

## AFTERNOON SESSION, Dec. 12, 1912.

President Jacobs in the Chair.

Reports of Committees called for.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Believing that the tuberculin testing of cattle in the state has been of great value in the improvement of her dairy conditions, as well as giving her an enviable reputation among the other states, as a state from which healthy animals can be purchased, and believing that the remuneration given by the state in helping to pay for animals reacting to the tuberculin test has been of great value in bringing about this condition, and

Whereas, the present law regarding any part of payment of animals by the state for animals reacting to the test will cease on July, 1913, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association, in forty-first annual convention assembled recommend to the coming legislature that the time limit be extended two years, believing it to be for the best interests of the dairy business of the state.

Resolved, that the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association assembled in its 41st annual convention respectfully represents to the Congress of the United States its profound conviction that in the interest of honesty and commercial morality there can be no honorable compromise between the advocates of pure dairy products and the manufacturers and sellers of oleomargarine until it is made difficult if not impossible for oleomargarine to masquerade as butter. The dairymen of the United States are willing to accept all the results of honest competition, but they protest that a substitute for butter so cunningly devised and colored that its true origin and composition cannot be detected except by scientific experts, cannot be considered as honest competition. They therefore respectfully petition Congress to enact legislation that shall effectually safeguard the public and especially those of limited means from imposition, either by totally prohibiting the manufacture of oleomargarine in any shade of yellow resembling butter, or by placing such a tax upon the colored article as shall make its manufacture unprofitable.

Whereas, coöperation among the dairymen, both in method of production and the selling of the product, would be of mutual benefit, both to the producer and consumer, by causing a better article to be furnished at a more reasonable and uniform price, and

Whereas, the work of educating the dairyman along proper coöperative lines may well be intrusted by the state to an agency in which the dairyman has confidence as practical. Therefore,

Resolved, that we urge upon the legislature of the state of Wisconsin the urgent necessity of practical teaching of coöperative methods, that the appropriation to the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association be increased to such an amount as will enable this association to carry on such work in addition to the work now being carried on.

For the Committee on Nominations Mr. Goodrich reported as follows:

Mr. Goodrich: Your Committee on Nominations has had the subject under consideration and we place in nomination and ask the election of the present officers for the next year, viz: President, E. C. Jacobs; secretary, A. J. Glover; treasurer, H. K. Loomis.

On motion, duly seconded and put by Mr. Goodrich, the recommendations of the committee were adopted and the officers therein named declared the duly elected officers of the association for the ensuing year.

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## AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGION.

E. J. DELWICHE, Ashland.

The Lake Superior region in common with other new or partly developed agricultural sections has certain problems waiting for solution. Some of them are peculiar to the section itself. The purpose of this paper is to discuss a few of the more pressing of these problems without attempting to cover the entire field.

No matter so vitally concerns the new settler in this region as the clearing of the land so as to make it produce crops. How to cheapen the cost of clearing, render the labor of it less arduous, and do the work more rapidly, are problems well worthy of serious thought and effort. I do not propose to solve all of these. I only wish to offer some suggestions regarding them. In the first place, it seems to me that the farmer on cut-over land in the clay belt which extends along Lake Superior from Michigan to Minnesota, should attempt to get rid of the brush first and get pasturage to take its place. This brushing need not necessarily cost much money but subsequent sprouting of the brush should be checked immediately. This can best be done by grazing closely with sheep and other animals. Goats have been found effective for this purpose but I think in the long run it is preferable to use sheep. Cattle also do well but are not so effective in keeping down the willows and poplars as sheep are. Some settlers will clear and