Because many cheesemakers do not realize or understand what service the State Association is rendering to them, I feel it advisable at this time to make a more detailed report of the year’s activities than has been the practice of the President in the past.

1. Christmas Package: Your Board of Directors and a special committee for the purpose, gave much time to the promotion of a Christmas package, which was widely sold and distributed last year and about which we tried to keep you informed through the newspapers. This necessitated many meetings of committee members and also received fine cooperation from participating cheesemakers who manufactured smaller packages for Christmas use.

The success of the 1938 Christmas cheese package convinced us that this was a worthy project for the Association, and, in preparation for the 1939 Christmas campaign, we commenced early last Spring by the formulation of plans and the selection of cheese to be used now. During all of this time, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture gave us much valuable assistance as well as supporting the program and creating wide-spread interest through publicity. The Department is again working with us, and we expect this year to reach total sales far in excess of a year ago. Plans in detail, which have been completed, have been or will be given to you during this convention.

2. Wisconsin—75th Jubilee Anniversary: With other officers of the Association and cheesemakers, we cooperated with the Wisconsin Department and the Wisconsin Agricultural Authority in celebrating the founding of the first cheese factory in Wisconsin, which was held at Ladoga in Fond du Lac County last April. The 75th Anniversary has been tied in with all 1939 activities, and we believe this year marks a distinct step forward in the promotion of Wisconsin's cheese industry.

3. Radio Broadcast: It was my privilege to speak over a national hook-up on a radio program in Chicago, and, in the few minutes allotted to me, I took advantage of the opportunity to briefly outline Wisconsin’s cheese industry from a cheesemaker’s standpoint, as well as a general discussion of the industry.

4. Legislation: Early this year we held a state-wide conference at Oshkosh for the purpose of discussing pending or proposed legislation in Wisconsin. This conference gained state-wide interest and publicity as a result of statements made by one of the
speakers in particular, and during the months following had an important effect on the official set-up at Madison. It will be our aim to again hold conferences for a like purpose, and we hope that the interest of cheesemakers in any meeting to which they are invited in the future will not only be encouraging to those who sponsor the meetings, but also the number who attend should be such as to remove any doubt as to whether or not they are speaking for Wisconsin's cheese industry. This is not only an opportunity for the cheesemakers of the State, but it is a responsibility on their shoulders as cheesemakers of the State.

The Oshkosh conference that I have referred to went on record favoring a Dairy and Food Commissioner in sole charge of the dairy industry and directly responsible to the Governor.

May I briefly discuss some of the bills in the last session of the Wisconsin Legislature which affected cheesemakers in this state. In a sincere attempt to represent you, we opposed certain bills and favored the passage of others, depending upon their provisions and their effect upon the industry:

(a) Opposed a bill compelling one day rest in seven for cheesemakers because if the bill had become law, there would not have been enough licensed cheesemakers in our State to have permitted the legitimate operation of our 2,000 factories. When this fact was called to the attention of the sponsors of the bill, the situation was immediately recognized and an amendment introduced to exempt cheesemakers and buttermakers from its provisions.

(b) Opposed a bill limiting the hours of truck drivers to 48 hours per week.

(c) Opposed a bill prohibiting employers from deducting loss or damage from the employees pay.

(d) Opposed all bills creating a seven man commission or Department, favoring a one man Commission.

However, we favored an amendment to the pending seven-man bill which would permit a cheesemaker to be appointed to the Board. If the bill passed, a cheesemaker with experience in farming could be appointed. I think all of the cheesemaker associations in the State of Wisconsin agreed upon one man whose nomination was sent to the Governor and his appointment urged; but as you all know, our efforts in that direction were unsuccessful, although we had every reason to believe our single request for representation on the Board would be granted.

(e) Opposed a bill requiring a license to operate a steam boiler, which would have applied to nearly all of the cheese factories in
Wisconsin. The license fee would have been $3 per year, as well as an additional $3 for your assistant, if you left him in charge of the factory during your absence. We believe defeat of this bill alone has saved you more than the cost of the present membership dues in the State Association.

(f) Opposed repeal of the law creating the Wisconsin Agricultural Authority until it had opportunity to complete plans then in progress.

(g) At the request of Governor Heil, I represented the Wisconsin cheesemakers at a conference at Rhinelander and Antigo during the summer.

(h) We favored the bill commonly referred to as the "check-off" bill, which would provide for raising funds to be used in advertising dairy products both of this State and also dairy products in general throughout the nation.

(i) We opposed the milk control bill, and, as you recall, it passed in the closing days of the session applicable to counties having 70,000 population or over.

(j) We opposed a bill intended to repeal the law which now permits the oiling of roads passing or near dairy plants to relieve the dust problem.

(k) We favored a bill to exempt cheese up to 60 days old from taxation.

(l) We opposed the bill which would take from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture its appropriation for the advertising of dairy and agricultural products. We were of the opinion the funds appropriated for this purpose should not be mingled with other funds for advertising or promotional work, because the fields are entirely different.

(m) We opposed a bill which was intended to repeal our present statute which permits the re-use of a cheese box providing the box is clean and free from mold or odors.

(n) We favored a bill to repeal the present statute which permits the teaching of the co-operative movement in our public schools.

(o) We opposed the bonding bill, which finally became law and effective January 1st, all dairy plants must furnish security for the payment of dairy products.

(p) We opposed Joint Resolution 45-S, which, you recall, requested permission to incorporate 45% moisture in American cheese.
It is not necessary to go into detail in explaining our opposition,—briefly, we did not feel an increase of moisture from 39% to 45% was for the best interest of the industry. The resolution did not pass, but I should report that its strongest supporter was recently made a colonel.

(q) Appeared in support of a resolution introduced in the last session recommending the re-instatement of J. W. Moore as Chief Grader in the Department of Agriculture.

5. We had several meetings to complete plans for the installment of a cheese factory unit at the State Fair grounds, and during the Fair we again operated a complete cheese factory for the benefit of the interested public. We have received many encouraging reports on this demonstration, which satisfies us the cost was not only justified, but we feel that type of instruction and education is one of our jobs and should not be overlooked in the future.

As your president, I want you to know that the duties of the office are increasing each year, and the demands upon the President's time makes the office not only one of responsibility, but makes the operation and conduct of his private business a problem, because of the amount of time necessarily given to the duties of the office of President. I have attended many meetings of the Board of Directors, the different committees appointed during the year on problems of general concern, such as Christmas package, convention plans, etc.

Progress of the Committee organized to promote the Christmas package this year was seriously handicapped because of the inability of the Wisconsin Department to make any commitments as to the extent of its participation in and support of the program. This unfortunate situation was the result of failure of the Legislature to adopt the Department's appropriation until late in the summer. This statement is made in fairness to the Department and the cheesemaker committee members who started early this spring with their plans. However, Mr. Gordon Crump of the Wisconsin Department has been throwing his entire energy into our program for the past two months, and it is receiving commendable support throughout the State and beyond the State, and all he needs to make plans and results complete is your active support. Don't wait for him to get in touch with you,—you get in touch with him immediately if you have not already done so.

Your Directors met in Fond du Lac in September for the purpose of discussing recommendations to be made to the Federal government at a hearing to be held September 25, 1939, at which time a hearing on proposed definitions and standards was to be held. Your Board delegated me to represent the Wisconsin Cheesemakers'
Association at that hearing which I attended September 25th, 26th and 27th and presented, at the hearing, the recommendations made by your Board of Directors. At the time of our meeting in Fond du Lac, there were representatives from other cheesemaker associations in Wisconsin who also joined in and supported the recommendations just referred to and that fact was also made known at the time of the hearing. I returned from Washington satisfied that hereafter on questions of importance to the cheese industry, whether local, State or Federal, the cheesemakers of this State should be represented at those hearings.

A week ago I attended a hearing in Madison, called by the Department for the purpose of districting the State of Wisconsin under the new bonding bill to which I referred a few moments ago.

Chapter 471, known as the bonding bill, is now the law of this state and we will all have to qualify on or before January 1, 1940. Do not wait until the last minute, but make your application early, and I am satisfied that you will find little difficulty in complying with the provisions of the law.

This report may seem long, but in fairness to the officers and directors of your Association, it should be longer in order to completely cover all of the many things which the Association and its officers and members have done or tried to do for the cheesemakers of Wisconsin. I hope that this brief resume of the year's activities will serve as an inducement to the cheesemakers to join the Association.

Many of the meetings referred to above were attended by several of your officers and others by your President, your Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer and members of the Board of Directors. It is gratifying for me to make this report. I am proud of the fine assistance rendered by all of my officers and others in the Association, and it affords the opportunity of complimenting them by telling you what has been done.

May I close by simply thanking each of you who have helped lighten my burdens as President during the past year.

I thank everyone for helping make this a fine convention and the officers join me in that. It has been said and we have heard it, what does the state association do any way? I have tried to give you a picture in my report of the activities, and if you men feel that you haven't received your dollar's worth of protection, why we would be glad to hear about that and we would like to hear any suggestion you may have to give us, because after all we want the suggestions from the local branches and regional conventions and we will do our part in carrying out your wishes. I want to thank you
all at this time.

I would like to call on Mr. Wallenfeld at this time.

MR. WALLENFELD: Mr. Whiting, ladies and gentlemen: It is a real pleasure to be a small part of this convention. I have certainly enjoyed being here today. I am sorry I couldn't be here yesterday. I certainly would have been here if I had known of the dates of your convention and if I hadn't promised to be at another place.

This subject that has been assigned to me, the subject of "Mastitis" has probably been discussed more than any other of the diseases of the dairy cow. Mastitis really means inflammation of the mammary glands, if we look up the definition of it. In the broad sense as we have become accustomed to use the term, we have included quite a large number of different infections. It includes the miscellaneous infections with what we call micrococci, staphlococci and may also include the bacteria of the coli type.

Some have considered infections with certain types of bacteria as mastitis but for the purpose of this discussion it might be more practical to include all of these disorders that the layman has considered as mastitis, but the farmer in other words is inclined to call gargot.

We might consider these disorders from the physical effect that they have on the cow, and secondly from the effect that they have on the properties of the milk itself. Abnormal swellings of the udder and in some cases quarters that have completely withered are the result of the mastitis with which some of you are quite familiar. Reduced flow of milk always seems to come from mastitis. The physical appearance of the milk may or may not appear abnormal. Watery, flakey and cloudy milk, of course, is common from mastitis infected cows but much infected milk cannot be detected by just observation alone. The physical and chemical nature of the milk is changed. Delayed coagulation is quite common. A change in mineral composition is also a usual occurrence which may cause certain difficulties. The disease is quite prevalent.

Russell, a Canadian experiment station worker, estimated that 25 to 50 per cent of the dairy herds in North America were infected with mastitis. Others have given different estimates. Olson of the Dairy Department at the South Dakota Agriculture College has estimated that the herds in that section had infections varying from 20 to 90 per cent. I just mention that to show that the disease is quite widespread.