 7	G.H.	5	13,051	495.8	3.79
A. E. Smith	W. S. Mara Bee	R.H.	3	13,878	495.7	3.57
O. M. Layton	Diana Butter Girl Ona	R.H.	6	14,983	494.1	3.29
Gurholt Brothers	No. 2	G.G.	9	10,739	491.2	4.57
L. P. Much & Son	Black Wis.Lass Aag.Piebe	R.H.	8	13,429	490.9	3.65
Martin Kuehl	No. 11	R.H.	9	16,450	487.1	2.96
L. P. Much & Son	Burke Colantha Merced.Ivy	R.H.	2	12,441	482.6	3.87
C. V. Peterson	Ormsby Watson Ina	R.H.	8	12,267	481.6	3.92

(cont'd from page 3)

OWNER OF COW	NAME OR NO. OF COW	BREED	AGE	POUNDS MILK	POUNDS FAT	TEST
Gurholt Brothers	No. 5	G.G.	5	10,761	481.3	4.48
Colrue Brothers	Daisy Colanthus Joh.-3rd	R.H.	3	12,825	480.9	3.74
John Montgomery	No. 1	G.H.	10	15,776	478.7	3.03
Wolberg Brothers	No. 11	G.G.	6	9,000	478.5	5.31
Gurholt Brothers	No. 4	G.G.	7	10,993	474.6	4.31
Chas. Kirchner	Daisy	G.G.	4	8,016	473.5	5.90
Harold Axtell	No. 13	G.G.	5	9,164	472.4	5.15
L. P. Much & Son	Aaggie Wis. Matador	R.H.	4	11,987	472.1	3.93
Colrue Brothers	Daisy Cascader Joh. Bess Burke	R.H.	4	12,699	471.4	3.71
Floyd Gotham	No. 2	G.H.	5	13,181	471.2	3.57
George Niven	Hengerveld Bess Burke	R.H.	6	11,690	468.8	4.01
John Montgomery	No. 6	G.H.	7	11,037	468.7	4.24
Gurholt Brothers	No. 14	G.G.	4	9,934	468.1	4.71
Thoma Brothers	Pearl Ormsby Lass	R.H.	5	12,303	467.9	3.80
Floyd Gotham	No. 3	G.H.	5	13,424	465.7	3.46
C. V. Peterson	No. 4	G.H.	4	14,020	465.1	3.31
A. E. Smith	W. S. Ormsby Ollie-3rd	R.H.	5	15,067	461.1	3.06
Chas. Kirchner	Dame	G.G.	4	8,578	460.8	5.37
Arthur Schuelke	No. 27	G.H.	8	12,080	455.7	3.77
Martin Kuehl	No. 7	G.H.	4	14,485	454.1	3.14
Biedermann Bros.	No. 5	G.G.	4	8,555	452.3	5.28
George Eder	Frizzle	G.H.	8	12,468	451.4	3.62
Arthur Ritchie	No. 18	PB.H.	4	12,898	450.3	3.48
Thoma Brothers	No. 23	G.H.	5	10,991	447.4	4.07

HERD AVERAGES IN WAUPACA COUNTY
DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

HERD OWNER	BREED	AVERAGE POUNDS MILK	AVERAGE POUNDS FAT	YEARS TEST-ING	COWS OVER 400#
L. P. Much & Son	R. Holstein	12,145	433.2	1	6
James Christenson	R. Holstein	12,071	432.9	4	6
A. E. Smith	R. Holstein	11,971	426.8	3	9
Gurholt Brothers	G. Guernsey	9,255	423.8	2	8
O. M. Layton	R. Holstein	12,317	420.9	5	12
Floyd Gotham	G. Holstein	11,350	413.6	3	5
Martin Kuehl	G. Holsteih	12,327	410.8	5	6
John Montgomery	G. Holstein	11,821	398.3	4	5
Colrue Brothers	R. Holstein	10,625	389.5	4	5
George Eder	R. & G. Holstein	11,463	386.1	2	4
Wolberg Brothers	R. & G. Guernsey	7,924	372.4	2	5
Albert R. Ferg	R. Brown Swiss	9,072	371.3	1	4
C. V. Peterson	R. & G. Holstein	10,471	368.0	4	4
Almo J. Larson	G. Holstein	10,756	364.9	4	3
Raymond Murat	R. Guernsey	7,152	360.7	1	4
Chas. Kirchner	R. & G. Guernsey	7,175	354.2	2	4
Thoma Brothers	R. & G. Holstein	10,684	352.4	5	7
Perry Miller	R. Holstein	10,763	345.8	5	2
County Asylum	G. Holstein	10,371	343.4	5	4
Arthur Ritchie	R. Holstein	9,794	333.7	4	5
Merton Lombard	G. Guernsey	7,515	331.0	1	1

LIVING FOR BUTTERFAT COWS IN THE TESTING ASSOCIATION

(cont'd from page 5)

HERD OWNER	BREED	AVERAGE POUNDS MILK	AVERAGE POUNDS FAT	YEARS TEST-ING	COWS OVER 400#
Arnold Spiegelberg	R. Holstein	10,750	325.4	2	
A. G. Neumann	G. Holstein	9,522	319.6	5	1
Rohloff & Dorchner	G. Holstein	8,746	317.0	2	4
Arthur Schuelke	R. & G. Holstein	8,250	318.8	2	4
Truman Potts	R. & G. Jersey	6,584	316.7	4	4
A. W. Miller	G. Guernsey	6,323	313.3	3	1
Carroll Ritchie	G. Holstein	9,229	312.7	3	
Biedermann Bros.	R. & G. Guernsey	6,410	306.2	3	1
R. A. VanAdestine	G. Holstein	8,491	304.3	1	
Thomas Flanagan	G. Holstein	8,072	303.4	2	
George Redman	G. Hol. & G. Guern.	6,911	303.2	2	1
Chas. Hoffman	G. Holstein	8,409	301.5	2	
* * *					

MONTGOMERY HAS LOWEST FEED COST

The lowest feed cost for any one member in the Waupaca County No. 2 D.H.I.A. was 12.4¢ per pound of fat. John Montgomery's herd averaged 398.3 lbs. butterfat per cow last year. Anyone visiting the Montgomery herd would notice the scale by the grain box which he uses to weigh each cow's ration night and morning so that no cow gets more grain than she requires. This eliminates all waste of over-feeding and also gives the cows exactly the same amount when milk production remains the same.

LIVING TON BUTTERFAT COWS IN THE TESTING ASSOCIATIONS

<u>OWNER</u>	<u>BREED</u>	<u>NAME OR NO. OF COW</u>	<u>LBS. MILK</u>	<u>LBS. FAT</u>
Martin C. Kuehl	G. Hol.	No. 3	76,605	3110.8
Martin C. Kuehl	G. Hol.	No. 1	64,461	2256.8
James Christenson	R. Hol.	Booncrest Lena	69,942	2256.4
Albert R. Ferg	R.Br.Sw.	Dolly Dimple	51,486	2314.3
John Montgomery	G. Hol.	Aaggie	65,794	2226.5
L. P. Much & Son	R. Hol.	Wis.Lass Aaggie Pontiac	56,893	2066.0
Martin C. Kuehl	R. Hol.	Ormsby Beauty Diamond	66,101	2033.7
James Christenson	R. Hol.	Booncrest Sliver	54,254	2012.7

* * * *

HOW MEMBERS HAVE INCREASED THEIR HERD AVERAGES BY CONTINUOUS TESTING

	<u>No.Yrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.Milk</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Lbs.Fat</u>
James Christenson	1	10,171	3.3	337.0
	2	10,752	3.44	370.0
	3	11,996	3.4	410.4
	4	12,071	3.58	432.9
Waupaca Co. Home Farm	1	7,345	3.4	248.5
	2	7,908	3.4	268.3
	3	7,847	3.69	283.2

* * * *

A STORY OF PROGRESS

Number of cows that produced over 400 lbs. of butterfat in Waupaca County Testing Associations during the last 3 years.

1937-38 67 cows

1938-39 83 cows

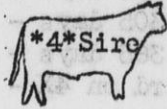
1939-40 130 cows

GUIDES IN CHOOSING HERD SIRES

I. Buying a proved sire.

When is a sire proven?

A sire is termed a proved sire when the production records of at least five of his unselected daughters have been compared with the production records of their dams. Particular attention should be given to the feeding practices and environmental conditions under which the records were made. Actual records are needed.



= SAFE

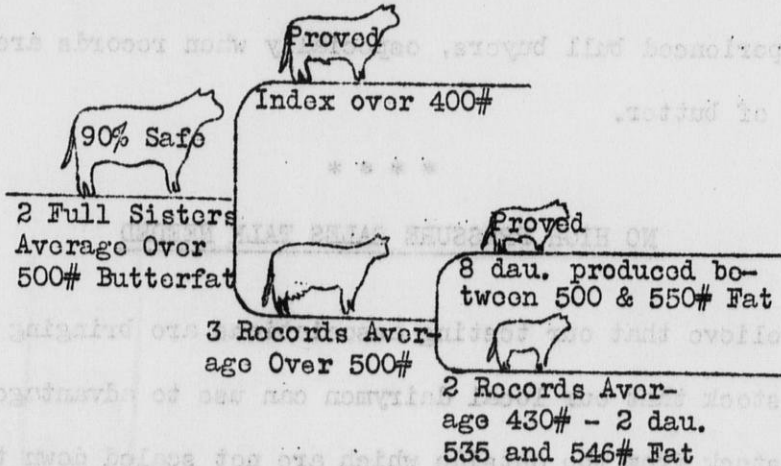
Increased daughter production from 400 to 499# dams

Increased daughter production from 500# dams

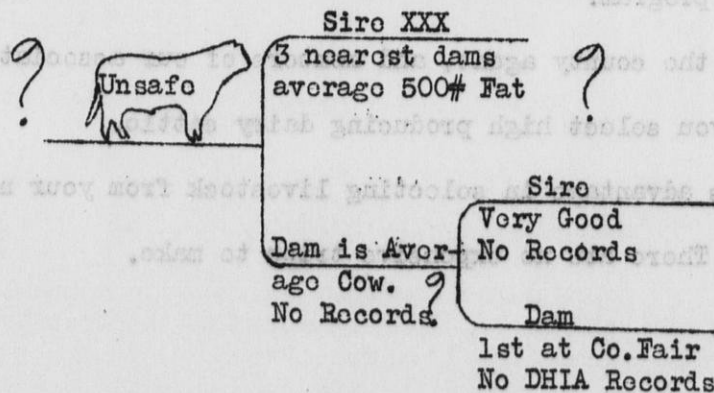
II. Buying a young bull.

What guides should be followed?

If a proved sire cannot be had, the best prospect for improving production is through the use of the sons of proved parents. Again records of the parents are essential.

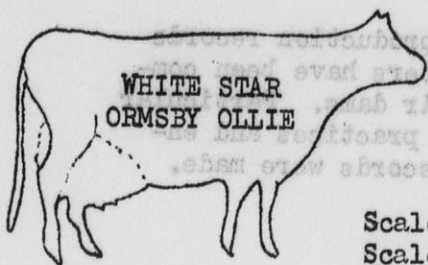


III. Stockyard bull or siros without record.



SALES TALK

SALES TALK



Actual - 305 days - 14,231# milk - 562.0# fat

Actual - 365 days - 16,511# milk - 627.7# fat

Scaled to 3 milkings daily for 305 days - 702.5# fat

Scaled to 3 milkings daily for 365 days - 784.6# fat

Scaled to 4 milkings daily for 305 days - 864.6# fat

Scaled to 4 milkings daily for 365 days - 965.7# fat

Converted to yearly butter record on 4X - 12,081.25# Butter

(The rule is based on calculations that a cow on 2 times milking produces 80% of what she would produce on 3 times and 65% of what she would produce on 4 times milking in the same length of time.)

The above illustration shows one of Waupaca County's highest record cows, scaled to more artificial conditions, which deceives most inexperienced bull buyers, especially when records are quoted in pounds of butter.

NO HIGH PRESSURE SALES TALK NEEDED

We believe that our testing associations are bringing to light breeding stock that our local dairymen can use to advantage rather than buy stock from the outside which are not scaled down to our 2 times milking day program.

The testers, the county agent, and members of our associations, will gladly help you select high producing dairy cattle.

You have this advantage in selecting livestock from your nearby neighbor's herd. There are no expensive trips to make.

EFFICIENT LIVESTOCK ACCOUNT FOR LARGER INCOMES

	Your farm	Average of 19 farms	12 least profitable farms	7 most profitable farms
Acres of crop land	_____	83	75	98
Total acres in farm	_____	198	208	180
Number of cows	_____	14	15	13
Number of livestock units per farm	_____	28	29	28
Cash income per farm	_____	\$2594	\$2493	\$2768
Cash expenses per farm	_____	\$1292	\$1411	\$1090
Income from butter fat sales	_____	\$1084	\$1228	\$836

No matter whether a farm is small or large, if the livestock of the farm are not efficient in the use of their feed the farm will not make as much as it otherwise would.

There were 10 farms which received more than \$180 in livestock returns for each \$100 worth of feed used, and these farms had an average labor income of \$483, which is \$592 more than that received by the 9 farms with livestock feeding returns of less than \$180. They also sold 270 lbs. of butter fat per cow whereas the 9 farms with the lower feeding returns sold but 215 pounds of butter fat per cow, and the farms averaged 93 acres of crops in comparison with 72 acres. Other factors were practically the same for both farms.

Table 4 shows how the efficiency of your farm compares with the average of the area and with the group of high and of low income farms. You will note that the most important factor contributing to higher income in this high income group is the livestock returns per \$100 feed used. Low feeding returns may be the result of feeding poorly balanced rations or feeding to poor quality livestock. It may pay to check your livestock and feeding program if you are receiving less than \$175 or \$180 in livestock returns for each \$100 worth of feed used.

(Taken from Farm Business Summary. Data for 1939. Nineteen farms in Central Wisconsin including Waupaca County.)

MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK BOARD REPORT FOR LARGER TOWNSHIPS

MILK COWS ON
WAUPACA COUNTY FARMS

HARRISON 905	WYOMING 780	DUPONT 2407	LARRABEE 2603	MATTESON 1603
IOLA 1521	HELVETIA 1104	UNION 2488	BEAR CREEK 1567	
SCANDINAVIA 1650	ST. LAWRENCE 1594	LITTLE WOLF 2622	LEBANON 2214	
FARMINGTON 1217	WAUPACA 1779	ROYALTON 1956	MUKWA 1334	
DAYTON 2407	LIND 1992	WEYAUWEGA 1101	CALEDONIA 733	
		FREMONT 872		

**Waupaca
County**

About 45,000 milk cows on Waupaca County farms with less than 2% in Testing Associations.
HOW MANY CAN WE CULL OUT WITHOUT CUTTING OUR PRODUCTION?

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT WORK.

Horses are still holding a place on Wapack farms. Horse population has increased from 6,000 in 1932, to 8500 in 1940.

Portable sheep-dipping vats eradicate ticks. Drenching was also a part of the parasitic control program.

D.H.I. Associations are doing a fine piece of work in breeding high-producing cattle. This is a 3-year old cow producing over 400 lbs. of fat in a 305-day period.

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS.

21 cattle ready for

**A milk-drinking
contest at Breeders'
picnic.**

**Mrs. Biedeman, winner
of the Dairy Judging
contest.**

**21 cattle ready for
shipment to Maryland.
Average price for each
was \$120.00.**

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS.

**Picnic at the Livestock
Breeders Association
at the Thom homestead.**

**Walter McIntyre of the
Wisconsin Agriculturist,
addresses a crowd of 400
farm men and women.**

**100 farm men and women take
part in Dairy Judging
Contest.**

SHEEP PROJECT.

Sheep have not received much attention in Wayne County. However, a combination of sheep and dairying fits into our diversified farming system.

Many farmers are starting small flocks and the sheep population is increasing --- that is as it should be.

In order to give necessary information to the sheepmen, Mr. James Lacey has been assisting me in this work.

Last year two sheep-shearing demonstrations were put on. Dipping and drenching demonstrations were also held in two centers in the county.

Sheep-dipping services followed the demonstrations. Over 900 sheep were dipped and drenched by a commercial dipping outfit which traveled from farm to farm. The cost for dipping was 5¢ and drenching was done for 2¢ a head.

CONCLUSION.

Plans have already been worked out for the sheep work in Wayne County for 1941. This will include the docking, castrating, sheep-shearing, dipping, and drenching demonstrations. The demonstration centers will be evenly distributed throughout the county wherever there are enough sheep producers to warrant the work.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

Three hundred seventy-five farmers brought in soil samples to be tested for lime, phosphate, and potash. Fifteen hundred soil samples were tested from these 375 farms. 85% showed soil acidity; 90% showed the lack of phosphate; and 70% showed the lack of potash. (Note: The map shows the location of the farms that have had their soil tested. This does not include the soil samples tested by the six Vocational schools.)

In 1939, our chart shows approximately 6,000 tons of lime delivered to the farms. In 1940, approximately 12,000 tons of lime was delivered to farmers in Wapaca County.

In looking at the potash and phosphate applications, we find that the amounts needed fall far below what is necessary to keep up soil fertility.

Our records show that the amount of phosphate applied on non-depleting crops amounted to about 30% of phosphate and 12% of potash per farm. This does not include the phosphate and potash put on grains and potatoes. However, the total amount applied on these crops is small. This gives us a very good picture of the soil improvement work to be carried on.

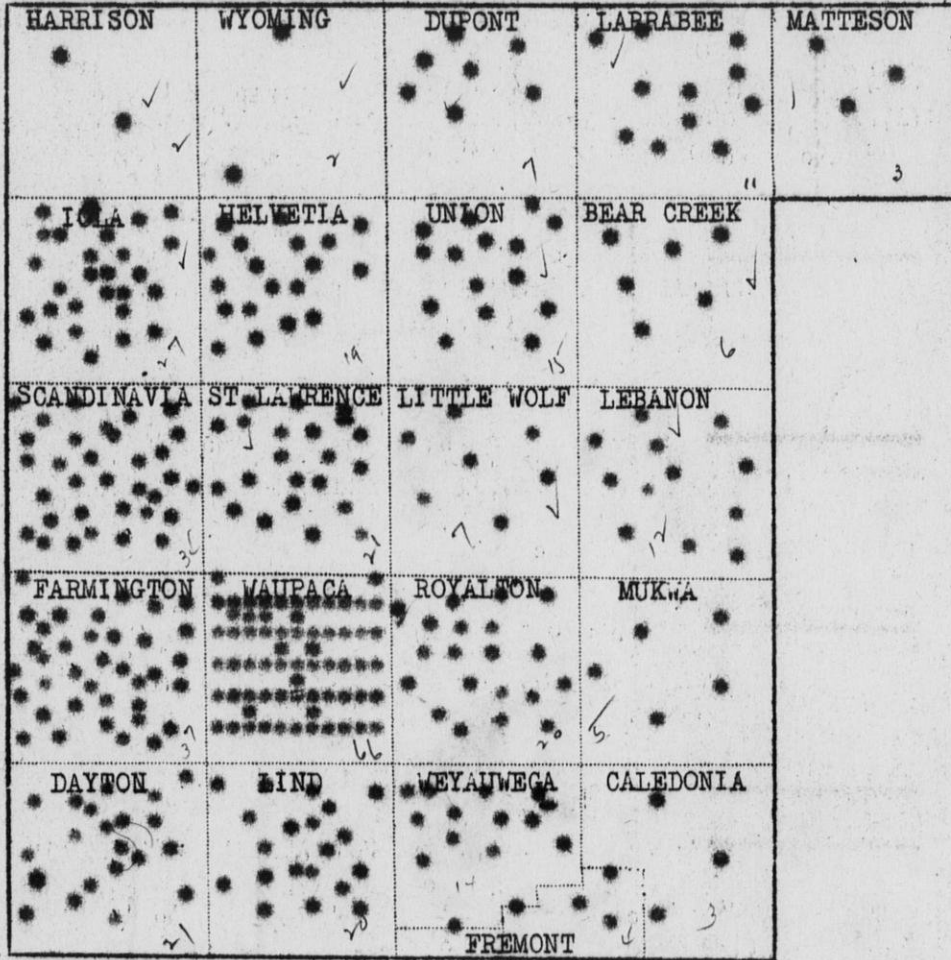
CONCLUSION.

Test farms will be distributed throughout the county in 1941, on which the applications of lime, phosphate, and potash will be applied.

Group meetings on these test farms will be called during the summer and fall months. The task of putting acres on an active fertilizing program is a hard and long job. However, I look forward to the increasing interest in the soil improvement program from the standpoint of fertilizers.

1940
SOIL TESTS FOR LIME,
PHOSPHATE, AND POTASH.

Waupaca County



1,500 samples tested from 375 farms.

*** = 1 farm**

316

**PHOSPHATE AND POTASH USED
ON CLOVER AND ALF. IN 1940**

WAUPACA COUNTY

HARRISON	WYOMING	DUPONT	LARRABEE	MATTESON		
1)	1)	1) 1,185	1) 27,862	1) 1,267		
2)	2)	2) 177	2) 324	2) 203		
IOLA	HELVETIA	UNION	BEAR CREEK			
1) 4750	1) 562	1) 1,8632	1) 15,600			
2) 1,250	2) 540	2) 4,459	2) 2,524			
SCANDINAVIA	ST. LAWRENCE	LITTLE WOLF	LEBANON			
1) 2,618	1) 2,821	1) 1,344	1) 4,400			
2) 788	2) 1,641	2) 445	2) 960			
FARMINGTON	WAUPACA	ROYALTON	MUKWA			
1) 10,471	1) 546	1) 6,811	1) 675			
2) 3,710	2) 682	2) 1,286	2) 168			
DAYTON	LIND	WEYAUWEGA	CALEDONIA			
1) 35,721	1) 7,437	1)	1) 2,576			
2) 18,929	2) 12,426	2) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>1)</td></tr><tr><td>2)</td></tr></table>	1)	2)	2) 2,473	
1)						
2)						
		FREMONT				

POUNDS OF PHOSPHATE - 145,328

POUNDS OF POTASH - 52,716

1) Phosphate

2) Potash

ACRES OF ALFALFA AND LIME SPREAD, 1940

Waupaca County

HARRISON 1) 261 T. 2) 247 A.	WYOMING 1) 173 T. 2) 408 A.	DUPONT 1) 261 T. 2) 1498 A.	LARRABEE 1) 469 T. 2) 1961 A.	MATTESON 1) 349 T. 2) 1229 A.
IOLA 1) 504 T. 2) 611 A.	HELVETIA 1) 403 T. 2) 683 A.	UNION 1) 356 T. 2) 2037 A.	BEAR CREEK 1) 330 T. 2) 1926 A.	
SCANDINAVIA 1) 959 T. 2) 638 A.	ST. LAWRENCE 1) 643 T. 2) 746 A.	LITTLE WOLF 1) 338 T. 2) 2078 A.	LEBANON 1) 208 T. 2) 1461 A.	
FARMINGTON 1) 528 T. 2) 563 A.	WAUPACA 1) 844 T. 2) 761 A.	ROYALTON 1) 892 T. 2) 1304 A.	MUKWA 1) 1031 T. 2) 1046 A.	
DAYTON 1) 939 T. 2) 983 A.	LIND 1) 833 T. 2) 823 A.	WEYAUWEGA 1) 208 T. 2) 576 A.	CALEDONIA 1) 823 T. 2) 868 A.	
		FREMONT 1) 775 T. 2) 400 A.		

Tons of Lime spread, 11,846

Acres of alfalfa seeded, 22,787

- 1) Tons of lime per town
- 2) Acres of alfalfa seeded per town

SOIL AND WIND EROSION.

We have started one soil erosion demonstration farm. More demonstration farms are being planned, and we are hoping that enough requests will come in from farmers so that we can have the county in the Soil Erosion district. With this in mind, meetings are planned for the month of February, 1941, in order to bring information to the districts which need the soil erosion work.

In the west and southwest sections of Wapaca County, and including the town of Royalton, wind erosion is a serious problem. The shelterbelt program is being emphasized in these sections.

In 1940, approximately 208,000 trees were planted in these areas. In 1941, the shelterbelt and windbreak plantings will be stressed.

Windbreak and shelterbelt demonstrations will be held in four districts.

CREEPING JENNEY.

A Creeping Jenney campaign was put on a county-wide basis. At one of our regular Agricultural Committee meetings, a bounty of twenty-five cents (\$0.25) was offered to any boy or girl who discovered a patch of Creeping Jenney.

The attached letter was sent out to all school teachers and all Agricultural teachers. Bulletins with the picture of the Creeping Jenney was sent out with the announcements. All Weed Commissioners in the county were sent leaflets on the Creeping Jenney. Through this campaign method, we were able to locate 52 patches in the county.

The enclosed map shows location by towns.

The county purchased one ton of Sodium Chlorate, and this was distributed to the towns at half the price the county paid for it.

Several of the towns did an excellent job of eradicating the weed. For instance, the town of Farnington. Twelve patches were found, and all were treated with Sodium Chlorate, except one which was a large field. A check-up in the fall showed that patches treated with chemical showed complete eradication of the weed.

The large field will be checked and worked on during the 1941 season. Summer fallowing with Duckfoot cultivation will be used on this patch, and then followed by a chemical treatment on the small remaining patches.

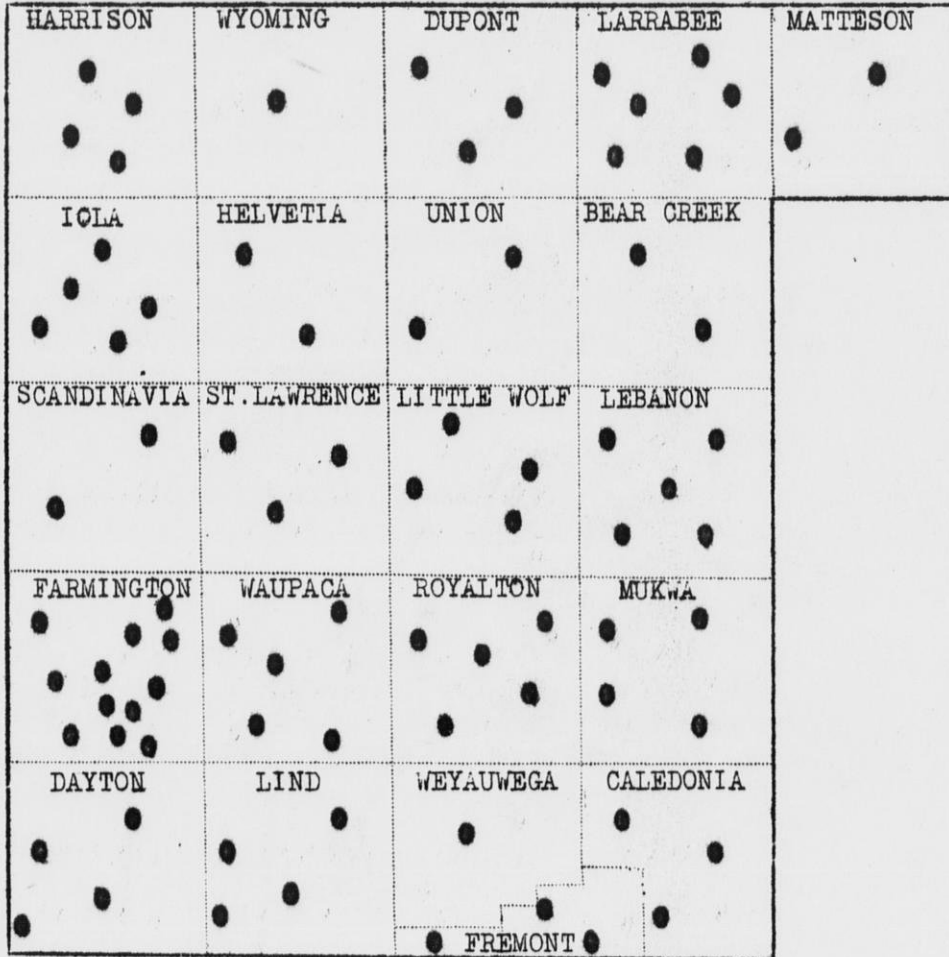
Some of the townships did not do a very good job, and winter meetings will be held in these areas in order to get further action on the control of this weed in these localities.

CONCLUSION.

As was expected, many more patches of Creeping Jenney were discovered than our first preliminary surveys showed. The work will be carried on in cooperation with the AAA groups. We believe that in two or three years we can control and eradicate this weed. It is not serious at the present time, but it could be in time if allowed to spread without any control measures.

CREEPING JENNETY CAMPAIGN

WAUPACA COUNTY



52 patches found in 1940.

● = 1 Creeping Jenney patch.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
CO-OPERATING

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
-IN-
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF WISCONSIN

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
SERVICE
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
REPRESENTATIVE WORK

Waupaca, Wisconsin
May 13, 1940

DEAR SCHOOL TEACHER:-

School will soon be drawing to a close and we wish to make a Weed Campaign announcement.

The Waupaca County Agricultural Committee, consisting of the following men: County Board Chairman, L. W. Eastling; Superintendent of Schools, Carl Bacher; Matt Gorman, Wm. Brandenburg, and Al A. Gorges, decided to offer a bounty to locate Field Bindweed.

This weed takes over fields and causes untold damage once it gets a start. In many cases farms have been abandoned.

A county map will be made upon which patches will be spotted. Then a vigorous eradicating campaign will be put on to stamp out this weed.

Will you cooperate with us by reading the enclosed announcement and the special folder about this weed. Then post on the bulletin board.

Very truly yours,

Victor H Quick

Victor H. Quick
County Agr'l Agent
Waupaca County

VHQ:dhr
Enc.

PUBLIC WEED ENEMY
NO. 1
IT IS FIELD BINDWEED
A BOUNTY OF 25 CENTS IS
PLACED ON THIS PLANT.
YOU CAN AID US IN LO-
CATING PATCHES.

In Waupaca County Field Bindweed will be known as Public Weed Enemy No. 1.

The Waupaca County Agricultural Committee decided to offer 25¢ to any boy or girl who finds a field with this weed in it.

Here is how you can have fun and profit by helping us locate patches of Field Bindweed.

1. For each field or city lot upon which you find the Field Bindweed, you will receive a bounty of 25¢. One bounty only for each field.
2. This offer holds good from June 15th to August 1st.
3. This is how you can earn the bounty.
 - a. Take sample of Bindweed to your County Agent, Agricultural High School teacher, or Weed Commissioner.

One of the above persons will check the field for the patch of Bindweed and give this information to the County Agent's office. If field contains Bindweed, 25¢ will be paid.

The enclosed circular gives you a drawing of the weed and tells you how it can be identified.

CROP IMPROVEMENT.

**No. 38 Smooth Ann
Barley.
With yields above
average, farm children
have better than an
average chance for a
satisfied life on
farms of our county.**

**Spraying for Creep-
ing Jenny weed.**

**82 patches were found
in our county. One ton
of Sodium Chlorate was
used by Waspsa County
in an eradication
campaign.**

NAUPAGA COUNTY REPORT OF HOMEMAKERS

Work Done in Home Decoration and Furnishing

July 1940

During the past year, eleven communities in Naupasa County have worked together in Home Improvement through a course given in Home Decoration and Furnishing given by Wealthy H. Hale, Home Management Specialist, and sponsored by Mr. V. E. Quick, County Agricultural Agent, both of the College of Agriculture.

The following is the homemakers' report of work done to July 1, 1940:

Number of project leader meetings held by specialist.....	4
Number of homemaker clubs enrolled.....	11
Total club enrollment.....	175
Total number of meetings held by project leaders.....	60
Total attendance at project leader meetings.....	700
Total number of members reporting improved practices.....	200
Total number improved practices.....	600
Total number people reached outside of groups.....	300
Number of families making a plan for color scheme of a room....	70
No. families applying principles of color in room improvement..	105
Number of rooms where new color schemes are more satisfying....	90
Number members taking better care of furniture.....	75

The Homemakers work was organized on the basis of choosing two leaders from each club. The leaders chosen from each club met with Extension leaders to receive instructions on four 1940 topics:

1. Better Walls for Better Backgrounds.
2. Floor Finishes and Wood Trims.
3. Bedroom Arrangement and Accessories.
4. Curtains.

The leaders spent one day on each topic. Then this material was taken back to the local clubs and presented to them. In the majority of cases, the leaders would spend two days with their local groups in presenting the material.

The meeting on "Floor Finishes and Wood Trims" was an open meeting, and 100 women attended the meeting.

Following the completion of the course, an Achievement Day was held at the Naupasa City Park, located on Shadow Lake. This was the final program of the year, and over 90 Homemakers attended.

AAA ACTIVITIES.

I have been Secretary for the Wapaca County Triple-A group.

A half day is spent each week going over the program and to determine policies to be followed.

Every five weeks we put on a radio broadcast on a neighboring broadcast station.

Starting in July, the following broadcasts were put on:

- July 5, "Soil Defenses",
Green Bay, W.T.A.Q.
- July 25, "Soil Defenses",
Stevens Point, W.L.B.L.
- Sept. 13, "Windbreaks", W.L.B.L.
- Nov. 5, "Soils and Soil Fertility",
Station W.L.B.L.
- Dec. 13, "Relationship of Soil Fertility
to Plant Life", W.L.B.L.

Each community committeeman meeting I have appeared on the program to outline the County Agent's Extension activities being carried on.

Working cooperatively with the AAA groups, we have been able to increase the amount of lime used in 1939 from 6,000 to 12,000 tons in 1940. Phosphate and potash, Conservation Materials Program have been encouraged. Tree-planting program to earn units has been worked largely through the AAA group. Soil erosion demonstrations have been worked largely through the AAA and the committeemen.

CONCLUSION.

With the 66 committeemen scattered in the 22 townships, it has been possible to work out many Extension Programs, using these men as the leaders.

1939 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM PAYMENTS

WAUPACA COUNTY

HARRISON	WYOMING	DUPONT	LARRABEE	MATTESON
\$ 7,209	\$ 4,074	\$ 11,176	\$ 14,530	\$ 10,193
ICLA	HELVETIA	UNION	BEAR CREEK	
\$ 11,215	\$ 8,007	\$ 12,678	\$ 14,552	
SCANDINAVIA	ST. LAWRENCE	LITTLE WOLF	LEBANON	
\$ 14,533	\$ 10,013	\$ 14,679	\$ 11,443	
FARMINGTON	WAUPACA	ROYALTON	MUKWA	
\$ 13,416	\$ 12,942	\$ 10,000	\$ 7,667	
DAYTON	LIND	WEYAUWEGA	CALEDONIA	
\$ 11,133	\$ 13,704	\$ 5,385	\$ 9,661	
			\$ 5,892	
		FREMONT		

COUNTY PROGRAM OF WORK FOR 1941

<u>Project</u>	<u>Phase of Work</u>	<u>Goal</u>
Soil Improvement	Soil Testing Service	1200 samples.
	Promote use of lime & fert.	Put on 22 farm demonstrations.
	Educ. on AAA - Act as Sec'y.	Coop. with AAA on education on good farm practices.
	Wind & water erosion control	Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ million trees Hold 15 erosion demonstrations.
Junior Education	Organization	500 members, 30 clubs, 75% Ach.
	Activities	25 demon. teams, tours, camp, judging teams, drama, music.
	County & State Fairs	Act as chairman of 4-H division State Fair Committee.
Dairy Livestock Impr.	Dairy Cattle	Artificial Insemination--1200 cows Maintain 3 DHIA--Org. Bull Ring
	Sheep	Dip 1000 - Conduct 2 demonstrat. on castrating and docking
	Bang's Disease Control	Service as requested Hold educational meetings.
		Hold educ. mtg. in co-op. with AAA
Crop Improvement	Legume Promotion	45,000 A. Alfalfa - 1 A. per cow
	Potato Improvement	Promote use of approved seeds Put in variety, fert. & spray plots
		100 4-H potato projects

Minor Projects

Weed Control	County-wide Creeping Jenny Program.
Dairy Quality	Continue educational work on good practices. Hold 4 meetings on milk house construction.
Home Economics	Cooperate with homemakers on their program.
Poultry Improvement	As requested.
Home Production Food Supply	Hold 10 meetings on Fruit and Berries. Cooperate with homemakers on use of milk products, meat cutting, and cooking.
Marketing Problems	Shipping Association - Feeder buying coop.

UNIVERSITY ASSISTANCE

Briggs	Weeds	January, February, March
Lacey	Sheep	April, May
LaRock	Building	January, February, March
Milward	Potatoes	Spring, Summer, Fall
Zeasman	Erosion	January, Summer
Chapman	Soils & Fertilizers	March, June, July
Kuehner	Fruits	January, February, March, Summer
Werner	Artif. Insemination	January, February
Brann	Potato Diseases	Summer
Hayes	Poultry Diseases	Summer
Trenk	Wind Erosion	Spring
Albert	Soil	Spring
Delwiche	Crops	Spring
Cramer	D.H.I.A.	All Year
Collentine	Bulls	Summer
Kellogg	Drama	Fall