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## [Report of H. R. Lathrope, county agricultural agent, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin]. 1927

Lathrope, H. R.

[S.l.]: [s.n.], 1927

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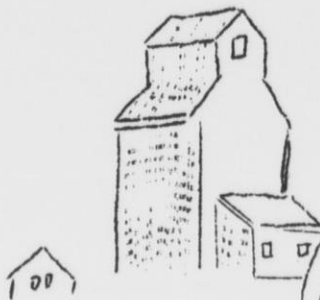
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An effort has been made to show in the following pages some of the activities of the County Agricultural Agent For Kewaunee County Wisconsin-1927.

Major Projects:

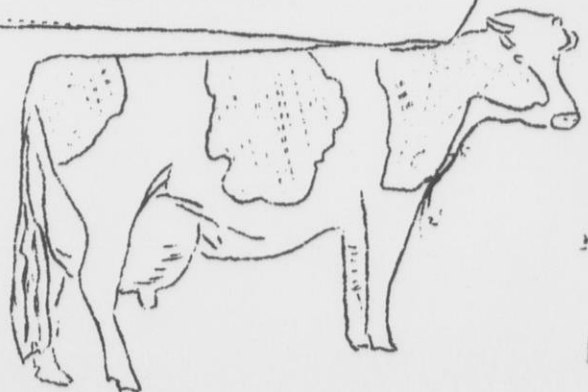
1. Alfalfa and Sweet Clover.
2. Boys and Girls club work.
3. Poultry Improvement.

Minor Projects.

1. Co-operative Marketing.
2. Orchard Improvement.

No attempt has been made to include all activities because of lack of time and space.

"Farm and Factory Must Prosper  
TOGETHER"



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## Status of County Agent Work in Kewaunee County.

The purpose of the county agent is to assist in making the farm home a better place in which to live. In order to do this it first becomes necessary to increase the efficiency of the farmer by teaching him better farm practices. Much time and energy has been spent in assisting farmers in group meetings to cull their herds and flocks, i. e., to get rid of the low producer and thereby increase the earning capacity of the farm owner.

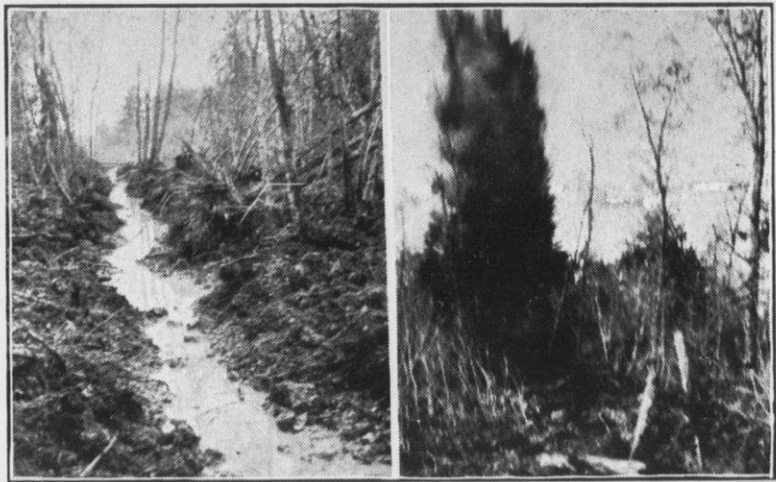
This being the second year of county agent work there is still much work to do in the way of perfecting organizations to carry out extension work. A great change has come and there has been many more requests for services and information this year than last. County agent extension work is sufficiently well established now that farmers can be met entirely by the group method. At first it was necessary to answer requests singly, but today each one of the projects is promoted through meetings and campaigns lasting a week or more at a time.

This change is looked upon as a favorable development in extension work. Farmers are showing great eagerness to get services from the demonstration method. A year ago many farmers expected single and individual services. Today many more are asking for help that the demonstration method is the only way that the requests can be met and met efficiently.

Many local people are taking up with the method demonstration practices and they are assisting others to obtain the desired information. This is especially true with poultry culling and disease control, and also orchard work. Several young men are taking hold of culling work and tuberculosis eradication work as well as orchard pruning and spraying. Already several district school teachers have asked that they be allowed to carry on club work for the next year with their pupils. The same holds true in the cooperative marketing work. Over one hundred men from the county have spent one whole day studying the workings of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers Federation and now they in turn are giving information by word of mouth to other fellow farmers.

There is a decidedly friendly spirit and relationship coming from every organized group of farmers in Kewaunee, toward co-operative extension work in agriculture. Considerable time has been spent on a "Farm and Factory Must Prosper Together" program. A splendid reaction is being noticed from the Business man in the city. These two great phases of industry can best prosper together, since they are so closely related and so closely interlocked and interdependent.

PYROTOL DISTRIBUTION



Pyrotol, a product left over from the world war, has been made available to farmers for land clearing purposes through the state department of agricultural engineering. The farmers have not been charged for the material but a charge for the grinding, packageing and labor, amounting to \$7.90 per hundred pounds has been made. One hundred pounds of pyrotol when used on stumps and stones is equal to 140 pounds of 40% dynamite. This blasting material has been distributed through the county agents office and about 25,000 pounds has been distributed to Kewaunee county farmers.

Blasting demonstrations have been held in several townships in the county and it has been the privilege of the county agent to demonstrate the safety measures to be followed in the use of pyrotol or dynamite.

Eight blasting demonstrations have been conducted with a total attendance of 190 farmers.

At many meetings the safe method of lighting fuse and of priming the cartridge has been demonstrated. Much information has gone direct to farmers in personal letters and also through the press and by telephone. This information will continue to be given out even though the supply of pyrotol is completely exhausted. The same methods of safety apply to dynamite.

HOG CHOLERA CONTROL




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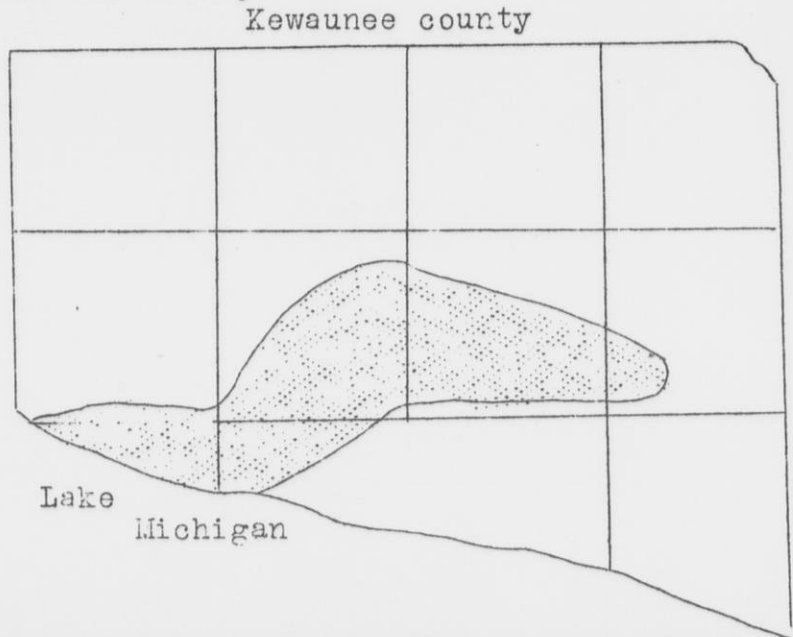
## Hog Cholera Control- Not a project.

Swine sanitation and hog disease control was not a project in 1926 nor in 1927 but was taken care of as an emergency proposition. Kewaunee county, previous to 1927, was a comparatively clean territory as far as hog cholera is concerned. Possibly there may have been cholera here before but Veterinarians agree that this outbreak was by far the most serious of any.

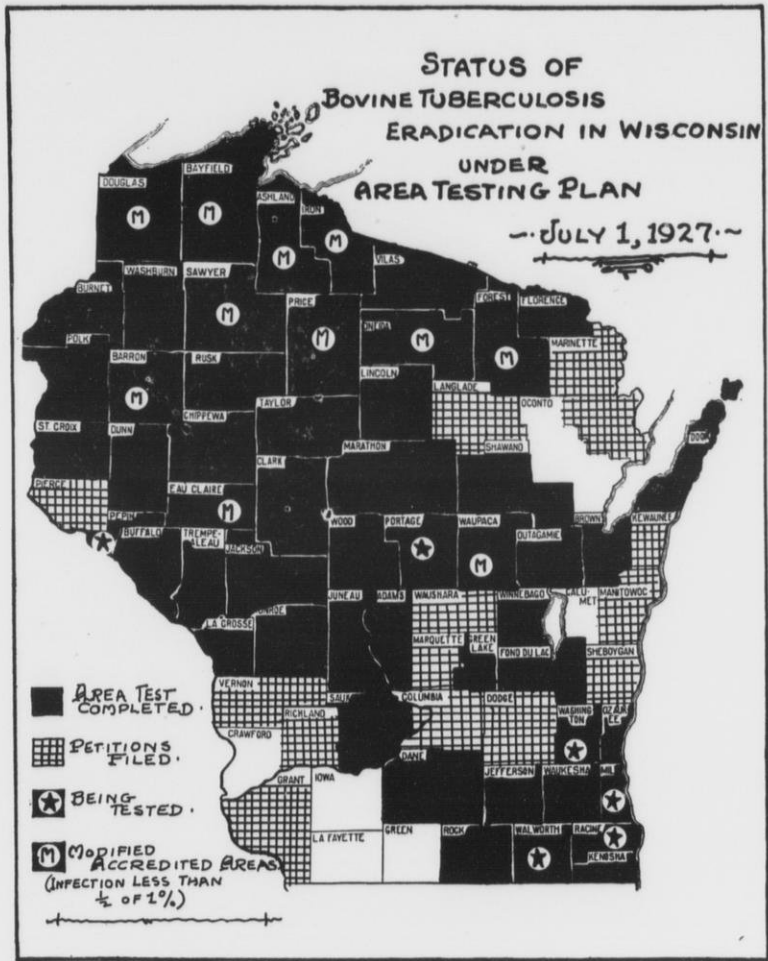
On the outbreak of this disease, a Federal veterinarian was called and diagnosed the disease as that of hog cholera. For the early part of the year the cholera work was in the hands of the parties importing Yorkshire hogs. Soon farmers began calling for assistance from the county agents office and every effort was made to give farmers information concerning this disease. Letters were written men in the cholera area, personal visits were made and control measures were published in the local papers so that farmers might know the symptoms as soon as they showed up in the hog lot.

Many hogs were posted to show definite lesions of the disease. Over 100 head of hogs succumbed to the disease. In the control of hog cholera as is the case with other diseases cooperation and interest from farmers is of great importance. Farmers in the cholera area surely deserve much credit for the promptness in which they called for assistance as soon as they noticed hogs going off dry feed and showing other cholera symptoms. The prompt action of the local veterinarian helped materially in stamping out the disease for the present. There can be no assurance given that the disease is controlled. Unless swine sanitation practices are followed next spring and in years to come there will be hog cholera outbreaks occurring in the cholera area and it will no doubt spread rapidly when conditions become most favorable. This disease seriously threatens the hog industry of the county.

 Shaded area shows region affected by hog cholera. There were 16 outbreaks on as many farms.



# THE STATUS OF THE AREA TEST

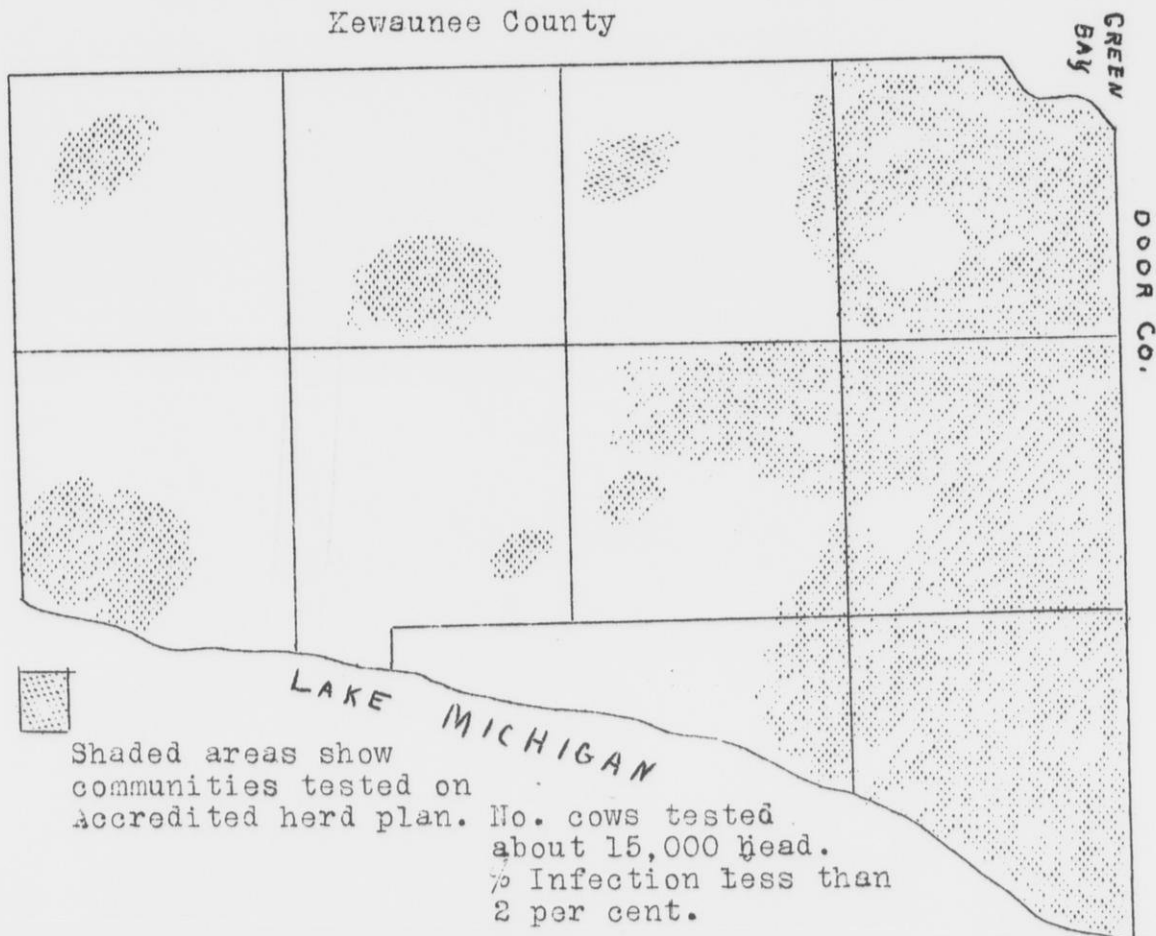




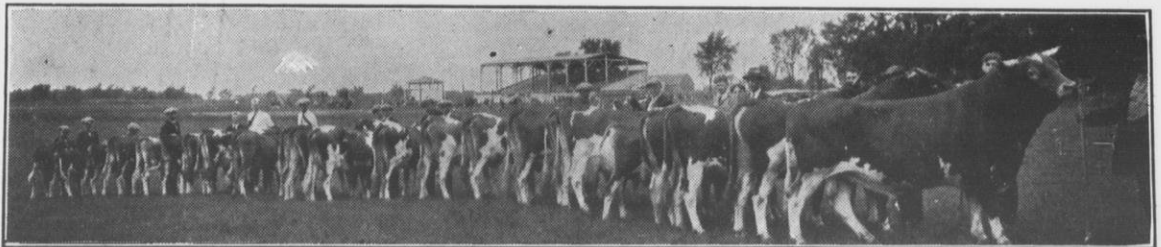
Status of the Area Test. Not a project.

Many dairymen in Kewaunee County are anxiously waiting for the coming of the area test. Since the completion of the educational work relative to the signing of the area test petition there has been a very noticeable change in sentiment on the part of dairymen in favor of the area test. Petitions were filed as soon as they were completed and the county took a position on the waiting list. Counties are being tested in the order in which they signed petitions and Kewaunee county is now in 3rd place on the list. Richland, Walworth and Columbia county will be tested before Kewaunee county.

Many herds in Kewaunee county, however, have been tested on the Federal accredited herd plan and these herds number more than 700. These herds will be tested late this fall or in early winter. There is a possibility that the Accredited herd test will be applied to a township that is completely accredited herd tested and that the area test may fall in line on the completion of this work.



HERD IMPROVEMENT



## Herd Improvement- Not a Project.

Herd improvement among hogs or cattle necessarily begins with the elimination of the low or unprofitable producer. Cows that do not pay a profit to the owner do not belong in the cow barn of any dairyman. After the low producer or "boarder cows" have been removed from the herd the next in line is the individual with poor type.

To accomplish improvement in the herds in 1926 it was found necessary to reorganize the Algoma Cow Testing Association which had been started two years previous. The members of the Algoma C.T.A. and a few other dairymen were organized into a Breed association to promote better individuals and to further the testing work then in progress.

This group of dairymen have since demonstrated the practicability of testing and selecting and also they have shown the financial benefits of such testing and selecting. Only about 1% of the farmers in the county are testing their herds for production.

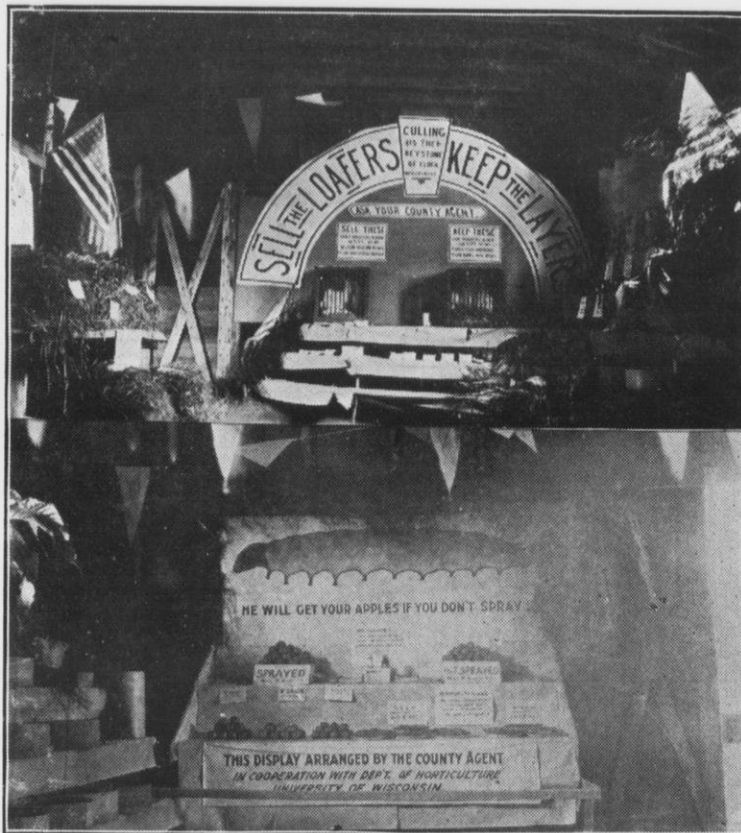
Following the organization of the Breed group at Algoma, known as the Kewaunee County Guernsey Breeders, the Holstein Breeders of the county organized and are functioning in the same manner as are the Guernsey men. In order to further the improvement of the herds it will be necessary to organize small breed groups in each of the several communities of the county and then FEDERATE these groups into a county organization.

The responsibility rests with these several groups to select and test the cattle in the several communities. There is considerable interest among farmers in other sections of the county and no doubt there will soon be other testing groups and dairy clubs organized.

These organized groups can do much to make the County Fair a success and by so doing they will make a success of their own dairy work for the displaying at the fair gives splendid advertising to the herds owners. The average production per cow through out the county is so low that the cost of production of one hundred pounds of milk is necessarily below the returns from that product.

Another phase of herd improvement that is most elemental is the eradication of disease from the herd- especially that of tuberculosis. Kewaunee county dairymen have sensed this responsibility in splendid fashion and already more than 700 dairymen or more than 1/3rd of the farmers in the county have applied for the ACCREDITED HERD test and have had their herds freed from tuberculosis. This number is larger than that of any other county in the state.

FAIR EXHIBITS



## Fair Exhibits- Not a Project.

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Recognizing that one of the best ways to get improvement in any line of activity is to get a display of the best in the land and compare one with another, a fair exhibit was stressed somewhat. Coming at the busy time of the year, it was impossible to do justice to the county fair work with demands upon my time in other lines of work, mainly club and poultry project work.

While driving through the county, I thought it my duty however, to encourage farmers with especially good specimens of farm products and livestock to exhibit them at the county fair. During the latter part of August in 1926 and 1927 about one week's time was devoted to selecting individuals for the livestock classes. Some very fine specimens were on display at the fair grounds as a result. It was thought advisable to take snapshots of the individuals in the organized groups and cuts were made of these and were run in one of the county's local papers. This took some time and effort but the results were gratifying.

Orchard improvement being in its infancy it was thought advisable to work up an exhibit among the members of the co-operative spray ring at Luxemburg. This group was chosen because they were the only group that have choice apples to draw from, outside of the commercial growers in the county. This orchard display was begun in 1926 and an entirely different display was put up in 1927. Many people were impressed with the high class of the display in a county not noted for its fruit.

Poultry improvement also an industry needing some assistance it was decided to put on a display also. An attractive display was made up showing the type of hens that should be retained in the farm flocks and also those that should be culled out and discarded. The display was made as attractive as possible and with the idea in mind to show as plainly as possible the important points in culling. From the reports received it is certain that the display was appreciated by hundreds of farmers. During the fall of 1926 and 1927 an enormous amount of culling has been done by farmers. Much of this can be traced directly to the fair exhibit.

Many school fairs have been held and one large community fair was held at Algoma. At this fair also fruit and poultry work were on display in a way that was educational even to the uninterested. At each of these displays bulletins, pruning tools, marketing information, types of hen houses and colony houses, hog houses, swine sanitation methods and hog cholera control etc were on exhibition so that numerous people might study that phase of agriculture in which they are particularly interested.

Several types of houses both for poultry and hogs have been on display at my office and many men have built straw loft houses for poultry from the models displayed here, without further assistance.



SEED GRAIN IMPROVEMENT





### Seed Grain Improvement- Miscellaneous Project.

The first step in improvement of the Seed Grain of Kewaunee county was to organize the seed grain growers into a body or group through which they could sell their surplus seeds and experiment with such seeds as they might see necessary.

A group of about 25 men were called in and organized themselves into a seed grain growers association last Dec. 1926. These men had previously been growing pure bred and pedigreed seeds and their 1926 crop had all been inspected through the county agents office and the Wisconsin Experiment Association, Madison. Most of the grain consisted of Progress Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye.

This Kewaunee county seed grain growers association spent a portion of their funds in advertising and each sent a sample of their seeds to the state laboratory at Madison for purity analysis and germination tests. With these tests on their grains and seeds these men were able to sell seeds anywhere in the country. A fair price was established and the seed listed for sale.

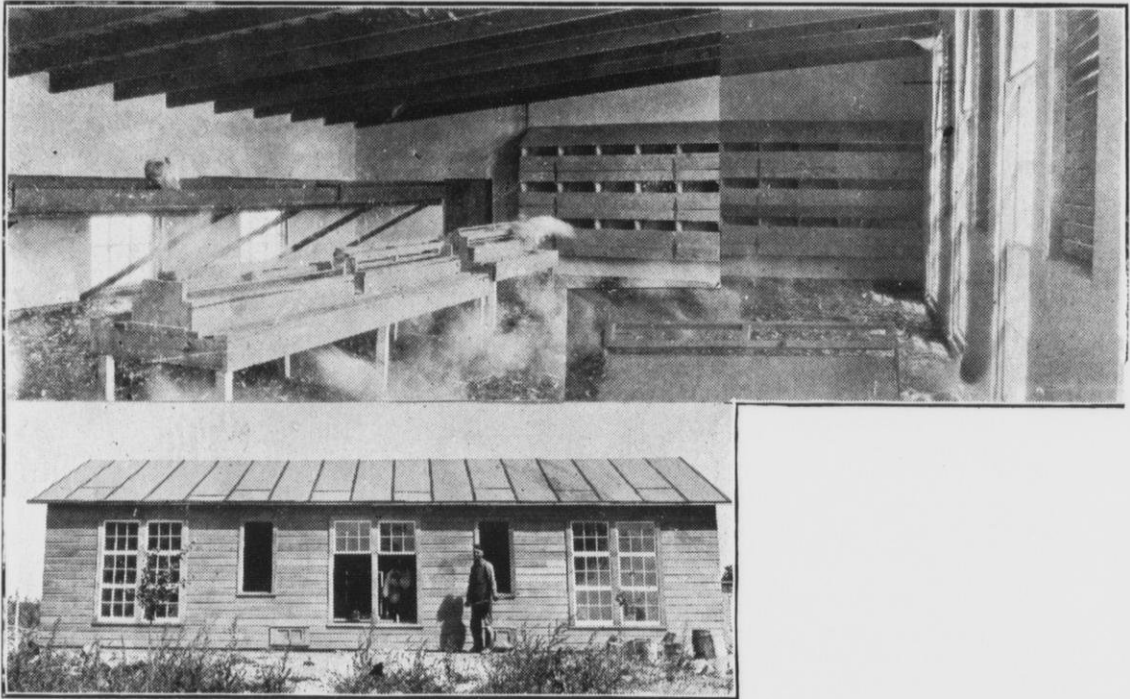
More than 100 inquiries came in to the county agents office for Progress wheat and other grains. Seeds were shipped to all nearby states and into many Wisconsin counties. Some wheat and barley was shipped into Maine and Vermont at good prices. The number of growers increased so that today there are approximately 50 growers of pedigreed seeds in Wisconsin.

This work required only a few personal visits with the growers and inspection when the grains were in full head. Many growers asked for counsel about varieties and yields etc for this particular section. During the summer the growers planned on making exhibits at the county fair and there was an unusually large display of home grown seeds. These seed grain growers have taken much interest in producing seeds from from smut and other diseases which would render them undesirable for other farmers to purchase. Many calls came in for assistance in treating wheat for bunt with the copper carbonate dust treatment and also for the formaldehyde treatment on oats and barley.

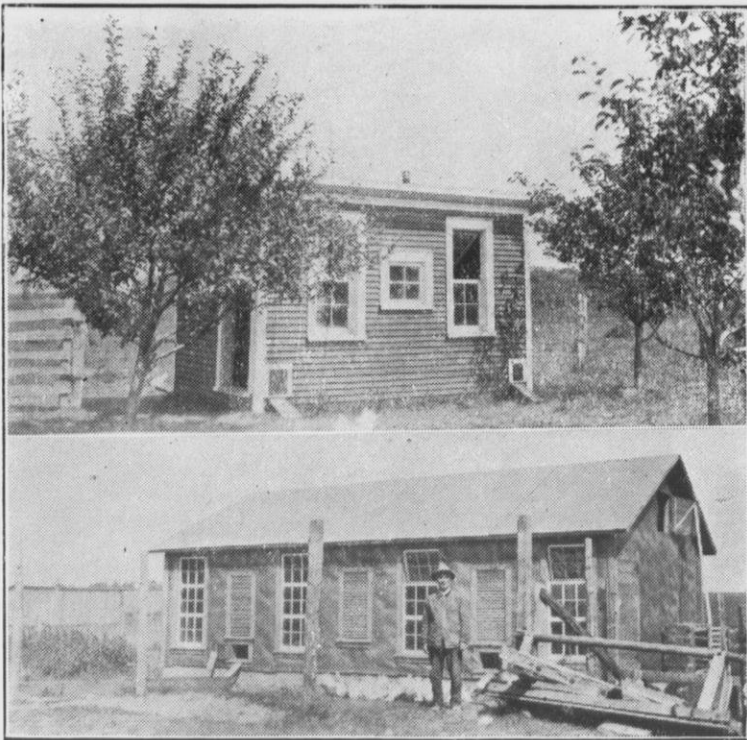
Many samples of seeds were exhibited at the Algoma Community Fair held Oct. 15/27. The winners from this contest were shown at the State Grain Show held at Antigo. Many of the men won places and some won 1st and 2nd places. Many of the better samples are being shown Nov. 26-Dec. 3/27 at the International Show at Chicago.

Seed grain sales have been a big help to the growers in Kewaunee County. The sum total of sales reaches more than \$5000.00 and most of this money came from outside of the county limits. This return came to the growers with very little effort on their part and the possibilities of this phase of the work has only been scratched. One grower received a cash return of more than \$1000.00 for his 1926 crop of grains.

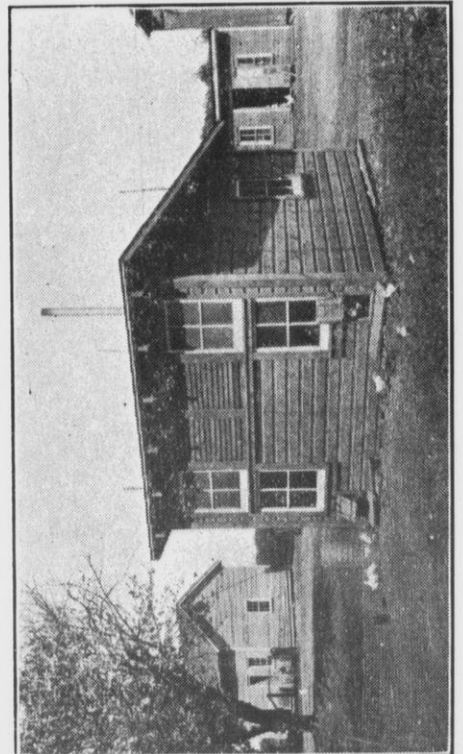
POULTRY IMPROVEMENT



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## Poultry Improvement- Project Major.

Poultry improvement in Kewaunee county begins with:

1. Culling out the low producer or boarder hen
2. Feeding mash rations.
3. Chick sanitation
4. Poultry houses.
5. Eradication of disease, tuberculosis, coccidiosis etc.

Culling demonstrations were held in every township in the county at points which would enable every poultryman to attend. A series of demonstrations were held from Aug 15 to Nov. 15. More demands came in for culling work at demonstration than could be complied with. It is no longer necessary to give assistance to the single farmer with his flock. Farmers are agreed that the demonstration plan of giving service is far more economical and that much more can be accomplished. The average attendance at these culling demonstrations was more than 24 people to a group

At each of these culling demonstrations it was also possible to show people tuberculosis in hens. Tubercular hens could not be found on all farms but they were plentiful enough so that a supply of diseased birds could be carried in the car to show the owners the symptoms in case they had never seen the diseased condition before. This worked out to fine advantage. Several tubercular demonstrations were arranged for. During the months of September and October, over 100 hens were killed and posted and definite lesions of tuberculosis found. A survey was made on 300 farms and more than 60 percent of these farms were found to be infected with avian tuberculosis. This disease must be controlled before the average farm flock can return a profit. In each case specific and definite recommendations were given each farmer who had tuberculosis on his farm, so that he might get rid of it. In many cases the recommendations have been followed and the birds are now free of the disease.

Few poultrymen were found to be feeding a mash ration and many meetings were held to give farmers and poultrymen information concerning the proper and economical rations to feed the laying hens. Publicity measures were used and many personal letters were sent out giving this information. The result is that hundreds of farmers are feeding mash now and many have constructed a cheap mash hopper to save work and give the laying hen proper feed. Poultry is now being considered a better financial proposition than it was heretofore.

Losses from white diarrhea and coccidiosis have been enormous. One poultryman lost 1500 chicks from the latter. Many more have been lost due to the former disease. Chick sanitation methods were furnished farmers at meetings and in groups here and there, also through the press and by letters. Many colony houses have been erected this year. Farmers are rapidly adopting the system and are equipped to move their chicks on to new soil every few days so as to escape from the disease.



### Poultry Improvement continued.

As soon as one farmer adopted the sanitation method the fact was published as much as possible so that other farmers might follow successful practices. Colony houses dot the landscape all over the county at the present time. As the number increase then the losses of chicks from diseases will be materially reduced. Many farmers are following suggestions on the heating equipment and are using hard coal burners in the colony houses instead of oil burners because the latter are more dangerous and also require much more care and attention and besides they do not render as even a flow of heat as do the coal burners.

Poultry houses (central type) were also found to be a contributing factor to diseases such as pneumonia, tuberculosis etc, in many cases, especially where there was no ventilation and no screens on the roosts. Through meetings, publicity and personal and circular letters about 12 farmers have been induced to build straw loft houses this year. Many others are making plans to build this type of house next year. The cost of this straw loft house was found to be only about \$2.00 per hen while other types of houses run up a higher cost. I have been anxious to keep down the cost of building to the producer in order that he might reap more of a profit on his poultry enterprise. Some have built houses costing as high as \$1500.00 but were not advised to do so. Houses costing \$500 of straw loft type answer the purpose.

Last spring there was not a single hen house in the county having a screen under the roosts to protect the birds from disease germs in the droppings. With tuberculosis in 60 percent of the flocks in the county it was urgent that poultrymen adopt a plan of keeping the hens feet out of the droppings. Though the usual channels of extension work many poultry raisers have adopted wire screens underneath the roosts and at the same time have installed a dropping board. These are minor factors but absolutely essential to successful poultry raising in Keweenaw county

Lice and Mites have been taking an enormous toll from the flocks. At all poultry culling meetings and demonstrations, also in the press, and with letters and phone calls, I have given assistance to flock owners having trouble with lice and mites. Several dipping demonstrations and also demonstrations in painting the roosts with a wood preservative were held. Complete control was gotten by every one who followed the recommendations.

The men and women who attended the poultry demonstrations have been grouped into a poultry improvement association and they are receiving letters from this office relative to the several poultry problems. Boys and girls in poultry club are following suggestions much more rapidly than the older people. Many boys are now developing into expert poultry cullers. The development of leaders in this work has been the aim of the work all along. Results are gratifying.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING



1



2



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### Co-Operative Marketing- Project.

The main points in this project are as follows:

1. Quality goods.
2. Group action to feed the market. Orderly marketing.
3. Economical production.

The promotion of this project began with the educational matter that first had to be gotten to the farmer. Producers were urged to think more about their own business. To accomplish this end, it was necessary to hold many meetings, use publicity methods and write thousands of letters so that farmers all over the county might know more about the business of marketing their farm produce co-operatively. The products which were worked on are as follows:

1. Cheese- this furnishes about 70 % of the farmers income.
2. Livestock- this item furnishes about 20 % of the total income.
3. Fruit- This item furnishes about 5% of the total income.

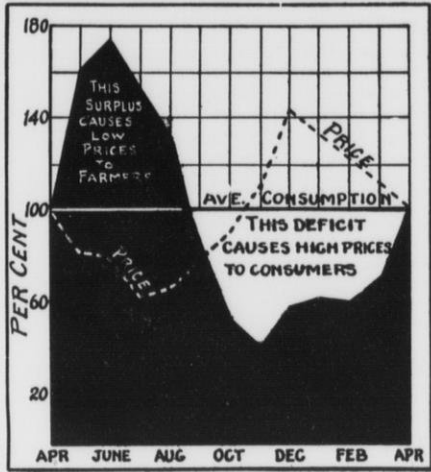
There are 35 co-operative cheese factories in the county and 22 private factories. A three day marketing institute was held at Luxemburg Dec. 1-2-3-1926. About 400 farmers attended. This marked the beginning of the dissemination of information concerning co-operative marketing. Letters containing the salient points of the meeting were sent to every farmer in the county who could not attend. Other letters containing information concerning the successfulness of 6 other co-operatives were sent to farmers. Today more than 14,000 letters have been sent to Kewaunee county farmers through this office. Farmers are asking for more information.

During the summer months farmers asked to have meetings held and wanted speakers on the cooperative marketing movement. The demand for meetings was so great that difficulty was encountered in securing enough speakers for the programs. There came a flood of requests for picnics and farmers gathering. The demand came so strong that farm picnics are now a fixture instead of a feature of rural life. I attended farmer gatherings during the month of August in Kewaunee and in Manitowoc co. where more than 11,000 farmers were congregated. There was emanating from these meetings a strong demand for more information about cooperative marketing. In Kewaunee county there were farmer gatherings totaling more than 1500 or about 2/3 rds of the total farm population of the county. The purpose of this office is to open up the avenues and assist farmers in obtaining information in regard to marketing.

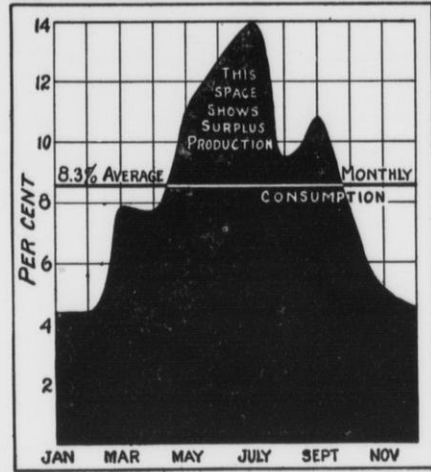
Aside from giving information at these meetings much effort was put forth to enable the younger generation to enjoy the day in games and contests. Interest in this work is growing faster than in any other phase of agricultural work. Friendly tugs of War were held as shown by Fig 23. Farmers are anxious to realize as much from their industry and at the same time enjoy life as much as possible. At the present time there are many request in this office for meetings at which information can be given in regards to the formation of a sales agency through which the products can be sold to a good advantage. I feel that circular letters, publicity methods and many more meetings are necessary in order that farmers may be thoroughly informed.



# MARKETING MEETINGS



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Co-operative marketing- continued.

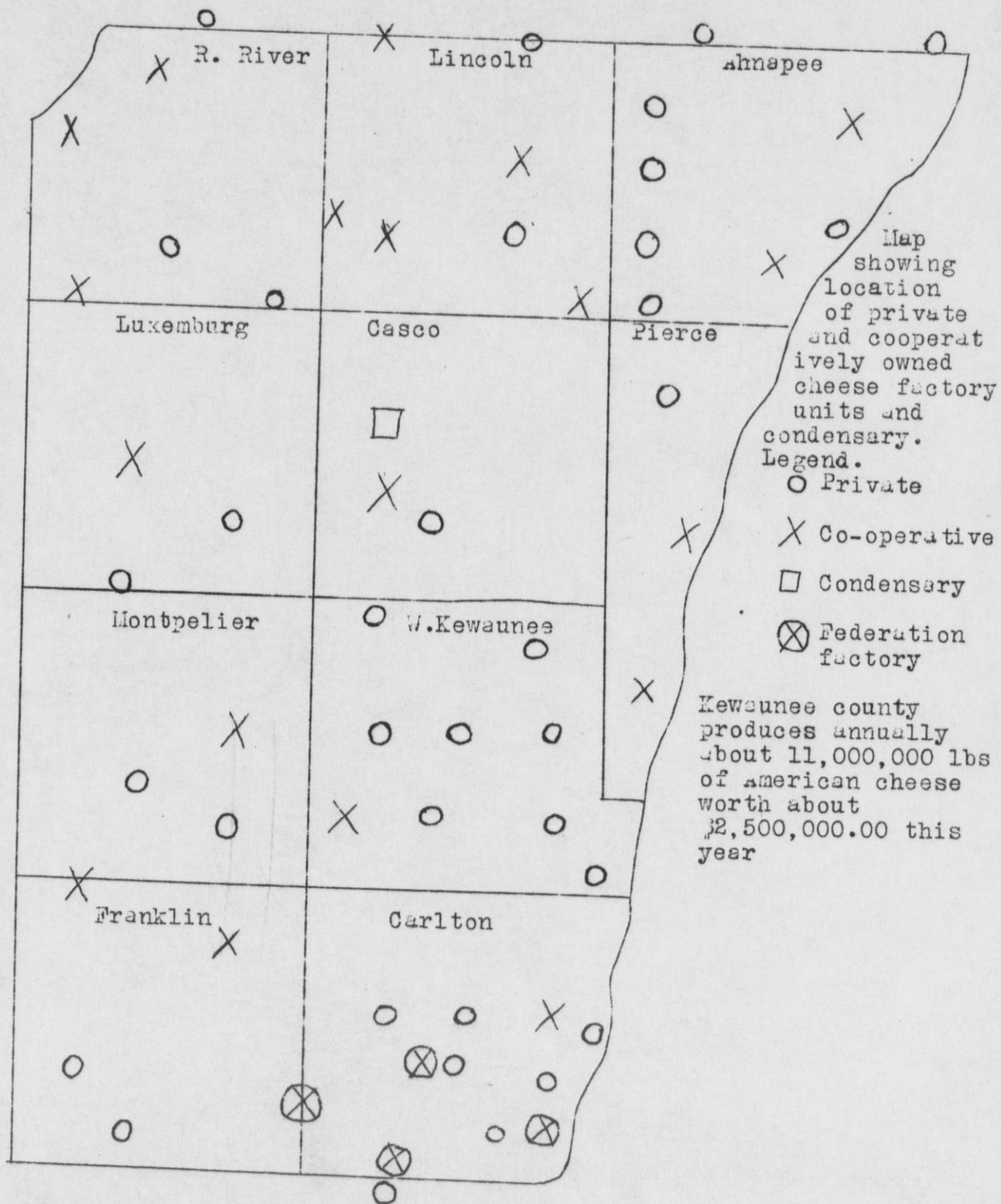
Interest in marketing, quality programs etc runs so high that 100 farmers and business men took a day off and went to Plymouth to study the workings of the cheese board of exchange and also the Wisconsin Cheese Producers Federation. These farmers realize their responsibility toward putting on the market a quality product in an orderly manner. Many more are planning on making the trip.

Live stock shipping. There are five livestock shipping associations in Kewaunee county. Each of these associations are doing a good sized volume of business, the total amounting to over \$ 240,000.00 per year. Assistance has been given these shipping associations in the matter of getting speakers for their meetings, giving them information concerning the successfulness of other associations in the state and nation and also the results of a study made of 350 associations in Wisconsin. The strong points and successful factors of these 350 associations was given to each farmer in the county by means of a letter. This information should enable a man to get the most out of his association and also to permit his association to get the most for his livestock after it has been received by the association. There is considerable interest in the promotion of a marketing school where the buyer of livestock would come to the local shipping point and purchase the stock under sealed bid, showing farmers just what type of livestock was wanted and what not wanted on the markets. This would enable farmers to meet market demands easier.

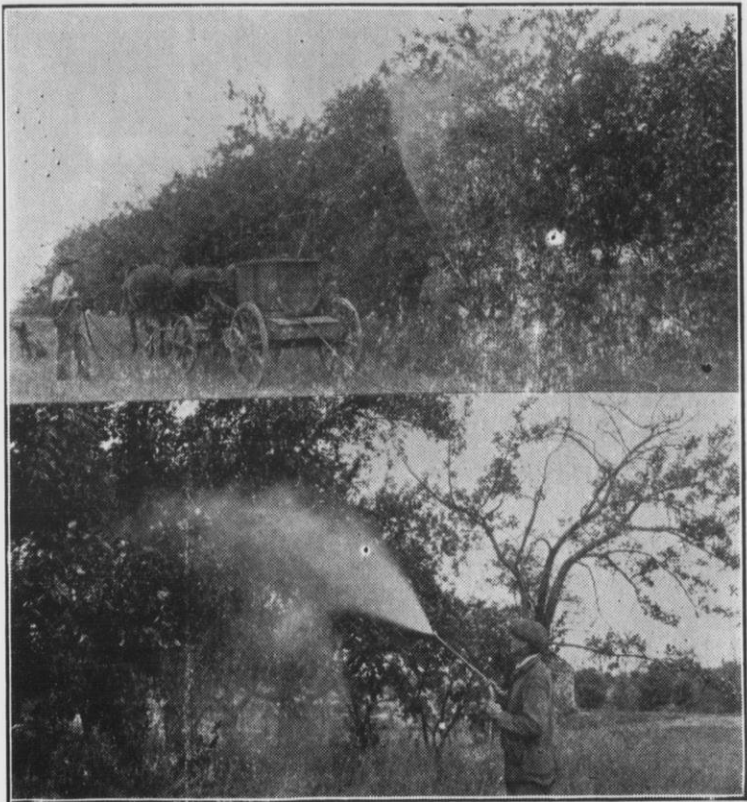
Fruit Marketing. Near Casco and in the vicinity of Luxemburg and Algoma there is fast developing a section of commercial orchards. This area has problems unlike other sections of the county and they have had no sales agency nor organization until this year when it was thought advisable to call these fruit growers together and organized them into a unit of the Door County Fruit Growers Union. This organization is an old well established organization and already the men have profited immensely by having formed that unit.

Much assistance has been given to the commercial growers in this area. Meetings were held and demonstrations put on in regard to pruning, spraying and fireblight control. These problems differ somewhat from the problems of the average farm orchard growers.

The establishment of this fruit growers unit will do much to prevent the growers from making mistakes because they are profiting by the experiences of over 400 growers in Door county who have perfected the organization. Besides this, the organization in the county now makes available the benefits of this nationally known sales agency dealing in fruits and small fruits, to every man in Kewaunee county if he sees fit to become a member of that organization. The saving in supplies and materials alone has been more than \$1000.00 this year to less than a dozen fruit growers.



ORCHARD IMPROVEMENT



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## Orchard Improvement- Major Project.

Orchard improvement in Kewaunee county began with pruning and spraying of the farm orchards. Only a very few farmers had sprayed their trees prior to 1926 and none had sprayed in a co-operative spray ring. The first pruning demonstration was held near Algoma. At first it was difficult to interest farmers in the pruning and spraying program. Men were afraid they could not dispose of their fruit after they had produced it. Many men had been pruning the wrong way- pruning from the bottom up, instead of from the top down. One of the big problems in this county is to get men to open up the tops of the tall trees and get them in a shape to spray and to pick the fruit after it is produced.

In the spring of 1926 a long series of pruning demonstrations were held. An unusual interest was shown and men were pruning as late as the trees could stand. This was repeated in the spring of 1927. More than 400 men turned out to these demonstrations in 1927. These men made up an orchard improvement list and letters showing and explaining the spraying program and orchard management in general were sent out to these 400 men. Many men started spraying when the time was right. History in spray ring work started at Luxemburg when 10 farmers got together in a co-operative spray ring and purchased a power sprayer. About 1100 trees were sprayed with the complete spray program. Soon another group was organized in Carlton town but these men did not purchase an outfit, but hired a private party to do the spraying. The co-operative plan seems to have worked out most satisfactorily and is the cheapest. The cost of spraying has been reduced to about 25 cents to 35 cents per tree for the complete spray program. This year the spray cost was only about 1 peck of apples per tree.

Many of the Luxemburg spray ring members have already sold enough fruit to pay for their share in the rig. Many barns have been whitewashed with the same rig. The men are satisfied and even better work will be done next year. A large number of the farmers in the county have built orchard ladders on wheels to make pruning and spraying and picking more easy. These ladders can be seen on dozens of Kewaunee county farms.

In the fall of 1927 a series of 8 pruning demonstrations were held in the orchard centers of the county. One hundred and sixty three men attended. It is a fact that when the first pruning demonstration was held in Kewaunee county there were not enough pruning tools to be had in the county to give each of 5 men a saw or chear. Today these tools can be purchased at any hardware store in the county at a reasonable price. One store has sold over 100 saws. When men have the proper equipment and know how to prune, then pruning will start in earnest in Kewaunee county.

In the fall of 1927 three spray ring groups have been organized and there are good prospects of two or three more groups uniting which will make a possible total of eight spray rings in the county. An apple show was put on at Luxemburg and Algoma with fine success during 1927.

ALFALFA FOR HAY





## Sweet Clover and Alfalfa Project.

The crying need of farmers in this county is more alfalfa and more sweet clover. There is not nearly enough alfalfa to profitably feed the dairy cows of the county. Every effort has been put forth to make it easier for men who wanted to grow alfalfa to be sure of getting a good stand. Seed being high farmers hesitate in sowing unless they are sure the soil is adequately limed and well supplied with soil fertility-plant food. As a result this office has been swamped with requests for soil tests. More than 1700 samples have been submitted for test for acidity. Many farmers also have sent in larger samples for phosphate determination.

The total phosphate content of many soils in Kewaunee county is only about 800 pounds per acre while that of the Blue Grass region of Kentucky runs as high as 25,000 pounds per acre. Because of its low phosphate content, soils in Kewaunee county respond well to phosphate treatment. Several fields have been depleted with the practice of selling hay and grain from the soils and returning practically no fertility. The dairy farming practices are bound to build up the soil, especially when such crops as alfalfa and sweet clover are grown.

Three years ago the records show that there were only about 700 acres of alfalfa in the county. Today a careful check on the records and the seed that has been sold reveals an astonishing growth in the increase in alfalfa acreage. There has been an increase of more than 7000 acres or 1000%. As time goes on more farmers will see their way clear to sow more alfalfa, because it pays. Another factor that is important in the development of this project and that is the seed production of the crop in the county. Each year hundreds of bushels of home grown seed are threshed. When farmers have their own seed they will be more liberal in the sowing of that seed and more acres will be the result.

Many found that the soils were depleted in lime as well as in phosphate and the application of lime has turned failures into success in many instances. More than 80 lime plots have been out as trial plots. As a direct result of the testing on soils, more than 500 tons of lime have been applied to the soils this year, whereas practically no lime had been applied previously. Service was given farmers in testing samples of lime rock and in locating mark deposits. The lime rock of the county tests exceedingly high and is worth grinding for agricultural use where ever it is not too difficult to quarry. Most of the mark deposits are shallow.

Alfalfa growers are becoming convinced that hardy seed is cheaper in the end than low priced common seed because of the danger of winter killing with the cheap southern grown seed.

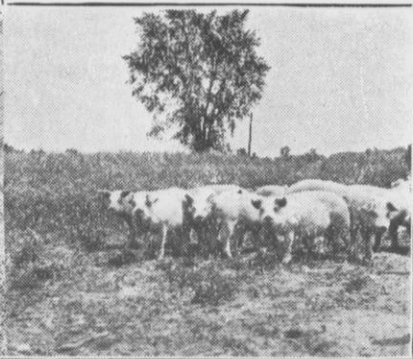
THE DAWN OF BETTER PASTURES



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### Sweet Clover for Pasture.

The blue grass and red top pastures of the county are not satisfying the pasture needs and sweet clover is rapidly taking the place on hundreds of acres of the old fashioned type of pastures. Most dairymen want pastures during the dry season of the year or during July and August. It is during this season that the blue grass and red top dry out and do not recover until the fall rains come on in September. Sweet clover grows luxuriantly during this dry season because of its long tap root and vigorous growing habits.

The ordinary blue grass pasture in this county will not yield but a few hundred pounds of dry matter per acre even with but one cropping and several acres are required to furnish adequate pasture for a good sized dairy animal requiring 35 to 40 pounds of green feed each day.

Sweet Clover yields as high as two to four tons of green feed and can stand continual cropping with a carrying power or capacity of about one cow per acre. Besides doing this the sweet clover enriches the soil by means of nitrogen fixation in the nodules on the roots.

At first it was difficult to induce farmers to sow sweet clover for pasture and it was necessary to secure several trial plots located in different sections of the county. One of the big reasons why farmers did not care to plant sweet clover for pasture was that it was a bitter crop and that cows would not eat it. It took long months of publicity and much talking at meetings to batter down this wild rumor. Another argument against sweet clover was that it made poor milk but again it took the united efforts of many successful farmers and also publicity methods to prove the successfulness of sweet clover to the beginner.

A new departure was made and trial plots put on rough stony land and land that could not be plowed. Seeded was seeded on sod at the rate of 30 pounds per acre. The results were surprising. More than 5 times as much growth came on the plots sseeded to sweet clover as compared to the plots have no treatment. On several plots phosphate was applied with good results. The plots were successful in about 75% of the trials. Sweet clover has been pushed at meetings in the press, at demonstrations and where ever an opportunity presented itself. There has been an increase in the sweet clover acreage of more than 1000% in the last two years. About 4000 acra are to be found in the county at the present time.

CLUB WORK



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#### 4 H Club Work- Project.

Club work is in its infancy in Kewaunee county. Not until 1927 was club work put on a county wide basis. The pioneering in club work had been done in one or two townships. Last spring it was decided to put club work opportunities up to every boy and girl in the county this is really the first year of county wide club work. The boys and girls were met in the rural schools during the months of April and May. Only the older boys were admitted in the clubs because it was evident that more clubs wanted to organize than there were local leaders to care for them. Much of the work of this office is to train local leaders to carry on with the club work. By far the most important project in county agent work is the work with the younger people. It has been said that "if you want to do something for a man, do it before he becomes a man!" If the young boys and girls in the county follow the adopted practices of good business the efficiency and the successfulness of agriculture in Kewaunee county will be increased many times over. The future of the agriculture of this county as well as of other counties, lies not so much in the transformation of the old as it does with the attitude of the young.

A club camp was held at Sheboygan and several boys and girls from the county attended for a period of three days. A small club camp was held at the county fair also but the main purpose there was to provide sleeping quarters for the boys who exhibited animals. Plans have been made for a better camp at the fair next year.

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A leadership meeting was held last March and plans are made now to hold more leadership meetings next season. Without good leaders there can be no successful club work done. More than 20 local leaders volunteered to render service last year, but it being the first year some of the leaders were at a loss to know just what to do and when to do it.

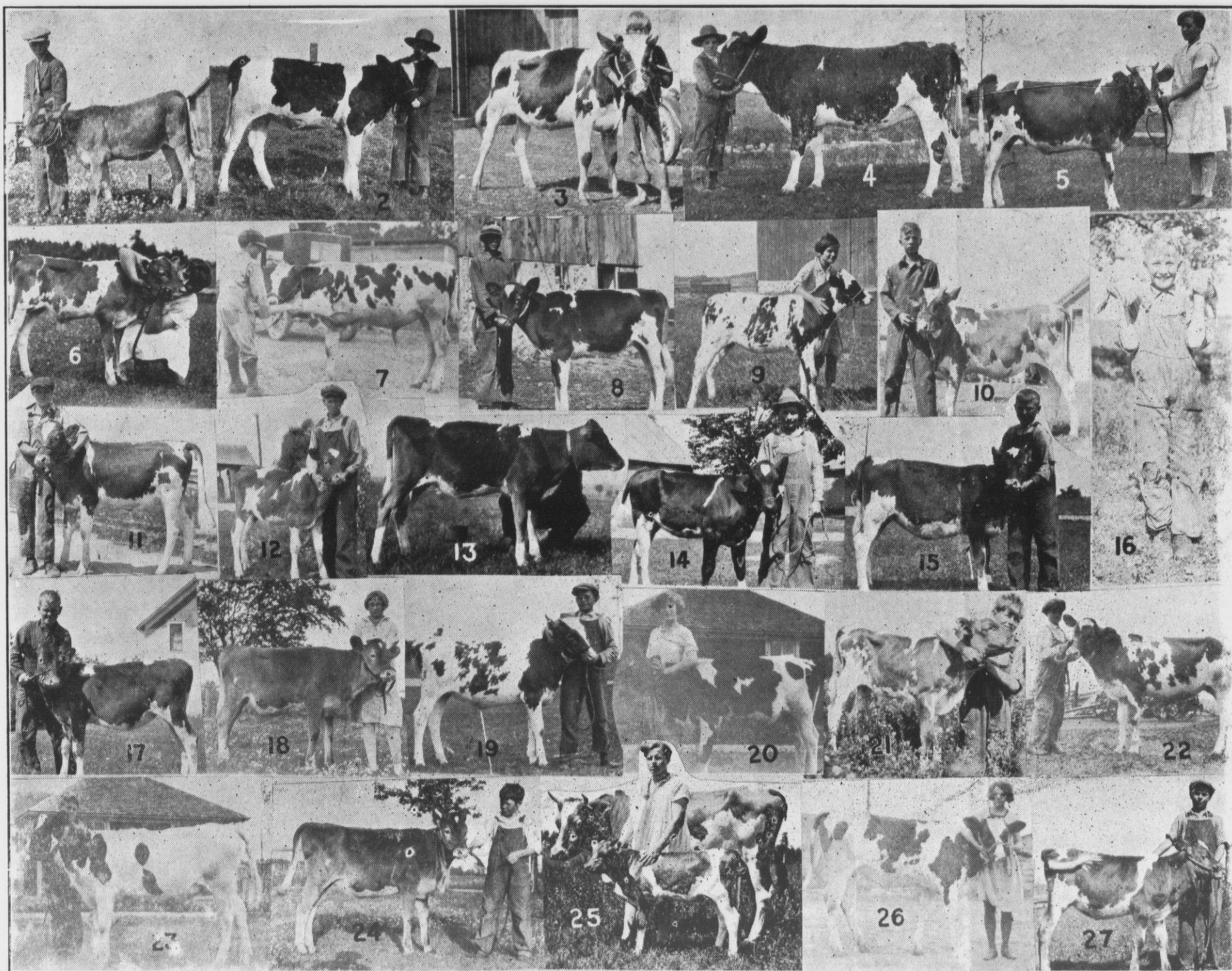
A splendid exhibit was made at the county fair. The exhibit was the best thus far and followers of the fairs say that it was the best club exhibit in Northeastern Wisconsin. In all 42 calves were shown. Had it occurred that hog cholera blocked the hog exhibit at the fair there would have been at least 45 pigs shown of all breeds. A large poultry and farm crops exhibit was made also. Many school fairs were put on at which the 4 H club members contributed their share of products. Many club members in the county rank high with the outstanding club members of the state, One farmer in Carlton town owes his pure bred herd to the efforts of his sons and daughters who have done club work. One club boys is worth over \$1000.00 as a result of his club activity with calves, pigs and poultry. There are hundreds of boys and girls who are and have been learning through 4 H club work. No better opportunity can be given a boy or girl than to get them started well in club work and then see to it that they follow it through. As the boy is bent so will the dairyman be inclined



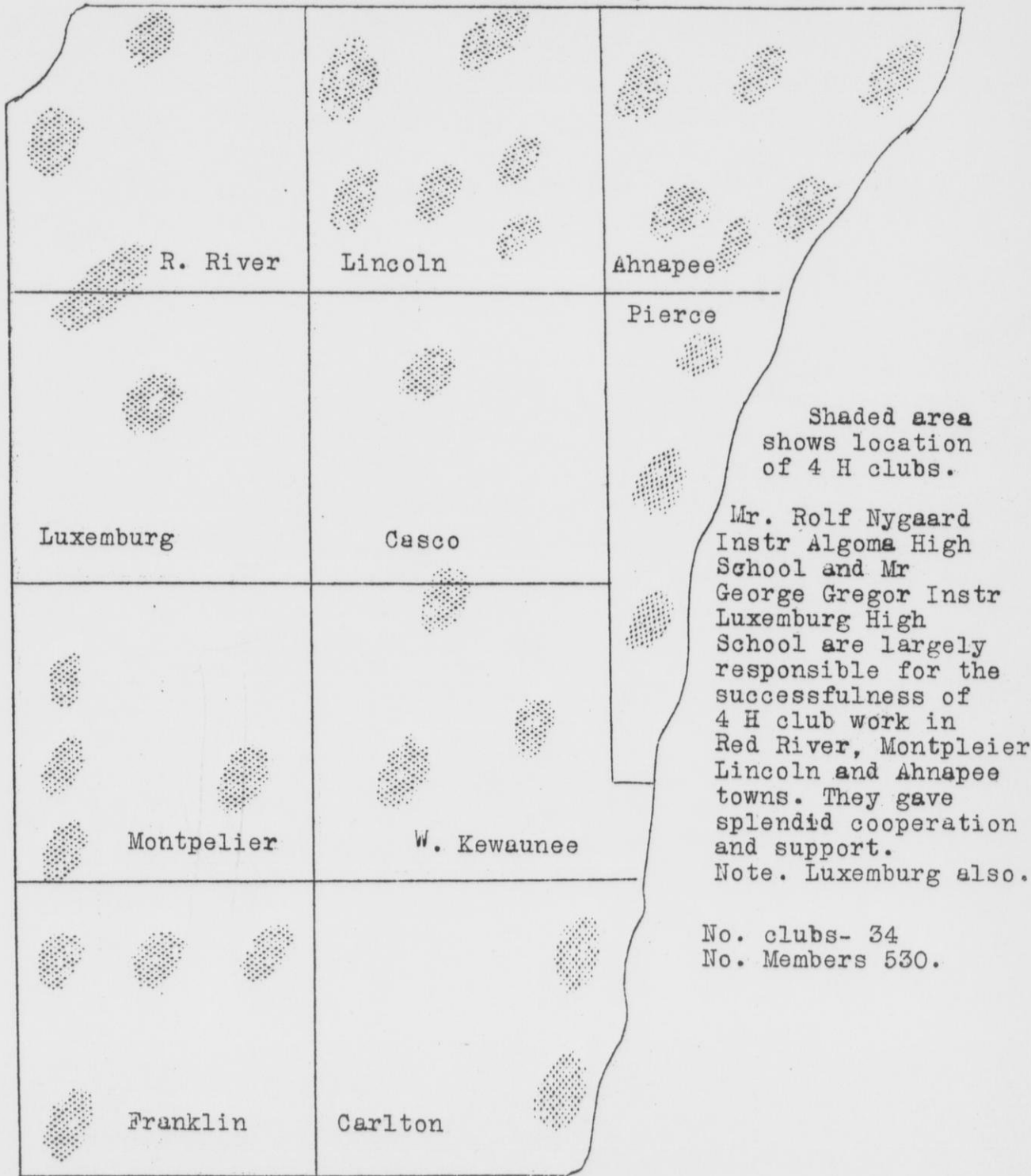
ANOTHER GROUP OF CLUBBERS WHO EXHIBITED AT COUNTY FAIR



CLUBBERS WHO EXHIBITED AT COUNTY FAIR



Map of Kewaunee County showing location of 4 H Clubs.





### Statistical Summary for 1927.

To supplement the narrative report and to make comparisons with the several projects, it is necessary to include a statistical report.

**General activities.**

No. of clubs doing 4 H work	34
Membership in these clubs	530
Numbers of pupils doing Farm record and account work	645.
Total number of farm visits made during the year	512
Number of different farms visited	219
Number office calls	320
Number telephone calls	1286
Number days spent in office	101
Number days spent in field	191
Number of news articles prepared for press	128
Number personal letters written	1600
Number circular letters written	20500
Number of bulletins distributed	5689
Number of fairs at which exhibits were made	2
Training meetings for local leaders 3 attendance	187
Number of method and result demonstrations	119
Total attendance	12259
Farm institutes held 8 attendance	2000
Club campys held 1 "	75
Number of meetings at which slides and movies were shown	40

#### Program Summary.

Title of Project	Comm. partic		Local leaders assisting	Days devoted to projects.	
	icipating			Spec'st	Agent
Farm crops	10		9	9	25
Soils	9		9	2	24
Pyrotol	10		3		5
Orchard	10		5	10	30
Animal Husb and club work	35		29	2	60
Poultry	30		8		33
Rural Engineering	2			1	5
Marketing	57		26	21	30

#### Soils work.

Number method demonstrations	10
Number result dem. started or under way	112
Number carried through the year	112
Number of farms using fertilizer this year (Comm)	178
Tons of fertilizer involved	300
Number of farms using limestone for first time	151
Tons of limestone used	560.

Note. Marl deposits have been located and tested. Limestone samples also have been tested. Assistance was given farmers in grouping orders for limestone and fertilizer.

Item	Cereals, Legumes and Forage crops.			
	alfalfa	wheat	Badger Peas	Scotch Peas.
Number method demonst/	15	15	5	10
Number result Dem	80	10	5	52
Number result Dem comp.	80	10	5	45
Number acres involved	100	150	11	30
Increase in yield		$\frac{1}{4}$ more	double	40 %
Number farms treating seed		30		
Number farms inocl for first time	75			52

Item	Horticulture- orchard work.		Beatification home grounds.
	Trees	Bush fruits	
Number Method Dem	40	5	11
No. Result Dem started	38	3	11
No. " " completed	28	3	11
Acres involved	1000		
Number farms pruning	402		
Units involved	8000		
Number farms spraying for 1st time	40		
N. units involved	2500		
No. farms adopting other improved practices	45.		

#### Agricultural Economics.

No. method demonstrations given	30
No. farm account books distributed this year	645
No. farmers keeping records throughout year	300
No. farmers assisted with records	30
No. farmers making changes as a result of records	300
No. farm management schools held this year	10
No. marketing demonstrations given	26

#### Co-op marketing Organizations organized during year.

Name of asso.	No. Members	Products	Supp.pur.		Supplies sold.	
			Val.	Saving	Value	Profit
Fruit Growers	15	Fruit	\$2500	\$1000	\$5000	\$500
Seed Growers	40	Grain			\$5100	\$2500
Cheese Federation	120	Cheese	\$600	60	\$125000	



	Livestock.	Dairy	Swine	Poultry
No. Method Dems. given		10	3	40
No. result "		26	3	40
No. " " completed		26	2	35
No. animals involved		430	10	5000
No. junior clubs		21	11	10
No. members enrolled. Boys		78	30	49
Girls		46	20	32
No. Members completing Boys		68	20	36
Girls		35	15	28
No. animals involved		168	55	1600
No. farms assisted in obtaining pure bred females		10	5	20
No. farms culling for 1st time		600		400
Average no. of individuals in herds		19	6	50
No. animals discarded		168		1/8
No. members in breed clubs		50		
No. of testing asso organized or reorganized-filled up 1		1		
Membership		26		
No. farms not in asso.		1985		
No. farms not in asso. but testing for production		10		
No. farms feeding better balanced rations for 1st time		30	30	90
No. farmers influenced to test cows for T.B.		707		
No farmers vaccinating for hog cholera this year		26		

#### Poultry

No homes directly assisted in increasing family income through poultry this year	450
No. farms controlling insects and pests for 1st time	110
No. farms finding tuberculosis in flocks this year	300
Percent of infection in flocks found on survey	60%
No. individuals adopting early hatching and chick sanitation methods this year	50