



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Among ourselves: a house organ for the staff of the College of Agriculture. Vol. IV 1923/1932

University of Wisconsin. College of Agriculture
Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, College of
Agriculture, 1923/1932

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/WPU4KTYFQ6SYQ9A>

This material may be protected by copyright law (e.g., Title 17, US Code).

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPERIMENT
STATION

RESIDENT

INSTRUCTION

EXTENSION
SERVICE

Vol. IV, No. 1

September 9, 1925

A FAREWELL LETTER FROM THE DEAN. A personal word to the staff as I leave for a year's absence in the Far East seems fitting. Everything is well set for another academic year and the beginning of a new era at the University.

STUDENT SITUATION. The educational campaign which has been so loyally carried on by the College Welfare Committee seems to be bearing fruit, although in the matter of attendance, it is always difficult to predict with any reasonable degree of accuracy what is going to happen. The decline in agricultural enrollment, on the part of the farm-bred boys who are looking to the practice of farming as a means of making a living has followed naturally the economic deflation that has been so severe in Agriculture for the past five years. Unfortunately, farmers who have been forced to lower their standards of living in these times have denied their children the advantages of higher education according to the returns collected by the University Registrar.

There is every evidence to indicate that the financial tide has, however, turned so far as agriculture is concerned, and in Wisconsin in particular, the farm situation, financially as well as psychologically, has been very greatly improved.

CHANGE IN ATTITUDE. Brookmire's statistical service, this week places the cash farm income of Wisconsin for this season at \$7,000,000 or nearly 14 per cent in excess of last year's receipts. It is the "best spot" in the upper Mississippi Valley

MANY DEPARTMENTS "SOLD OUT" AS TO GRADUATES. The demand for the more technically trained men has in most departments consumed the available supply and in a good many departments we are all "sold out". This aspect of agricultural training is too often lost sight of by the average student. He has not yet come to realize fully that more and more commercial interests are requiring, men with a background of agricultural values, and demand more adequately equipped men for their work.

The maintenance of the graduate school with a steady consistent growth (in spite of the decline in the undergraduate courses below) is the best evidence of the trend of the times.

PURNELL BILL MUST STIMULATE RESEARCH. The passage of the Purnell Bill with its constantly increasing funds for the next four years will call for a better training on the part of hundreds of graduates to take up the many problems that are simply awaiting these resources for solution. To a considerable extent this year agricultural colleges have shifted some of their existing staff on to Purnell projects, but I look for a keen demand for trained men to meet this demand for the next three years at least.

Without doubt the Purnell Act will stimulate agricultural advancement to a higher degree than anything that has happened in educational circles in this field since the days of the Hatch and Adams Acts. What institution is better equipped to meet the opportunity than Wisconsin? Certainly no institution in the entire Mississippi Valley is in a superior position to attract students who seek the opportunity of the present moment, so far as staff personnel and "going" problems are concerned.

HOME ECONOMICS. The expansion of the field of Home Economics to embrace definitely the field of research, under the terms of the Purnell Act, will undoubtedly stimulate future development in this field in a very positive way. Just as the

Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station was founded several years before agricultural research was recognized in a national way through the passage of the Hatch Act so we have been for several years gradually developing research work in the Home Economics field. Staff members have been specifically assigned to research the same as in the Experiment Station.

The application of Purnell funds to these problems will undoubtedly facilitate the spread of the movement which was inaugurated here last year when Home Economics work was subdivided into three specific departments.

The moment that research becomes a dominant note, specialization becomes inevitable. Unquestionably Home Economics will in the next decade undergo a differentiation in subject matter not dissimilar to that which occurred in agriculture 20 to 30 years ago, where in lieu of a single chair in agriculture we now have 15 to 20 well-differentiated departments. To prepare and train women to assume these obligations is our privilege and opportunity. The Purnell field affords a financial basis of support which insures the success of the movement.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS. A good many of the staff have wondered whether the attitude recently taken by the Regents with reference to the acceptance of outside funds for research would affect our Industrial Fellowships. I am convinced that we need have no fear that this action will in any way impair or interfere with the development of our system of Industrial Fellowships which in the last few years has been built into a substantial educational movement. At the present time the College is the recipient of funds, aggregating annually over \$35,000 for the prosecution of research in certain more or less definite channels, but in no case have these gifts been tied to any kind of "string". We are in a position to go where truth leads, and control fully in the interests of the public welfare the publication of any results.

These funds have come voluntarily from individuals, corporations, organizations, commercial as well as agricultural, little as well as big business. In an experience now running over a number of years there has never been the slightest effort on the part of any of these interests to dominate, dictate or control either the policy or the results of the work. I speak of this rather fully for a good many staff members have been quite perturbed by newspaper accounts that have appeared.

AIMS OF MY TRIP TO THE ORIENT. Several staff members have asked what was the particular object of my trip to the Orient. Last year the International Education Board had Dean Mann of Cornell in Europe studying the research facilities in agriculture and home economics; also Professor Trowbridge of Princeton (formerly at Wisconsin in the Department of Physics) investigating the physical and biological sciences. These investigators were authorized to find the outstanding men in the different countries who are likely to be in a position where they can contribute to the advancement of knowledge in their particular fields. If the Educational Board can assist in perfecting their training by giving them an opportunity for additional training of an intensive character anywhere in the world, it is in a position to do this service in the advancement of science. Arrangements have already been consummated for over 100 European scholars to study in American and European laboratories.

The success of this work in Europe has led the Board to enlarge the field of their activities and it is proposed now to give the scholars in the Orient an equal opportunity. The fields which I expect to cover will embrace the physical and biological sciences and their applications in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and veterinary medicine. It will necessitate an educational survey of the physical and intellectual resources of the higher educational institutions in Japan, China, Siam, Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand.

I leave Madison before many of you return from your summer vacation, and I shall not have the opportunity of bidding you each a goodbye, so I am using this channel of communication for that purpose.

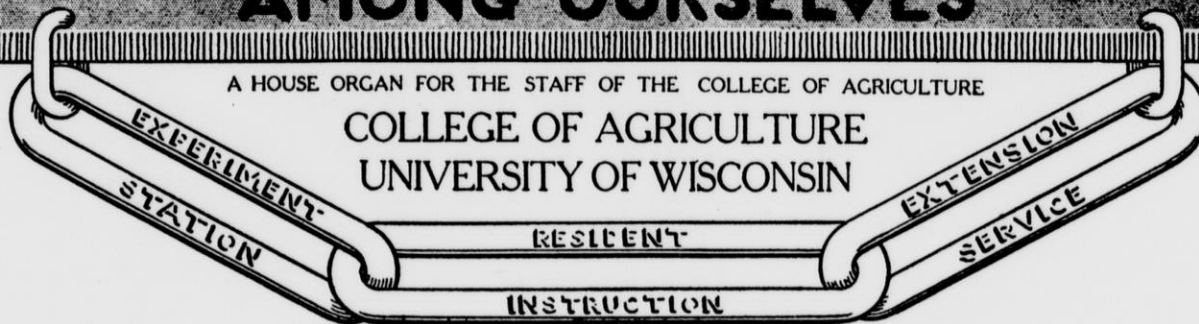
MORRISON TO SERVE AS ACTING DEAN. As already announced, the Regents have designated Professor Morrison as Acting Dean for the current fiscal year and the summer session of 1926. Hoping that all goes well with each of you during the year, and with the best of regards, I bid you au revoir.

H. L. Russell

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



Vol. IV, No 2

October 1, 1925

AN INCREASE OF OVER 50% IN THE AGRICULTURAL FRESHMAN CLASS AS COMPARED WITH THE AGRICULTURAL FRESHMAN of a year ago has rewarded the efforts of the Welfare Committee and the staff members who have persistantly worked on the student problem. The total long course enrollment exceeds that of a year ago by four, whereas there is a drop of six in the middle course. Increases in the sophomore and junior agricultural classes are due to more transfers from other colleges than we had in recent years.

The total enrollment for the College including Home Economics is 19 below the total of last year, but this is due in part to the fact that a large senior class was graduated in agriculture last spring and present senior class is smaller. Home Economics has a total of 15 less than last year, though the freshman class exceeds that of last year by one. Data on graduate students are not yet available.

Enrollment Figures September 30, 1925

Year	1924-25					::	1925-26				
	I	II	III	IV	Total	::	I	II	III	IV	Total
Long Course	47	45	45	77	214	::	74	47	54	43	218
Middle Course	8	13			21	::	11	4			15
Home Economics	72	83	84	65	304	::	73	71	78	67	289
Federal Vocational					5	::					3
Total	127	141	129	142	544	::	158	122	132	110	525

THERE IS STILL TIME TO DO SOME GOOD WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE SHORT COURSE which opens on November 16. The indications are that a considerable interest has been stimulated in this course and every effort should be made to check the decrease in enrollment which has marked the short course in recent years.

THE WISCONSIN DAIRY CATTLE JUDGING TEAM WON SECOND PLACE AT THE DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS AT WATERLOO, IOWA THIS WEEK. They won first in the judging of Holsteins. This year's team consisted of J.S. Craig, J.W. Herron, L.M. Klevay and A.R. Livingston. The coach is I.W. Rupel of the Department of Animal Husbandry. Iowa State College took first place in the contest.

THE NORMAL CONFERENCE FOR FARMERS INSTITUTE WORKERS AND COUNTY AGENTS WILL be held at the College of Agriculture during the week beginning Oct. 19. A program is being arranged by K.L. Hatch in cooperation with the representatives of the Association of Wisconsin County Agents.

FORTY HIGH SCHOOL JUDGING TEAMS ARE EXPECTED TO COMPETE AT THE JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW AT MADISON on Oct. 20 to 23. In former years elimination contests were held in the various districts and only the winning team came to Madison. This year, however, all of the teams will compete here and much keener competition should develop.

THE ACREAGE AND YIELD OF POTATOES THIS YEAR ARE REPORTED AS BEING THE LOWEST SINCE 1919. The United States production is estimated at 344 million bushels as compared with 455 million bushels a year ago. This distinct shortage in the potato crop should bring good prices and good returns to those farmers who have potatoes to sell. In some parts of Wisconsin especially in the region around Milwaukee the crop is reported as very satisfactory. Some of the northern counties have suffered severely from drought. Many of the potato sections are said to be optimistic for the first time in a number of years.

The Annual Wisconsin Potato Show will be held at Oconto from Nov. 2 to 7. A previous statement in AMONG OURSELVES gave the date as being in October.

In spite of the dry spring which obtained in certain parts of the state A RECENT EXAMINATION OF THE DEMONSTRATION FOREST PLANTATIONS which were established this year in six Wisconsin counties, by the County Agents in cooperation with Extension Forester, F.G. Wilson, SHOWED THEM TO BE IN GOOD CONDITION. Over 90% of the trees survived the drought and only in one case did the percentage fall as low as 85. The rate of planting was 1200 trees to the acre and the planting stock was furnished by the Wisconsin Conservation Commission. Further demonstrations in establishing plantations and windbreaks are planned for next spring.

According to Mr. Wilson, the treatment now recommended for non-durable wood, cut for fence posts on farms, consists of submerging the posts for one week in a 3½ to 4% solution of sodium fluoride. This treatment will add appreciably to the life of the posts and it is very much cheaper than the creosote treatment which though once recommended for wood preservation, is now so high in price that it is no longer advisable.

To encourage better management of farm wood lots demonstrations of thinning and cutting will be given during the fall and winter. More detailed information on the wood using industries will also be assembled so that farmers who have forest products to market can be better informed regarding wood utilization. Valuable woods now are said to be used as fuel because the owners are not familiar with the markets which could put them to higher uses.

At the last faculty meeting Maria Metz, Home Economics, was awarded A FELLOWSHIP for the current year to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Mrs. Dora Russell Barnes. O.J. WORTHINGTON, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, WAS APPOINTED TO A SCHOLARSHIP to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of L.P. Ellis, Agricultural Economics. Vernie C. Starks, Animal Husbandry, was awarded the Pullman Loan Scholarship, which is the result of cash prizes won in the open class of livestock at the International Livestock Exposition.

Four honorary fellowships were approved, as follows:

- Dr. David Schmidt, Agronomy
- G.W. Wood, Animal Husbandry
- G.H. Cutler, Agricultural Economics
- Dr. T. Takahaski, Plant Pathology

The following ADDITIONS TO THE COLLEGE STAFF and other changes affective this academic year will be of interest to the faculty:

Assistant Professors

L.F. Gabbard, Associate Professor, Agricultural Economics.
Miss E. Wood, Home Economics.

Lecturers

Mrs. R. H. Denniston, Home Economics.

Instructors

Miss Katharine Jones, Home Economics.
Miss Marion A. Juare, Home Economics.
Kenneth Mac Leish, Agr. Engineering.
G.E. Marvin, Economic Entomology.
Miss Stella Patton, Home Economics.
Mrs. R. Randolph, Home Economics.
Victor M. Watts, Horticulture.
Miss Olga Wellberg, Home Economics.

Leaves of Absence

H.L. Russell, Dean, on leave of absence until September 1, 1926.
R.A. Brink, Genetics, on leave of absence for year 1925-26.

Instructors Who Have Left Service of the College

Miss Ann G. Braun, Home Economics.
Miss E.R. Craighill, Home Economics.
L.K. Jones, Plant Pathology.
S. Lepkovsky, Agr. Chemistry.
Mrs. Dorothy Mendenhall, Home Economics.
V.G. Milum, Economic Entomology.
G.T. Nightingale, Horticulture.
W.M. Totman, Dairy Husbandry.
Miss D.B. Wood, Home Economics.

HIGHLY FAVORABLE COMMENT HAS BEEN RECEIVED CONCERNING THE 1925 WISCONSIN RURAL CHURCH SUMMER SCHOOL which was held at the College. Apparently this work has far reaching results and it may even stimulate similar undertakings in other states. This is the third time the course was given at Wisconsin and 87 rural ministers representing 20 states were enrolled. Plans for the continuation of the work next year are already under way.

(During the absence of Dean Russell items for this house organ should be sent to W. H. Ebling)

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPERIMENT
STATION

RESIDENT

INSTRUCTION

EXTENSION
SERVICE

Vol. IV, No. 3

November 2, 1925

PRESIDENT, GLENN FRANK, WILL ADDRESS THE STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE at an all agric convocation held in the auditorium of Agricultural Hall at 4:30 on Tuesday, NOVEMBER 3.

The seats of the auditorium numbered from 1 to 155 are reserved for the freshmen in Agriculture and Home Economics and the remainder of the auditorium may be used by other classes, faculty members and visitors.

A LETTER JUST RECEIVED FROM DEAN RUSSELL IN TOKYO, INDICATES THAT HE IS ENCOUNTERING SOME DIFFICULTIES AND DELAYS IN UNRAVELING THE RED TAPE OF FOREIGN OFFICIALDOM. It seems very certain that it takes even longer to get things done officially in Japan than it does in some American state institutions with which we are all familiar. The following paragraphs from his letter are in point:

"There is an old legend: 'The mills of the Gods grind slowly, but they get there just the same.' As to the first I am certain it is correct, but as to the terminal facilities of the second I am not at all sure."

A subsequent letter indicates, however, that the Dean's new work is making good progress. The following paragraphs are of special interest:

"We have just gone through the science departments of Tokyo University Agricultural College. Certainly things were left in an awful mess after the quake. It shook down a good many buildings of the Agricultural College as well as of the university, although the Agricultural College is five miles distant. The university situation here is very different than that in America. Land is so expensive that they have scarcely any campus; the buildings are all huddled together, and there is nothing of beauty or grace in their construction, at least not from a Western point of view. Interiors are dark, halls narrow, quarters dingy, and evidently there is considerable confusion although this is scarcely to be wondered at when you realize what an awful catastrophe the September '23 earthquake was.

"Fire broke out in several different places at once, the most irreparable loss being the library with 700,000 volumes of Japanese and Chinese history. Mr. Rockefeller gave them 4,000,000 to assist in the reconstruction of the library and 125,000 volumes were contributed by scientific societies of the world.

"The Agricultural College is now quite distant from the rest of the university, and is in an old set of buildings also badly quake-shattered. Land is to be purchased immediately adjacent to the present university and in the course of a few years the Agricultural College is to be moved over to unite physically with the university."

SIXTY THREE TEAMS OR MORE THAN THREE TIMES THE HIGHEST PREVIOUS NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL STOCK JUDGING TEAMS COMPETED at the Stock Pavilion in the largest stock judging contest ever staged in Wisconsin ON OCTOBER 23. In the judging of all classes first honors were won by the Fenimore team coached by E.E. Fricke (Wisconsin '22); Viroqua won second and Fort Atkinson third. Mondovi took first in the judging of dairy cattle and will represent Wisconsin at the National Dairy Show next year; the trip to the Chicago International was won by Viroqua, the high team in judging fat classes. These trips are provided by the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders Association.

Silver trophies were awarded to the winners by the Plankington Packing Company, the Wisconsin Holstein Breeders Association, the Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders Association and the Oscar Mayer Packing Company. All of the boys present attended a banquet which was arranged for them on Friday evening, October 23. W. A. Sumner acted as toastmaster and the slogan of the evenings program was "The Trained Mind Wins".

This judging contest was held in connection with the JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW which had an excellent year. Altogether about 300 boys and girls made personal contact with the College during that week.

THE A.C.F. BOARD IS SPONSORING THE ANNUAL ALL AGRIC-HOME EC PARTY to be held in AGRICULTURAL HALL, FRIDAY evening Nov. 6, 9 - 12 o'clock. Admission 50¢ per person.

Faculty members are invited and it should give them an opportunity to become better acquainted with the student body.

The Wisconsin Dairy Cattle Judging Team took sixteenth place at the National Dairy Show. JOHN CRAIG OF OCONOMOWOC WON FIRST IN THE JUDGING OF JERSEY CATTLE AND WAS AWARDED THE \$400 RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP given by the American Jersey Cattle Club. The Iowa team won first place, and the scholarship given by the Holstein-Friesian Association went to Minnesota.

The ANNUAL POTATO SHOW TO BE HELD AT OCONTO FROM NOV. 3 to 6 will represent the Wisconsin potato industry in a manner somewhat different from previous shows. Only a few general numbers appear on the program. Activities will be confined mostly to the different booths. The Departments of Soils, Agronomy, Plant Pathology and Economic Entomology are cooperating with Horticulture in the work this year. Exhibits of fertilizers and of potato machinery will be present and special emphasis will be given to the certified seed work, which will be displayed in fifty pound lots for retailing to the small growers.

The potato prices this year are extremely favorable. The national potato yield is estimated to be more than 100 million bushels under last year, and prices are already showing a marked response to this shortage. A price of three dollars per hundred weight is said to have already been paid in some markets.

ORDERLY MARKETING, QUALITY GOODS AND EFFICIENT PRODUCTION WERE STRESSED AT THE NORMAL CONFERENCE OF COUNTY AGENTS AND INSTITUTE WORKERS held at this College recently. A good attendance and favorable weather combined to make the Conference this year a most successful one. Much interest was shown in the various phases of different cooperative enterprises which were presented by the speakers from Wisconsin and Minnesota.

FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY SIX WOMEN WERE ENROLLED IN THE TWO DAY SHORT COURSE FOR WOMEN CONDUCTED IN MARATHON COUNTY, by Miss Vangel Russell, Home Demonstration Agent, and Extension workers in Home Economics. In addition to the regular program provided by the extension workers addresses by local physicians on the care of the eyes and the prevention of goiter were featured.

Marathon County has 35 active women's clubs which are under the direction of Miss Russell, and these clubs held their annual meeting on the second day of the short course. These clubs at present are stressing the need of work on special problems, such as teaching better manners to children, the use of 100 per cent hot lunch service in the county schools, better training in what citizenship means, and better enforcement of the prohibition law.

The Department of Animal Husbandry reports that TWO OF THE UNIVERSITY JERSEY COWS WERE RECENTLY CERTIFIED AS CHAMPION PRODUCERS OF BUTTER FOR THE STATE IN THEIR RESPECTIVE CLASSES during the year 1924. University Pogis Elmira, Class AAA champion junior 4-year-old and champion over all ages with a record of 479.17 pounds of butter fat in 305 days, carrying a calf 251 days. University of Pogis Pet was Class AA champion at $2\frac{1}{2}$ years with a record of 497.57 pounds of butter fat in $361\frac{1}{2}$ days, carrying a calf 274 days.

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPERIMENT
STATION

RESIDENT

INSTRUCTION

EXTENSION
SERVICE

Vol. IV, No. 4

November 28, 1925

What is claimed to have been the FIRST FARMERS' COOPERATIVE MARKETING INSTITUTE IN AMERICA was held at Abbottsford on November 18, 19 and 20. This meeting virtually was a Congress of the leaders in the manufacture and distribution of American cheese in this section of the state. According to E.L. Luther over 500 persons attended the different sessions of this institute.

The producers of American cheese in this section are deeply interested in improving the quality of their product and they realize that the only way in which this can be accomplished is by group action. The individual alone cannot go far in improving the product of the whole group. A number of resolutions were drawn and passed whereby these cheese producers pledged themselves to a program of improving their product by taking better care of the milk on the farm and by using all possible care in the manufacturing process. It is believed that this meeting was a long step forward in harmonizing the cooperative enterprise, and in securing greater uniformity of organization among the different groups of American cheese producers in this region.

News of the sad DEATH OF THOMAS CAMPION, who was for several years a member of the Extension force of this institution, was received at the College late last week. Mr. Campion was well known to nearly all of the staff members and his untimely death, which resulted when his automobile was struck by a train near Montello, came as a shock to all. Several faculty members attended the funeral Saturday, November 21.

With the extremely poor weather which has prevailed this fall much of the farm work of the season remains undone. Doubtless, this factor has seriously affected the plans of farm boys who expected to attend the Short Course. Some who had definitely stated that they were coming are not enrolled.

The enrollment in this course at present is 71 first year men and 59 second year men. The total is ten below what it was at this time last year.

Boys who have been delayed have a good opportunity to enroll at the beginning of the second term which begins in January. It is possible to do much in the second term this year. EVERYONE ON THE STAFF WHO HAS CONTACTS WITH THE BOYS WHO WERE PREVENTED FROM ENTERING IN THE FIRST TERM CAN HELP BY PRESENTING TO THEM THE OPPORTUNITY OF ENTERING IN THE SECOND TERM.

FIVE PLACES, second, third, fourth, eighth and thirteenth WERE WON THIS YEAR BY WISCONSIN BOYS IN THE ANNUAL SADDLE AND SIRLOIN ESSAY CONTEST, the prizes of which were announced last week. The subject this year was, The Ton Litter as a Teacher, and the students winning the places are: O.A. Hanke, W.E. Ogilvie, I.M. Klevay, Samuel Straus and Ralph Jacobs, in the order named.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF BACTERIOLOGISTS will be held on this campus December 29, 30 and 31. The meetings will be at Lathrop Hall. While a few meetings of this organization have been held in the middle West most of them have been confined to Eastern cities. This is the first time the organization meets in Wisconsin.

This meeting also marks the fortieth anniversary of work in bacteriology in this University for it is just 40 years since the first bacteriology course was given by E.A. Birge and Professor Wm. Trelease.

A LETTER RECEIVED FROM DEAN H. L. RUSSELL written at Sendai, Japan on October 26, INDICATES THAT HE IS HAVING A SUCCESSFUL TRIP IN HOKKAIDO and that this Island has many things to remind the traveler of the Badger State. A portion of his letter follows:

"It is really surprising how Wisconsin looms up in the rapid development of dairying in Hokkaido. Hokkaido, the northern-most island of Japan, is in many ways very similar to Wisconsin. It is far north; snow was falling on the tops of the mountains when we left yesterday. Heavy rainfall gives a luxuriant growth of forage grasses. Originally it was totally covered with pine and hardwood, but year by year the forests have been beaten back by the surplus Japanese population that finds in this new region the largest opportunity for new homes. This is the only place where you see American type machines in field use.

"When you see the enormous amount of hand labor spent in performing numerous tasks that are routine, you see what the inventive ability of American's has done to emancipate human beings from such effort. In the main Japan is yet in the hand labor age and what is worse for the country, it can scarcely ever get out of this condition. Their fields are measured by the tsubo, and the tsubo is only six feet square. The small holdings of any single farmer make it still more difficult to consolidate. North Hokkaido with its cheaper and rougher land incapable of use for paddy or patch fields for rice cultivation, can develop broader acres. There machines can replace man.

"Hokkaido University, which is the broadened university built on the old Sapporo Agricultural College, is unquestionably the leading agricultural institution of the Empire. Its professors all speak English, and I was assured the other day when I talked to six hundred students that from one half to two thirds understood what I had to say. I was interested in a side communication that came to me later, that 'he really speaks very good English'. I take it from this that my English has improved materially since I left home, which I have no doubt is the case."

Dean Russell also sent a few pictures and an article on Wisconsin Agricultural Students Dairying in Japan. This article will appear in the Country Magazine, probably in the January issue.

James W. Martin of Richland County is another Wisconsin man to be honored by having his portrait hung in the "Hall of Fame" at the Saddle and Sirloin Club of Chicago. According to G.C. Humphrey the portrait is being hung during the International Live Stock Exposition this week.

Mr. Martin is a prominent breeder of Red Polled cattle and Percheron horses. For many years he has served as a member of the board of directors of the International Live Stock Exposition. In 1923 he was appointed as Vice-President of the show.

(During the absence of Dean Russell items for this house organ should be sent to W. H. Ebling)

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPERIMENT
STATION

RESIDENT

INSTRUCTION

EXTENSION
SERVICE

Vol. IV, No. 5

December 11, 1925

THE COUNTY BOARDS OF LANGLADE, POLK AND ST. CROIX COUNTIES RECENTLY VOTED TO MAINTAIN COUNTY AGENTS in their counties. This brings the total number of county agents in the state again up to 51 the previous high number.

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS IS SCHEDULED TO HOLD ITS ANNUAL MEETING AT MADISON ON DECEMBER 16 and 17. The program of the organization has been completed and the first day will be devoted mostly to the subject of utilization of forest products. In view of the increasing interest which is developing in the forest problems of Wisconsin and the fact that the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory is located in this city, much local interest is expected to develop in the meeting of the foresters.

A TOTAL OF \$661 WAS WON BY UNIVERSITY LIVE STOCK IN PRIZE MONEY AT THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION LAST WEEK. Prof. Frank Kleinheinz won \$426 on sheep alone taking 10 firsts, 6 seconds, 7 thirds, 3 fifths and 1 Reserve Champion.

In addition Prof. Kleinheinz won the grand championship on carcasses. The winning carcass was SOLD FOR \$8 PER POUND and brought \$424; it was a Southdown lamb fitted by the University and dressed 53 pounds. A number of other prizes were also won on carcasses, but the cash returns on these animals have not yet been reported. This represents the largest winnings on carcasses that this institution has ever made at the international, though we also had grand champion carcass last year.

Six premiums were won on horses; six on hogs and 2 on beef cattle. The College judging team won twelfth place.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL SHORT COURSE FOR VETERINARIANS will be held at the College, JANUARY 26 to 29 and in connection with this meeting will be held the eleventh annual meeting of the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association.

A program featuring men of nationwide reputation and topics of much scientific and practical interest to the practitioners has been worked out and it is expected that many veterinarians from Wisconsin and some from neighboring states will attend the meetings.

According to a recent report made by Messrs. R.E. Vaughan, L.R. Jones and J.W. Brann of the Department of Plant Pathology, it is estimated that ONION GROWERS OF RACINE AND KENOSHA COUNTIES REaped A FINANCIAL GAIN OF ABOUT \$250,000 as a result of the use of the formaldehyde drip for the control of onion smut. It was shown that on the treated rows of plants the disease was thoroughly controlled whereas on untreated rows the loss was estimated at over 75%.

A number of important problems were considered at the meeting of the AMERICAN LAND GRANT COLLEGE ASSOCIATION which was held at Chicago, Nov. 17-20.

According to F.B. Morrison, Dean F.B. Mumford of Missouri gave the leading address at the meeting of the Experiment Station sections. Dean Mumford stressed the necessity of fitting the work of the Experiment Station more closely into the needs of modern agriculture and he laid special emphasis upon the necessity for investigations in the economics of agriculture as well as in production. The needs of prompt investigations on the tax question as well as other economic aspects of agriculture were emphasized.

K.L. Hatch reports that at the Extension Conference the discussion of the radio was the most important topic. There are at present over 500 licensed broadcasting stations in the United States and 75 new applications are on file. About a dozen public institutions are attempting instruction by radio and they find difficulty in so doing because of commercial competition.

Secretary Herbert Hoover has been made "dictator of radio" and is attempting to work out a plan for giving the educational institutions greater recognition in this field. At present Kansas Agricultural College leads in the work with 950 students enrolled in radio courses.

More than usual interest also centered around improving the quality of teaching in agricultural colleges. Student enrollment has slumped nearly everywhere and institutions are examining their courses and the quality of their instruction in efforts to meet the problem. Important papers on the subject were given by H.C. Ramsower of Ohio and J.A. James of this College. It seems certain that the interest in this field must continue.

According to J.A. James it is planned to give very much more attention to this problem at the next meeting of the Association. It is recognized that the economic and human relationship subjects should have a larger place in the modern curriculum than they are commonly given, and the feeling prevails that we must study our problem more carefully and see that we are training young men for the jobs which they are to occupy. Prof. Works of Cornell presented an important paper on "Modern Tendencies in Methods of College Teaching". The fact that many courses are given not for training in technique, but for an understanding of fundamentals was emphasized, and it was indicated that a great deal of science technique is taught which is not necessary for the understanding of the problems of pupils and that demonstrations may be more important in some work, while technique is more essential in others. Correspondence courses in agriculture and home economics were also discussed, but there seems to be no strong inclination in that direction.

According to Miss A.L. Marlatt a number of important problems were discussed in the home economics sections. In the matter of organization of courses of study the point was made that in all majors there should be a greater opportunity for election in the liberal arts with special emphasis on preparing the individual to live and meet the problems of citizenship as a part of a liberal education; the vocational courses being carefully chosen to give a broad foundation for later development of professional work. The courses especially emphasized in the selective groups were English, political science, psychology, art and history. The emphasis should be on teaching the student to think.

In the discussion of Home Economics research it developed that under the Purnell Act, 12 agricultural colleges have selected projects under the general head of vitamin studies; 22, other food projects; and 18, home management projects. The need for more research studies in child welfare, child psychology and habit formation was also emphasized.

CHAS. B. DREWRY, County Agent, Marinette County recently WON A TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIP with the National Fertilizer Association for having presented the best county program of soil work in a contest arranged by the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association. This is the first time that this scholarship has been won by a Wisconsin county agent and it gave Mr. Drewry a free trip to the meeting of the American Society of Agronomy held at Chicago in November.

SIXTY-EIGHT SCHOOL CHILDREN representing 7 schools TOOK PART IN A POULTRY JUDGING CONTEST in connection with the Third Annual Poultry Show which was held at Prentice, Price County, November 24 and 25. Settlers of this region entered over 300 birds and much interest was manifested in the undertaking, which was sponsored by business men of the different communities in cooperation with County Agent, H. J. Rahmlow.

LAST YEAR 75,168 COWS WERE TESTED FOR PRODUCTION in 162 Wisconsin cow testing associations. These animals belong to 4,212 dairy farms located in fifty-six of the 71 counties in the state.

According to A. J. Cramer the high herd was owned by George Schmidt of the Allenton-Kohlsville association in Washington County and is composed of grade Holstein cows. This herd averaged 15,779 pounds of milk and 533.8 pounds of fat. The highest producing cow for the year was in the Rockwell-Katterhenry herd in the Beloit association. She was a grade Holstein and made a record of 22,950 pounds of milk and 872.1 pounds of fat.

The testers report that 96.5% of the members in the associations are using pure bred sires. This means that the grade and scrub bulls in these organizations have been reduced to 3½%.

A survey of 4000 farms in the associations showed that 46% of the members have milk houses, 53% have barns whitewashed, 65% have barns equipped with drinking cups for cows, 26% have milking machines, 28% have ventilation systems, 30% have running water in their homes, 99% have automobiles 37% have tractors and 21% have trucks.

Word was recently received of the death of Mrs. L. E. Scott, the wife of L. E. Scott of Stanley, Wisconsin, a veteran farmers' institute conductor who is well known in Wisconsin agriculture.

THE WISCONSIN POULTRY JUDGING TEAM won 9th PLACE at the Coliseum Poultry Show at Chicago this week. In production judging our team took second place.

EIGHTY PRIZES WERE WON BY WISCONSIN EXHIBITORS AT THE INTERNATIONAL HAY AND GRAIN SHOW held in connection with the International at Chicago last week. Among the prizes taken were 5 firsts, 6 seconds, 8 thirds and one sweepstake.

Eighteen out of the 25 awards for 10 ear samples of yellow corn went to the Badger state.

According to G. C. Humphrey TWO DAIRY SIRES, one Ayrshire and one Holstein, WERE RECENTLY SOLD FROM THE UNIVERSITY HERD TO DAIRYMEN IN PORTO RICO. A fine young Guernsey bull was also sold to the River Falls Normal School and O. R. Livingston of River Falls.

THE TRIPLE SEAL OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS is the slogan of the ANNUAL FARMER'S WEEK to be held at the College from February 1 to 5.

A program of unusual merit has been worked out by K. L. Hatch and the main themes will center around, Orderly Marketing, Quality Goods and Economical Production.

(During the absence of Dean Russell items for this house organ should be sent to W. H. Ebling)

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPERIMENT
STATION

RESIDENT

INSTRUCTION

EXTENSION
SERVICE

Vol. IV, No. 6

December 24, 1925

A Christmas message to the College staff was enclosed with a letter just received from Dean Russell. The letter was written on November 21 at Shanghai where a prolonged stop is being made because it has not been possible to journey to Peking on account of the Chinese Revolution. The Dean's communication follows:

"Dear Staff:

I am interested in bridges for they join places together. They often span the stream that separates one country from another; they make communication more readily possible. China would not be in the moil she is today if she had bridges and rails to bind together the north and the south. Lack of bridges makes revolutions possible because it is impossible to despatch quickly forces that might perchance put down an outbreak. And so bridges or the lack of them may make or break a country.

As it is with bridges of steel or stone, so it is with bridges of ideas; they connect, they bind; they make possible an interchange of thoughts and with these movements come a betterment of life.

I have been interested in the last eight weeks as we have travelled from the middle of the far off north island of Hokkaido that the tourist never sees, to the extreme southern tip of Japan, a distance of nearly three thousand four hundred miles, to see what effect the loss of a bridge was to this young nation - young not in years, for the soil of Japan has been tilled for thousands of years - but young in the application of ideas that have been adopted from other than their own civilization.

When I see hundreds, yes, thousands of women, as well as men, harvesting the rice crop, often standing in water ankle deep or deeper, bending their backs as they cut the wispy of grain that has stooled out from the transplant, for 'paddy rice' has all to be transplanted by hand, I wonder what Japanese agricultural science is doing for these toilers of the fields.

Go through the agricultural colleges of the nation, and you see some most excellent work in progress, but in the main, the major effort of the Japanese scientist is science's sake primarily, not as an immediate and direct aid to the toiling millions.

I presented my card to the dean of an agricultural college. He received me in the forenoon wearing a long frock coat. At first I thought he was a minister. Then tea was served as it always is when you enter either office or laboratory. I asked him how he got the results of his experimental staff out to the farmers in the field. He replied that the benefits were mainly indirect; that gradually, if they were of any value to the farmer, they filtered down to him. Did he distribute bulletins of these results? Oh! No! The results of experimental research appeared in memoirs published in the Science Series of the University. How large were the editions? Oh, sometimes as many as two thousand, when there are five and a half million farm families working hard to keep body and soul together. Then he presented me with a series of technical papers that recorded in highly mathematical formulae the results of abstruse cogitations on the heredity of the rice plant. In the meantime the poor wife of the farmer lugged the bundles of rice from the mud out to the higher land to dry. Her mother and her grandmothers for generations had done likewise.

Was there such a thing as an agricultural extension service? Oh yes! The government had some men who went tout to lecture when they were asked, but the experiment station did nothing of that kind--- that would interfere with the scientific work of the staff.

Then I began to wonder how much they might cut their costs of production if they would bridge the gap between science and practice. I wondered if the poor farmer that was spading his tiny patch of a fractional acre knew that America is now producing rice at two thirds of the cost of production here in Japan. I wondered if they had ever tried to bridge the gap between science and practice to see whether practice might not practicalize somewhat their science, and whether their science might not make more scientific some of their practice.

There is a wonderful lacquer bridge at Nikko which no one is allowed to cross except he be a member of the royal family, and he only passes it once a year. The Japanese look with reverence on that sacred red structure that spans the stream, but how much more would it be revered if it served the needs of thousands. Would its utilization destroy its beauty? Nay, it would enhance it, for it would have done something to lessen the labor of thousands who now have to find some other way to cross the foaming torrent.

In Japan's eager desire to absorb the best from the Occident, could she not do something more for her agriculture if she would take a leaf from the experience of America in regard to the close correlation of research and practice, such as is the avowed policy of the experiment stations and extension services of the American agricultural colleges? Let's build a bridge, then use it for the betterment of mankind.

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am,"

Sincerely yours,
H. L. Russell.

Nagasaki, Japan,
Nov. 17, 1925.

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPERIMENT
STATION

RESIDENT

INSTRUCTION

EXTENSION
SERVICE

Vol. IV, No. 7

January 16, 1926

A SPECIAL REUNION BANQUET FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE various short course classes is to be held on Friday, February 5, in connection with Farmers' Week. Former short course students are invited to return for the occasion. The Short Course Alumni Association is sponsoring the reunion and A.L. Stone is acting as chairman of the program committee.

Over 6,000 men have attended the short course since its beginning in 1885, but information as to the present whereabouts of some of them is not available. It is planned to prepare a directory of former short course students during the present year, and they are now being circularized for that purpose.

Twenty-seven new students enrolled in the second term of the short course which opened the first week of this month. This brings the year's total enrollment at the present time up to 157, as compared with 167, the enrollment of the second term last year.

THE EXPORTATION OF WISCONSIN DAIRY CATTLE attained a new high record during the past year when 58,446 animals were exported, as compared with 52,767 in 1924 and 55,341 in 1923.

Shipments during the past 12 months went to 43 states and 7 foreign countries. Illinois was our best customer taking 25,430 animals. Iowa was second with 7,600. Mexico, our leading foreign customer, took 2,052.

It appears that a large portion of the cattle exported are used for replacement where tuberculin testing is being done. States doing much of this work are in the market for the largest number of cattle. It has been estimated that at least one half of the exported animals were used for this purpose.

FIFTEEN MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY STAFF ARE LISTED ON THE PROGRAM OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL SHORT COURSE FOR VETERINARIANS which is to be held on this campus January 26-29. In addition there are four members from the State Department of Agriculture as well as a number of men from the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association and from without the state.

In addition to discussions of the general problems of the profession a number of scientific discussions and demonstrations will be provided in order to give the practitioners an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the more recent findings of the laboratories.

A tentative program has been prepared for a COURSE FOR NURSERY SALESMEN which is planned to be held FROM FEB. 8 to MARCH 12. If the number of applicants is sufficient to justify the presentation of the course, work in landscape gardening, plant life, salesmanship, plant propagation and other subjects will be offered.

ABOUT 140 PEOPLE FROM WITHOUT THE CITY ATTENDED THE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGISTS HELD AT LATHROP HALL, DECEMBER 29 to 31. The majority of the visitors were from the middle west, though some were present from the eastern states as well as from the West Coast States. All general sessions were held in the parlors of Lathrop Hall, while the other rooms on the first floor of that building were used for section meetings and for the demonstration of apparatus.

Since this year marks the fortieth anniversary of the beginning of formal instruction in bacteriology in the University, some emphasis was placed upon this historical side. E.G. Hastings prepared a splendid booklet on the subject. Our former President, Dr. E.A. Birge, and Dr. William Trelease, who presented the early work on bacteriology in connection with botany courses, were both present and spoke briefly concerning their parts in the initiating of this science in our University. Some of the apparatus used in the first courses was also shown. Much interest was also manifested in the demonstration of apparatus which was exhibited in connection with this meeting.

A number of important papers were presented among them some of special interest to the dairy industry and to agriculture. The occurrence of an undulant fever (a persistent fever similar to Malta fever, a disease of considerable importance to goats and people using goats milk) apparently due to the organism causing abortion in cattle, was one of the most important subjects. It was thought possible that cases of undulant fever produced by the bacterium abortus were being diagnosed as other troubles and that this disease may be shown to be of considerable sanitary importance.

Work done by Messrs. Frost and Brown at this College on the occurrence and significance of streptococci in raw milk was also reported. The work of these investigators has shown the possibility of differentiating between harmful and harmless streptococci. It has shown that the harmful types are of extremely rare occurrence in milk. The work has confirmed the result of others that ordinary mastitis, or garget, has no sanitary importance.

President Glenn Frank and Gov. Blaine addressed a meeting of the bacteriologists at the Capitol.

Prof. W.H. Wright was appointed chairman of a committee to increase the list of sustaining members of the society. Each such member pays \$50 per year, the money being used to help maintain the collection of cultures now in charge of the McCormick Institute at Chicago for the Study of Infectious Diseases.

A series of lectures on the PHYSICS OF MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS was given at the College last week by Dr. Otto Rahn who is in charge of the Department of Milk Physics of the Dairy School at Kiel, Germany. Dr. Rahn was at one time on the staff of the Department of Bacteriology of the Michigan Agricultural College and later he was in charge of this field of work at the University of Illinois.

The lectures given last week were particularly concerned with the physical phenomena of the creaming of milk, and the influence of various factors upon the process. He also discussed the physical phenomena concerned with the whipping of cream, and the churning of butter, as well as such problems as the foaming of milk and cream, and problems in the condensing of milk and the manufacture of ice cream.

He also showed some striking photomicrographs, made by means of a new principle of illumination worked out by a Dr. Schmidt of Kiel. These show the organisms in perspective, so that their shape and structure are more easily studied.

(During the absence of Dean Russell items for this house organ should be sent to W. H. Ebling)

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPERIMENT
STATION

RESIDENT
INSTRUCTION

EXTENSION
SERVICE

Vol. IV, No. 8

February 11, 1926

THE 1926 FARMERS COURSE held last week IS CONSIDERED THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN THE HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE. A registered attendance of 2,021 was recorded in agriculture and home economics. The attendance in special courses such as were given in Poultry, Dairy, Agricultural Engineering, etc. is not included in this figure. The total attendance is conservatively estimated as being between 4,000 and 5,000.

The steady growth of the Home Economics attendance in recent years, as shown by the following table, is of interest:

	Total	Out of Madison	Madison
1922	295	97	198
1923	648	210	438
1924	806	145	661
1925	744	207	537
1926	919	334	585

Women from 36 Wisconsin counties and 8 states were registered. Rock County lead with an enrollment of 19 followed by Sauk County with 16, Grant with 13 and Waukesha with 12.

A new plan of showing experiment station work was tried. Each department was given an opportunity to feature certain things in a manner best suited to the work. All the exhibits were listed in an outline which was available to the visitors and as a result most exhibits were visited by a large number of people. The smaller departments seem to have profited especially by the arrangement.

Special features such as the horse pulling contest, and the scrub bull trial held in the stock pavilion drew good crowds. Unusual interest was manifested in the Alfalfa Pageant conducted in Agricultural Hall on Friday afternoon by 19 girls from the Belleville High School and their teacher, Miss Grace Van Marter.

The Farmers' Week Banquet held at the Park Hotel on Thursday evening had a record attendance of over 450. The SHORT COURSE REUNION BANQUET on Friday night also was well attended, 389 persons being present. This Reunion was the largest in the history of the short course and it marks the Fortieth Anniversary of the beginning of this work by Dean Henry. Two members of the class of 1886, were present. Among the old timers present were Sam Lintner, Poynette, 1886, Dr. Phillip Fox, Madison, 1886, C.L. Hill, Rosendale 1887, and H.A. Stone, Oregon 1888.

WISCONSIN'S SEVENTH LITTLE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW will be held by the students of the Agricultural College in the Stock Pavilion on SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, at 7:30 o'clock. A number of new features are said to be included in the program and a thoroughly worth while evening may be anticipated. The prices of seats this year are 50¢, 75¢ and \$1. Tickets are for sale at Hook Bros. and the Badger Pharmacy. Much interest has always prevailed in this particular student enterprise. Students from all classes compete in the same arena and it offers opportunities to the short course men as well as to those in the other courses.

THE STIPEND FOR REGULAR UNIVERSITY FELLOWS WAS INCREASED BY THE BOARD OF REGENTS AT THEIR JANUARY MEETING FROM \$500 to \$600 PER ANNUM, this change to be effective for the next academic year (1926-27). The compensation for scholars has not been increased. In the past several institutions have paid their fellows more than the University of Wisconsin. This increase in compensation should be brought to the attention of graduate students who are eligible for fellowships.

Staff members will recall that in the case of a non-resident student, a fellowship or scholarship amounts to materially more than the cash compensation, since it carries exemption from non-resident tuition amounting to \$124 for the year.

THIRTY-THREE CHEESEMAKERS, 27 from Wisconsin, 4 from New York and 2 from Illinois, ARE IN ATTENDANCE AT THE SEVENTH ANNUAL SWISS CHEESE SCHOOL now being conducted by the Dairy Department in cooperation with the Dairy Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The four New York men were sent here by one firm which is anxious to get the benefit of Wisconsin studies in order to improve the quality of its product.

Twenty-four attended the four day Brick Cheese Makers Course recently given by the Dairy Department. All were from Wisconsin, most of them coming from the southwestern part of the state. In order to stimulate the attendance the Kraft Cheese Company offered to pay the railroad fare both ways for 20 cheese makers. This Company looks to the brick cheese course as a step toward the improvement of the quality and the uniformity of brick cheese in Wisconsin. Brick cheese is made in the Swiss cheese regions during the seasons of early spring and at the end of the Swiss cheese season and there appears to be much difference in type and quality of the product. Greater standardization would be a distinct advantage.

Nearly 150 veterinarians attended the FOURTH ANNUAL SHORT COURSE FOR VETERINARIANS given by the Department of Veterinary Science. That the course was a success is indicated by the fact that practically everyone attending expressed a desire to have it repeated and many stated that it was by far the best course of its kind that has been given.

In addition to the 15 members of the University faculty who contributed to the program Dr. L.M. Roderick, a Wisconsin short course graduate who later received the D.V.M. degree at Ohio State University and is about to receive the Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago, appeared on the program. He is assistant veterinarian at North Dakota Agricultural College. His subject was "Sweet Clover Poisoning of Cattle". Another outstanding contribution was made by C.E. Snyder, editor of the Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal, who discussed "Improved Veterinary Service". An effort was made throughout the course to present topics of scientific interest, in order to bring to the attention of practicing veterinarians the results of recent investigations in veterinary medicine.

SEVERAL LEADING REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH THE POTATO GROWING AND SHIPPING INTERESTS of Wisconsin ATTENDED THE POTATO CONFERENCES held at the Horticultural Building on Thursday of Farmers' Week.

Two discussions of particular interest developed; first, the plans of the Horticultural Department to improve and further develop in the state plan of seed potato inspection for 1926. Wisconsin is a leader among the seed potato producing states of the nation and all organized interests of the state are interested in plans to improve this phase of the industry. Second, special interest was also manifested in the conference concerning MOSAIC CONTROL IN THE TRIUMPH VARIETY BY TUBER INDEXING and the immediate results of this work to the growing of foundation seed stock in 1926. Both of these problems form the basis for further conferences to be held in Madison and in the commercial potato sections this winter.

TEN THOUSAND COPIES OF THE WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION SEED LIST are now being distributed. About one-third of a million dollars worth of seed are listed by 300 growers in the 1926 list, as follows:

Corn	31,234 bushels
Oats	102,170 bushels
Barley	26,726 bushels
Wheat	3,175 bushels
Rye	4,115 bushels
Eleven other crops	<u>11,415</u> bushels
Total	178,835 bushels

A feature of the seed list is the large amount of registered and certified seed. Registered seed is of especially high quality and purity and is recommended particularly for those who wish to grow the improved varieties for seed production. Certified seed is improved seed of high quality and purity which carries all the advantages of the improved varieties such as uniformity and high yield. Both registered and certified seed have been inspected in the field between heading and harvesting to insure freedom from mixture, noxious weeds and disease, and have been tested for purity and germination by the State Seed Inspection Department. In the case of corn, the ears have been inspected in the curing rooms to insure trueness to type and proper curing.

As the season advances it is becoming more and more evident THAT OUR NEXT CORN CROP IS IN SERIOUS DANGER BECAUSE OF POOR SEED. Adverse weather last fall caught much of the corn and reports from the State Seed Testing Laboratory show that most of the seed is of very low vitality.

To remedy the situation every farmer should test his seed and see if it is fit to plant. There is still a good supply of early harvested, fire-dried seed corn in the hands of Wisconsin Experiment Association members. The corn belt states are said to be worse off than we are and it is essential that Wisconsin farmers make sure of their own seed supply, before other states take it.

Extension foresters from twenty states with F.G. WILSON REPRESENTING WISCONSIN, were present at a conference, called by the office of cooperative extension, at Washington last month. Federal Extension Forester, G.H. Collingwood, presided and Col. Greeley, Chief of the Forest Service gave the opening talk. Extension methods were discussed by C.B. Smith and staff.

At its annual meeting at Madison, in December the Society of American Foresters pointed out the danger to the National Forests, of any impairment of the authority of the Section of Agriculture in exercising complete control over grazing and other secondary uses. The national forests were established for the primary purposes of timber production and water conservation. The evils of unregulated grazing, with grazing rights held by persons not owners of the land, have been demonstrated in Europe, and foresters feel that the nation should not approve the efforts of stockmen to convert the privilege of grazing on national forests into legal rights.

The Society also went on record as favoring a special law to provide for forest research similar to the Hatch, Adams and Purnell Acts covering agricultural experiment Stations.

(Items for this house organ should be sent
to W.H. Ebling)

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPERIMENT
STATION

RESIDENT
INSTRUCTION

EXTENSION
SERVICE

Vol. IV, No. 9

March 2, 1926

DEAN W.C. COFFEY of Minnesota has been engaged to give the GRADUATION ADDRESS at the next SHORT COURSE GRADUATION on March 17. Dean Coffey will speak on "TOMMOROW IN AGRICULTURE".

Six new students enrolled in the third term of the Short Course which brings the total enrollment for the year up to 163. A year ago the total enrollment was 169. An ever increasing per cent of the short course boys now come to us with high school training.

PLANS FOR THE CONTINUATION OF THE STUDENT CAMPAIGN of the past year are being considered by the College Welfare Committee. The work is being laid out for the coming year, and it is of interest to note that from 50 to 100 requests per week are now being received for catalogs, booklets and other material. This shows that prospective students and parents in this state are interested in what the Agricultural College has to offer.

W.A. Sumner has a list of nearly 1,000 names of prospective students which will form an excellent basis for the work during the coming year. Any staff members having an opportunity to add names to this list are requested to send them to Mr. Sumner.

LUNCHES WILL BE SERVED during the six week period beginning February 23 by the class in Tea Room Management ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING. Faculty members are invited to use this service during five days of the week between 12 and 1 o'clock, prices 30 and 40¢.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED SEVENTY-FOUR FARM RECORD BOOKS were DISTRIBUTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY. The total number for January and February will be well over 2,200. This is a marked increase over any previous year. In fact, the number sold during January alone is greater than the number sold during the entire twelve months only a few years ago.

Recent reports indicate that DEAN RUSSELL HAS BEEN CONFINED TO A HOSPITAL AT NANKING, CHINA, but he has recovered sufficiently to continue his travels. A letter recently received from his Secretary, Wyman S. Smith, formerly on the College staff follows:

Shanghai,
January 25, 1926.

"The other night while comparing notes on Chinese impressions, Dean Russell suggested that as his illness has left him indisposed to do any more work than is necessary in getting out the various reports and the other thousand and one things which demand his attention, a few of our experiences transcribed by his secretary might serve for "Among Ourselves".

"Some say that to understand America you must remember the text, 'do unto others as others do unto you', but to understand China it is well to turn to one of the ancient and venerable writings of the famous Mencius who lived 2,425 years before the 57 varieties of a skin you love to touch and consider the passage:

'Swim with one foot on the ground'.

"The only time we really appreciated that was when our boat up in the Gulf of Pe Chihli was drawing ninety-degree angles as regularly as clock ticks. Another time was in our excursions along the streets where they bake fourteen inch pan cakes in iron soup kettles and chop off at two coppers a hunk, when they are done, enough to kill or cure; also the cookies baked inside a jar over a charcoal fire on a crust of ashes that was young when Caesar entered Rome. No matter how appetizing they may look there are reasons suggested by good sense (of sight and smell) that argue against tasting. Except for the cob-webs the cleanliness of these people is amazing.

"We have done considerable temple-going, and visited the shrines to long life where you can get insurance at two coppers a joss stick; but why these people want long life is more than I can make out ... if I had to live over here I'd want to die in a hurry. If Buddha could see his disciples I'd take a bet on odds that his serene and placid countenance would look like a boy's face after the first green apple was ten hours old. I thought quite a lot of Buddhism in Japan, but it certainly has a hole in the heel over here; these monks who are entomological museums and don't look much like Nirvana to me.

"We had our adventures getting in and out of Peking; we have just had a stay up in Nanking that could have been pleasanter. Dean Russell picked up a "flu" bug that tied him down flat for three weeks in the hospital, and he had a bad time. However, we managed to get down here again to Shanghai, and he is getting around slowly, and we hope that warmer balmy weather toward the south will help him get back into condition. There is dust in the air that doesn't agree with us "Foreign devils", and it looks as though the bugs that float around in its flurries aren't in any way civilized. By batting around this way we have had an inside look at China, and I can see where the fellows that worked out the designs for the temple of hell up in Nanking got their inspiration. While the Dean was in the hospital, we couldn't help but wonder what chance a man would have when he is sick if he had to go to a Chinese doctor --- one instance that happened while we were in Nanking was that of a child with a kind of infantile paralysis. They took it to a Chinese cure--all who stuck its limbs full of pin holes so that the devils could get out, and then took a joss stick and burned pairs of holes all over the child's body so as to get the devils started. That makes a mustard plaster look like a Sunday school picnic.

"We are about ready to move on. We have had shark's fins and emerald eggs, rice wine, mah jong, dragon's eyes, sauer carp, mouse-eared fungus and pigeon tongues; we have played hide and seek with revolutions that have a flea beat when it comes to skipping around the country; we have learned that the way to cure a fever is to drink a bowl of polly-wogs so that they will kick up enough rumpus to drive out the demons; we have seen spirit walls and spirit streets, and we know that a religion which says the devil may be anywhere hasn't a chance against these over here which have the devil down to a mathematical basis where he can only run on a straight line. The objection to railroads here is that those straight lines make such good run-ways for the devils. We have smelled incense and shelled peanuts, and bargained for what we didn't get, and got what we didn't bargain for. Shops over here are run on the motto of 'he was a stranger and I took him in'. Trying to keep track of the money would empty a lunatic asylum; that is, if a man tried to do it, there'd be such a rush for the bug house the inmates would flee thinking there must be a fire. I think the best thing to say about this country can be said at night for the text holds 'there are evils of the day that the night knoweth not'. They are still cutting off an occasional head for exercise; its so cold over here they have to keep warm somehow.

"We leave on Friday for Hongkong and then we'll have a look-see at what Uncle Sam can do in the Philippines.

"With best regards to you all from Dean Russell and myself,"
Very truly yours, Wyman Smith

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPERIMENT
STATION

RESIDENT

INSTRUCTION

EXTENSION
SERVICE

Vol. IV, No. 10

March 20, 1926

FIFTY EIGHT SHORT COURSE BOYS RECEIVED DIPLOMAS at the graduation exercises held in Agricultural Hall on March 17. These exercises marked the graduation of the FORTY FIRST GROUP OF SHORT COURSE MEN FROM THIS INSTITUTION. Dean Henry began the work in the fall of 1885, the first group graduating the following spring.

Dean W. C. Coffey of the Minnesota College of Agriculture gave the commencement address on "Tomorrow in Agriculture". His talk was one of hope and optimism; he showed that there is much room in agriculture for the efficient man and that the industry is rebuilding itself on a firm basis after the shock of the post-war depression. Dean Coffey who was formerly at the University of Illinois, reports that splendid progress is being made by the Agricultural College at Minnesota. While they too have had some difficulty with undergraduate enrollment, there graduate school has advanced rapidly; they now have 250 graduate students.

T.L. Bewick reports that all of the boys in the present short course class who are desirous of obtaining jobs were placed in good positions. There were many more jobs available than there were men to fill them. The agricultural industry shows a keen demand for men with this type of training and many more men could be placed at the present time if they were available. These facts should be brought to the attention of all the farm boys in the state for there are doubtless many among them who would benefit greatly by the Short Course and their opportunities would be materially improved as a result of the work.

A new committee known as the WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL came into existence during Farmers' Week. Its object is to suggest if possible a program for the improvement of Wisconsin agriculture so far as this improvement rests upon economics. The Committee is composed of Dr. B.H. Hibbards as Chairman, representing the College of Agriculture; John D. Jones, Jr., Commissioner of Agriculture; Edward Nordman, Commissioner of Markets and the Presidents of the four farm organizations in Wisconsin - The Equity, The Farm Bureau, The Grange and The North American Farm Federation.

Three meetings have been held by the Committee and another will probably be scheduled for July. For immediate consideration the land question as it pertains to northern Wisconsin is receiving attention and Dr. Raphael Zon of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station spoke on this subject at the last meeting.

Dr. Zon pointed out that Wisconsin has 11,000,000 acres of forest and cut-over land and that a program of forestry offered the best use of much of this land. The greatest difficulties with reforestation have been fires and taxation. Fires are said to be most serious in the regions where the virgin forest has been removed, and according to Dr. Zon the hazard in virgin timber is not nearly so great as in the partly logged over areas where slashings of the lumberman provide an abundance of readily inflammable material. The committee urged that studies of the land question in Wisconsin be pursued as rapidly as possible.

Among the resolutions passed by the committee at the last meeting was one favoring an increase in the present gasoline tax sufficient to relieve the need of raising school taxes on general property in local tax units; and another approving the present efforts to raise the tariff on cream, and commanding the recent increase in the butter tariff.

RECENT COMMUNICATIONS FROM DEAN RUSSELL indicate that he has apparently made a good recovery. The climate of the Philippines seems to be vastly more agreeable than that of China. When last heard from he was enroute to Canton, China from Manila. From there they go to Singapore and after traversing the East Indies; Australia will next be visited.

SIX GERMAN STUDENTS ARE BEING SENT TO WISCONSIN by the German Student Cooperative Association TO FIND EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS. Dean James has found positions for them on the farms of Rober Adler, Elkhorn, Enoch Haus, Rochester, E.A. Cobb, Elkhart, W.J. Dougan, Beloit, L.T. Martiny, Chippewa Falls, and S.A. Baird & Sons of Waukesha.

All of these boys have worked their way through German Agricultural Colleges and are being sent to this country to work in the agricultural industry of America so that they may carry back to their native land such new ideas as practical employment can give to them in addition to the College courses which they had at home. Progress in that country is said to have been greatly aided by the student movement and the sending of these boys to Wisconsin is a part of a general plan whereby some American methods may be introduced into German agriculture and government.

It is of interest to note the INCREASE IN THE CONSUMPTION OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS WHICH HAS taken place in this country during the last eight years. It has been suggested that this increase may be a partial result of the effect of prohibition in this country. How true that may be of course is unknown, but the suggestion is of interest. Figures obtained from the Dairy Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and showing the per capita consumption from 1916 to 1924 follow:

	1916:	1917 :	1918 :	1919 :	1920 :	1921 :	1922 :	1923 :	1924
Milk for all products - gal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:834	:831	:841	:923	:950	:998	:1001	
Milk, household use-gal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: 42.4	: 43.0	: 43.0	: 43.0	: 49.0	: 50.0	: 53.0	: 54.75	
Butter #	15.4	: 14.57	: 14.0	: 14.8	: 14.7	: 16.1	: 16.5	: 17.0	: 17.25
Cheese #	3.04	: 2.89	: 3.0	: 3.5	: 3.5	: 3.5	: 3.7	: 3.9	: 4.2
Ice Cream-gal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	: 2.14	: 2.49	: 2.46	: 2.28	: 2.43	: 2.68	: 2.5	
Cond. & Evap. Milk #	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: 10.49	: 12.5	: 12.3	: 10.17	: 11.4	: 12.69	: 13.25	: 14.05	

A SUCCESSFUL MILK CAMPAIGN was carried on recently in Kenosha County by the Home Economics Extension Department. The workers spoke before 142 meetings with a total attendance of 11,049. Much interest was stimulated in the schools by the competitive preparation of milk posters for the best of which prizes were awarded. Kenosha County has signed up for the T.B. Test and the work will be begun this month.

SEVENTEEN STUDENTS AND TWO INSTRUCTORS IN HOME ECONOMICS Course 133, Cafeteria Tea Room Management, ARE GOING TO CHICAGO ON THEIR ANNUAL INSPECTION TRIP from April 4 to April 7. This trip is taken by the class each year so that the students may have a first hand opportunity of observing the various phases of this work as it is found in actual commercial and institutional operation.

(Items for this house organ should be sent to W. H. Ebling)

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPERIMENT
STATION

RESIDENT

INSTRUCTION

EXTENSION
SERVICE

Vol. IV, No. 11

April 19, 1926

STATION DAY at the College of Agriculture WILL BE HELD ON JUNE 21, which is the University Commencement Day. According to the present plan President Glenn Frank will give the leading address of the day and departmental exhibits will also be displayed.

E.L. Luther and W.H. Ebling will have general charge of the arrangements and the cooperation of all staff members in making the 1926 Station Day a success will be appreciated.

THE HIGH EFFICIENCY OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK IN WISCONSIN is apparent from data gathered under the direction of the U.S.D.A. Four other states, New York, California, Iowa and Colorado were studied and according to W.W. Clark the results of the work in all cases were higher in Wisconsin than the averages of the other states.

The percentage of farms adopting improved farm practices is 82 in Wisconsin as compared with an average of 68 in the 4 other states. Wisconsin extension reached a larger percentage of the farms (85%) than did the four other states, which had only 60% of their farms represented on tours, at demonstrations or meetings, or visited by agents.

Although the New York, California and Colorado counties studied had had county agents longer than the Wisconsin counties studied, and had had in addition a home demonstration agent or club leader for part of the time, a larger proportion of Wisconsin farms had had direct contact with some extension worker (81% in Wisconsin - 69%, average of 4 states). Not only did a larger percentage of Wisconsin farms have direct contact with extension workers -- county agent or specialist -- but a larger proportion of those having contact adopted improved practices (90% in Wisconsin; -- 83% average for 4 other states).

THE FIFTH ANNUAL WISCONSIN LIVE STOCK FIELD DAY is to be HELD AT THE FARM OF JOHN C. ROBINSON OF EVANSVILLE, WISCONSIN on FRIDAY, JUNE 11. Mr. Robinson has long been recognized as one of Wisconsin's leading live stock men, and visits to his farm and herd will find them among the best in Wisconsin.

Among the prominent speakers of the day will be President Frank.

UNUSUAL INTEREST PREVAILS AT PRESENT IN THE AREA TESTING FOR THE ERADICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE. Among the primary causes for the interest in the situation is the Chicago Milk Ordinance which required that after April 1 of this year, no milk was to be accepted for Chicago use except such as came from tested cattle. The City of Milwaukee is planning to enforce a similar requirement after October 1 which will further effect a number of counties in southeastern Wisconsin.

There are at present 32 counties in which the area test has been completed and three in which the work is nearly finished. Twenty three additional counties have petitioned the State Department of Agriculture for area testing work and there are still thirteen from which no petitions have so far been filed, though several of these are now considering area testing.

According to the state statutes the testing shall be done by counties in the order in which the petitions are filed except as this regulation may be modified by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The Department of Agriculture follows the practice of testing counties in the order in which the petitions were filed, but it has been necessary to make an exception in the case of herds from which milk is shipped to certain markets where the testing of the herd has become an absolute necessity in order to preserve those markets. This is particularly true of some dairy herds in the southeastern part of the state from which milk is shipped to Chicago and Milwaukee, and it may eventually be true of some other areas as well. According to John D. Jones, Jr., Commissioner of Agriculture, the testing necessary in order to meet the requirements of the Chicago Board of Health by April 1, placed a tremendous strain upon the department, but it appears that practically all of the herds from which the milk was sent to Chicago, have been taken care of and if the Milwaukee ordinance becomes effective on October 1, it is probable that situation can also be met. A large number of herds have been tested in Southeastern Wisconsin in order to preserve the milk markets of this section. The number of reactors there has been somewhat higher than in other tested portions of the state, but in no case have the numbers of reactors been as high as they are reported in some Illinois Counties.

In 1925, 800,013 head of cattle were tested in Wisconsin and of these approximately 10,000 reacted to the test. About \$350,000 was paid in indemnities, of which one half was met by state funds and the other half by federal funds. Since the funds appropriated for the current year have been exhausted, the Governor called a special session of the Legislature on April 15, which appropriated an additional sum of \$450,000 so that the work may be continued until a new appropriation becomes available on July 1.

A large amount of testing in the Chicago fluid milk area with heavy losses occurring especially in some Illinois Counties has brought about an exceedingly heavy demand for dairy cows. In response to the demand the price of these animals has already advanced sharply and the exports during the early months of the present year showed a distinct increase; during the first 3 months of this year 14,776 head being shipped out of Wisconsin as compared with 10,304 a year ago.

It is the hope of the Department of Agriculture that the testing of the remaining counties in Wisconsin can be spread out over a considerable period of time so that no undue pressure will be brought upon the market in the immediate future. The placing of artificial values upon dairy animals as a result of these activities would be wholly undesirable and might work serious harm to some farmers. Where farmers are already in debt the replacement of herds at values higher than can be justified would cause a distinct hardship.

Transportation has done much to meet the market milk situation of Chicago and other large cities. The advent of the tank car has made possible the shipping of milk over long distances where previously this was not considered practicable. Chicago has an abundant supply of milk at present. Mr. Jones pointed out that every effort will be made to do this work gradually and maintain stability both in markets and supplies of milk and dairy cattle. Extreme prices for cattle as well as shifts in the market for milk, except as these are made after careful study of the future are not advised. The cities are growing and their milk requirements are increasing. Nevertheless, shippers at a distance have no assurance of a permanent market even though they may be induced to make a change at the present time.

SEVERAL RECORD DAYS in the shipment of legume cultures were experienced by the Department of Bacteriology during the past week. The season is late this year and while little field work has as yet been done many farmers are preparing for it with the result that the demand for culture becomes tremendously heavy over a short period of time.

TWELVE COOPERATIVE MARKETING INSTITUTES which are said to be the first of their kind held in the United States were conducted in Wisconsin during the past winter. These Institutes were located wherever there were groups of persons interested in the marketing of some particular agricultural commodity, so that a commodity marketing organization might be organized. The subjects given most attention were the marketing of foreign cheese, American cheese, butter, eggs and poultry. Experienced men presented various phases of these problems. Frank Swaboda of the Wisconsin Cheese Federation and H.H. Bakken stressed the marketing of foreign cheese. Field men for the creamery associations discussed butter marketing and several experienced men spoke on the cooperative marketing of eggs and poultry.

E. A. UMBREIT, of Oshkosh, Farmer's Institute worker, died on March 28. Mr. Umbreit, who was formerly a farmer in this state retired due to ill health at the time of the war. Since 1919 he has served on the Farmers Institute Staff where he was considered one of the most successful workers.

"THE CONTRIBUTION OF LIVE STOCK TO THE STABILITY OF FARMING" is the subject of the Alpha Zeta essay contest this year. A gold watch charm will be awarded to the winner by the Fraternity. The same subject has also been chosen for the essay contest to be conducted by the Saddle and Sirloin Club of Chicago next fall. The preliminary training which Wisconsin boys may get by writing this essay for the Alpha Zeta prize should be helpful in the contest to follow.

A demonstration on "SAFETY WITH EXPLOSIVES", is being mounted on a large trunk by the land clearing section of the Department of Agricultural Engineering. The Pyrotol Safety Special will be driven by "Pyrotol Pete", alias W.A. Rowlands, and will visit 50 counties now using explosives. This bulletin on wheels will be the center around which meetings for the demonstration of safety in using explosives will be held. Wisconsin is said to have 50,000 users of agricultural explosives and while the number of accidents has not been great, those that have occurred were due to bad methods. These accidents are largely preventable and it is the purpose of this demonstration to reduce them by education.

Because of the unseasonable weather which prevailed during the fall months of last year much SEED CORN HAS PROVEN TO BE VERY LOW IN GERMINATING POWER. The Seed Laboratory in the Agronomy Building has tested an unusually large number of samples for farmers this year, and much of the seed corn has been found unsatisfactory. There are also a considerable number of poor pea samples and the samples of red clover seed sent by farmers contain much poor material. The demands made upon the laboratory have been unusually heavy, over 5500 samples having been run up to the present time, which is nearly equal to last year's total number though there are still several months before the end of the testing season.

According to R.A. Moore the production of seed corn has been highly profitable to members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association during the past year. Nearly all of the corn has been disposed of at good prices and only limited supplies are now available.

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPERIMENT
STATION

RESIDENT
INSTRUCTION

EXTENSION
SERVICE

FILE NO.

10-2
a-o

Vol. IV, No. 12

May 17, 1926

SIXTEEN DEPARTMENTS ARE PREPARING EXHIBITS FOR STATION DAY ON JUNE 21. Most of these exhibits will be available all day, though all visitors will probably attend the meeting at the Stock Pavilion at 11 o'clock when President Glenn Frank will give an address. In the afternoon those who desire to do so can visit the Hill Farm where the Agronomy Department will have its material on display. At 4 o'clock it is planned to suspend activities and attend the sunset Commencement exercises in the stadium at Camp Randall.

In connection with Station Day at Madison it is desirable that ORDERS FOR SIGNS AND PAINTING SHOULD BE SENT TO THE PAINT SHOP AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE for the reason that this department obviously will be crowded with the extra work that usually comes in connection with Commencement.

Several BRANCH STATION DAYS have been tentatively set. According to E.J. Delwiche the present plans are to have the Spooner Station Day on July 28 and the one at Ashland on July 29.

With the appointments made this year WISCONSIN NOW HAS A TOTAL OF 52 COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS. The following changes have been made since January 1, 1926:

John T. Omernik - a graduate of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, 1922, and more recently with the W. D. James Manufacturing Co., was appointed as county agent in Langlade County, effective January 11, 1926.

John S. Klinka - former county agent of Trempealeau County, was transferred to St. Croix County, March 16, 1926.

H. R. Richardson - a graduate from the Iowa State Agricultural College, and for six years county agent in Iowa, was elected to the position of county agent in Polk County, on February 15, 1926.

L. G. Kuenning - formerly a Smith-Hughes teacher at Neillsville, Wisconsin, and a graduate of the River Falls Normal School, was chosen as county agent in Monroe County, effective February 1, 1926.

H. A. Murray - a graduate from the Wisconsin Long Course, 1925, who for the past year has been doing practical work in the West was made county agent of Adams County, beginning February 14, 1926.

E. V. Ryall - Wisconsin 1920, formerly county agent in Adams County, was transferred to Kenosha County, February 1, 1926.

W. S. Comings - a graduate from the Middle Course in Agriculture, 1915, was appointed to the position of county agent in Trempealeau County, March 16, 1926.

H. R. Lathrope - graduated from the Long Course in Agriculture in 1923; he has been a Smith-Hughes teacher in the Algoma High School and was selected as county agent in Kewaunee County, effective May 1, 1926.

Lee Stewart - Wisconsin 1922, was transferred from the position of county agent in Forest County to a similar position in Ashland County, May 16, 1926.

Reed Austin - who will graduate with the class of 1926 in June, has been selected by the County Agricultural Committee of Forest County as County Agent to take effect June 10, 1926, vice Lee Stewart.

It is to be noted that Langlade, St. Croix, and Polk Counties were voted back into the county agent organization this year; while Kewaunee County has never had the services of a county agent before.

SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FACULTY WILL GIVE 23 HIGH SCHOOL ADDRESSES THIS YEAR. Members of the University Faculty according to a recent report will give more than 120 such addresses this season. Those on the Agricultural Faculty having such engagements are as follows:

- T. L. Bewick; Clayton, Spencer, Mountain, Chetek and Cedarburg.
- G. C. Humphrey; Osseo.
- J. A. James; Wausaukee, Seymour, Elcho, Boyceville and West Salem.
- J. H. Kolb; Dodgeville.
- W. McNeel; Seneca, Tony, Nelson, Fountain City, Tripoli and Black River Falls.
- W. A. Sumner; Luxemburg and the Racine County School of Agriculture.
- E. M. Tiffany; Darlington.

At a recent meeting of the WELFARE COMMITTEE some advertising material to be used on the back of the College letter head was approved. Staff members have received samples of this material and have been requested to use it wherever it may be appropriate. Insert postal cards are also to be furnished to be enclosed with letters and other mail so that persons may write to the College on them concerning the courses of study offered here at the present time.

Staff members and others have contributed a number of names to the list of prospects now being compiled by W. A. Sumner. It is obvious that much of the work to be done in this connection will have to be of a personal nature and accordingly staff members who have opportunities to follow up the names which they have sent in, can render a great service to the student by developing all personal contacts as far as possible.

Among the more interesting recent developments in agricultural machinery may BE LISTED THE TWO ROW AND FOUR ROW TRACTOR CORN CULTIVATOR now available from the International Harvester Company. A complete set of this equipment is at the Department of Agricultural Engineering for trial on University Farm during the coming summer. In order to make possible the use of a four row tractor cultivator it will be necessary to use a four row planter and all the corn on the University marsh is to be planted in that way this season.

According to reports this equipment is being extensively used in some corn regions, and with good satisfaction. In order to determine its adaptability to Wisconsin conditions Prof. F.W. Duffee will experiment with it during the coming summer. This outfit also has a seven foot mower attachment which can be used with the same general purpose tractor and apparently with good satisfaction. The use of machinery of this type may do much to bring the farm tractor into more general use for it is well known that tractor development has not kept pace with the spectacular growth of the automobile industry.

An interesting series of field trials is under way by the Department of Agricultural Bacteriology on the STUDY OF INOCULATION AND CROSS INOCULATION OF MANY DIFFERENT LEGUMES. Several hundred rows of different legumes under various treatment will be used. Many of the plants are of rare species and brought here from foreign lands. Photographic records and notations on them should prove of unusual interest.

According to A.L. Whiting legume cultures have been marketed at about the normal rate this year, and present appearances indicate that the requirements for alfalfa will be about as they were last year. The general season will probably be at somewhat the same level as a year ago.

Detailed plans have been WORKED OUT for the program of the FIFTH ANNUAL WISC. LIVE STOCK FIELD DAY, which is to be held on June 11 on the farm of J.C. Robinson of Evansville. The morning program will consist of showing and demonstrating the different classes of beef animals and it is in charge of Prof. J.G. Fuller.

K.L. Hatch will be master of ceremonies in the afternoon and President Glenn Frank will be the principal speaker. Among others on the program are John D. Jones, Jr., Commissioner of Agriculture, Acting Dean F.B. Morrison of this College and probably a representative of one of the packing companies.

THE ANNUAL FEEDER'S DEMONSTRATION AT THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE WILL BE HELD AT THE STOCK PAVILION ON SATURDAY, MAY 22, beginning at 9:30 A.M. At this meeting feeding experiments conducted during the past year with different classes of beef animals will be reviewed and live stock will be shown at the Stock Pavilion on a variety of other experiments. Among these are feeding trials with two year old steers comparing alfalfa with clover hay as a supplement to corn and corn silage for fattening; yearling cattle that have been fed with cotton seed meal as compared with linseed meal, and also several trials with swine and sheep.

At 12:30 a luncheon will be held at the Park Hotel at which DeWitt C. Wing of the Breeder's Gazette will give an address. At 1:30 a Lamb Feeders' Conference is scheduled at the hotel.

According to E.R. Jones 35 WISCONSIN FAIRS ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE HORSE PULLING CONTEST conducted by the Agricultural Engineering Department. These fairs have contributed \$50 each towards the purchase of a new machine since the one now available could not serve so large a number. With two machines the department hopes to serve all the fairs which have requested this feature. Last year the total number of such contests held at fairs was only 17.

In the Agricultural Engineering Building TWO OLD TWINE KNOTTERS ARE DISPLAYED WHICH ANTIDATE THE APPLEBY KNOTTER that is being used so successfully on modern harvesting machinery. These knotters were worked out by Joseph Barta, a Bohemian music teacher, who interested himself in the problem over 60 years ago and during the middle sixties of the last century devised several partially successful devices for the binding of grain. After a few failures additional attempts were made in the seventies and while these types of twine knotters were perfected sufficiently to bind grain, they never were commercially successful due probably to the signal success of the machines using the popular Appleby knotter.

(Items for this house organ should be sent to W.H. Ebling)

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPERIMENT
STATION

RESIDENT

INSTRUCTION

EXTENSION
SERVICE

Vol. IV, No. 13

June 1, 1926.

Staff members and friends of Dean Russell will be interested in the following most interesting letter from the Dean, which was mailed at Banjoewangi, Java, on ~~May 23~~^{April 23} - and received by W. H. Ebling on May 29.

Immediately following the date of the above letter the Dean sailed for Australia from whence he will start homeward via New Zealand.

"We finished our work in connection with visiting institutions in Java about a week before our boat was scheduled to sail to Australia, so we have been making the most of this opportunity to see something of a tropical country and a native race that has been under the thumb of an alien people for over three hundred years. Java is a country in which you can see in close proximity the handiwork of the present and a long forgotten past alongside these manifestations of nature in mountain making and volcanic action.

"In this letter we will leave agriculture alone and give you a fleeting impression here and there of things which to most of us in America are known only casually through reading.

"I have long been an ardent advocate of the theory that every person should follow some avocation with as much enthusiasm as he does his vocation. A hobby relieves the tension of the daily job. Some people get it in postage stamps; others in golf. We struck a new one yesterday----a director of a tobacco experiment station indulging in collecting walking sticks. He had some thousands of sticks, but strangely enough he grew them all himself. They were all neatly arranged in cages--you may think this a peculiar place to install a collection but these were live walking sticks, insects some eight or nine inches long which he was breeding by the hundreds in order to study the embryology of this peculiar creature which at first glance can not be distinguished from a grey or greenish twig. When he wasn't busy solving perplexing problems of the tobacco grower, this scientist was having all kinds of fun out of hobby that was a new one to me. (The case is respectfully referred to James Johnson.)

"Tooning, steaming Java is the way this country strikes me. About the size of the state of Wisconsin with a population one-third that of the United States. The highways and hedges are full of people; little brown women always with a load on their backs, carried in the long, universally worn, "slendang". This cotton cloth dyed in rusty browns or deep indigo, batik style, is slung diagonally over the

shoulders. In early morning when there is just a tinge of coolness in the air at elevations over 3,000 ft., the slendang is wrapped about the otherwise bare shoulders to give some little protection. With the blazing sun overhead at mid day it is used as a sun shade. But its universal value lies in its capacious folds that may carry anything from a bright-eyed brown baby to food supplies to and from market.

"It is a sight to see these native villages on market day. Every town has its "pasar" or bazaar. We went through one today in a country village. Literally thousands of people thronged the stalls as at a county fair. Hundreds of stalls were given over to the sale of native batik which even here has to compete with the stamped cheap cloth from Germany. Here is an art that^{is} indigenous to the Malay Archipelago that is still kept alive. In some of the finer cloth the material has to be subjected to some twenty or thirty operations to apply the wax resists and properly dye the garment. Wonderful browns, burnt umber, mahogany, with now and then a rusty gold or deep indigoes made from purely vegetable dyes. The bright coal-tar anilines are used in the seaport towns, but here in the interior the colors are less gaudy.

"The outskirts of Djockja are full of these batik makers. How deftly the women apply or remove the specially prepared wax which prevents or allows the dye to color the cloth. Some of the patterns are most intricate and of fine design. Most of it is made for cheap consumption, but now and then in an establishment one can find some wonderful pieces of work.

"Man's chief occupation though is to get something to eat rather than to wear; consequently foods of every description and small are exposed for sale. We have tried so many things once that we have come to feel that a country market is not the place for further experimentation. Japan, China, and the Philippines, have rather robbed our appetite of its eagerness to try out all new things we see. There are two fruits though we never pass by---papaya and mangosteens. The table boy at our table learns by the second day at the latest that the delicious papaw melon or the papaya, is to be served for breakfast, tiffin, and dinner if the larder contains this fruit.

"The Dutch hotels have worked out a combination that they call Ryst taffel which you take in place of the regular European style meal. When you first see a guest at the hotel order ryst taffel you wonder at his nerve as well as capacity. It comes first a big bowl of rice and you fill a soup plate with as much as you think you can manage. With this foundation made, in tropps a row of ten to fifteen waiters, each bearing a plateful of the different appetizers and foods that are to go on top. First, of course, come the liquids, soups of two or three kinds, followed with fish, fowl, two or three kinds of meat, sprouted beans, green beans, fried bananas, artichokes, cucumbers, onions and various other vegetables; then a series of appetizers in which one always finds red cayenne pepper, mango chutneys, fish, ginger, pickles, chili beans, shredded coconut and peanuts, besides a half dozen concoctions that the novice may try once but not a second time. The formidable array of waiters rather deterred us from attempting the experiment, but after seeing the scene several times and observing that the victims survived, we mustered up courage to take the course. After learning to dodge the red-hot concoctions the combination is after all quite delicious. It is modelled somewhat after the Chinese meal except as to style of service. (By the way, do you know that chop suey is built for American use only and one never sees the combination served here in the Orient.)

"I characterized Java as teeming with human life and steaming with moisture. With an annual rainfall (in west Java) of 250 inches a year it means a rain a day to get the job done. All work in town is done early in the morning, for by noon the soil is steaming hot, the humidity is nearly 100 per cent, and rarely does an afternoon pass without a downpour. The Director of the Experiment Station rather surprised me the other day when he set six thirty in the morning as the hour I was to meet him at his house to go over the experiment station plots. All office business closes for the day at two in the afternoon. From tiffin (as lunch is called) till four or five o'clock in the afternoon comes the siesta. It doesn't take many days under the equator to convince one that after all, the natives as well as the Europeans have learned how best to live in the tropics.

"Today a new chapter of man's history on the earth was opened for us. We spent the morning among the temples of a lost race, amazed at the conception of an architect who over a thousand years ago erected a structure here in Mid-Java that is worth travelling thousands of miles to see. Java is yet off the beaten line of tourist travel for the globetrotters who race around the world, collecting hotel stickers to attach to their hand grips. Some of the world circling cruisers that are now all the vogue (six have gone through Singapore this season) give Java two days, but this does not permit one to make the trip into the interior to reach the Borobudur, the wonderful ruins that mark the high tide of Hindu development and was built presumably about the ninth century. This magnificent monumental pile has a religious significance in that it portrays on its three miles of bas-reliefs, all of the stages through which Buddha passed in his incarnations before he finally reached Nirvana. What a master mind was the architect of this monument!

"Tier on tier of diminishing size rise the polygonally sided galleries to be capped with three circular terraces that are adorned with bell-shaped structures each having within them an image of the Buddha. Viewed from any angle (except from the air) the general effect of the monument is that of a half globe, a "stupa" as this Indian architectural creation is called. It is hard to imagine how a structure composed of straight lines can be united with a circular form and harmonize, but here in this huge monument the two blend together so you see no straight lines. Who were the artists that executed this creation? And why did they stop before completing it, as if the hand of the sculptor was stayed in mid-air? It is, of course, of Indian origin. The three hundred odd statues of all the Buddhas attest this, but before the final stupa on the summit was finished with its inclosed image, some disaster occurred that stopped its completion. Was this the occasion of the Mohammedan conquest? No one knows. Many of the statues are now headless, broken perchance by the conquerors, for throughout Java the ruins of these Hindu structures show that the gnawing tooth of time was not the only factor at work to bring to dust what archaeologists ever mark the highest expression of Indian religious art. Of course this monumental pile, some 400 feet square at the base, does not have the delicate beauty that makes the Taj Mahal at Agra a poem in marble, but there are few reminders of human effort that are more impressive than this monument of the past that rises from the rice laden plain.

"It is a far cry from this dream of Hindu greatness to the poor peasant woman who now wades in the mud of the rice paddy at the foot of the monument to gather stalk by stalk the handfuls of rice with which she essays to keep her family alive.

"We have had two opportunities to get into the Javanese mountains to see something of the tropical forests and volcanic activity. A rain forest in tropical climes is so luxuriant that we have nothing to compare with it under temperate conditions. Here in Java, as in the Philippines, the dominant hardwoods tower to a height of one hundred to one hundred twenty-five feet with perfectly smooth trunks, but the most unique features are the enormous climbers that surround the trunk with an enveloping mass of verdure that may be several feet thick. Most of these have large leaves that may be a foot or more in diameter. From the branches above aerial roots of these climbers may be forty or fifty feet long. The other day in climbing a mountain to the thermal region of Mid-Java, we saw two or three troops of black monkeys travelling through the tree tops. These fellows would jump some ten feet or more from tree to tree. It was amusing to see one little fellow who brought up the rear of the procession shin up one of those aerial roots that was not more than an inch or so in diameter. No sailor could come down out of the rigging of an old wind jammer as fast as this little black fellow made an overhand ascent to catch up with the rest of the troop.

"One of the handsomest sights of these forests are the wonderfully beautiful tree ferns. They do not attain the size of those that Macklin and I saw in New Zealand last year, but the regularity of their rosette crown, and the graceful circle of their delicate fronds that are frequently ten to fifteen feet in length, always gives a tropical feel to the surroundings.

"In the world-famed Buitenzorg Botanical Gardens the other day, we saw forests of these ferns, while nearby hundreds of different varieties of orchids were growing on the frangipanni. In the pond in front of the Governor General's palace, the Victoria regia, with its broad floating leaves three feet in diameter and pink blossoms vied in magnificence of tropical beauty with the white lotus. I wondered what Dean Henry would say if he were turned loose in this botanical paradise.

"This letter has already grown too long, but as it will be the last chance to write you all before commencement breaks the continuity of the years' work, I will give you a sketch of our crowning experience in Java--a visit to the Bromo, the rearing volcano of east Java.

"We start at three in the morning with horses and a Malay boy as a guide. A flaring torch made out of a piece of vicking, stuck in a bottle of kerosene is designed to give us some confidence in the trail, but the flickering flame that gives out sundry times only adds to the blackness of the night. The huge Jimson weeds with their ghost-like drooping flowers that are a foot long, hang pendant like a woman's white glove. As it swishes in your face from the over-arching trail, it has a reassuring feel, wet and clammy as the hand of a ghost reaching out to welcome you.

"We pass some of the native kampongs (villages). Our diagnosis turns on the variation in smells, and the occasional crowing of a rooster that in a cage under the house is safe from animal if not human, verminants. We climb rapidly and soon arrive on the crest of a divide, where it overlooks the fertile plain that is full of people, rice and sugar. The blinking lights of the huge sugar factories dot the plain here and there, for this is the center of the industry where cane sugar can be made at a cost of a trifle over two cents a pound. Paseroean is forty kilometers away, and on the horizon's rim is the faint glow of Sourabaya, the largest sugar export port of the Indies, one hundred ten kilometers distant. In the clear crisp air of this mountain trail at night, we can see the lights farther than we could by day when the broiling sun shimmers over

the fields of green and gold, for the rice is just now a golden yellow interspersed with the patches of cane. The sighing in the tree tops gives us a home-like feeling, and we think we are passing a grove of pine, but it is the peculiar Casuarina with its long pine-like needles which moan like the pine.

"But what is that deep, low, roaring sound? It can not be water for in this soft volcanic ash which sucks up all moisture like a sponge, we have not crossed a mountain brook. There are no trains for miles; moreover they run no night trains on the Javanese railroads. Still, up we go with inclines so steep in the clay that bamboo strips are pegged down athwart the trail, to make the road at all passable in the rainy season. It is still pitch dark, the blackest hour just before dawn.

"Day breaks in the tropics with a pop. We see just a faint glimmer of pink high in the sky. Is it the sunrise or the reflection from the crater of the Bromo? The trail now plunges into a dense wood, down a ravine, then the stiffest climb of all through a gorge walled in with clay banks and overhanging vegetation. It has not taken us five minutes. We turn a corner and come out on a pinnacle with the east a blaze of crimson and magenta. The guides have timed our arrival almost to the second. Surely "the dawn comes up like thunder from China across the bay"; we look down a thousand feet below to the unique Sand Sea.

"We are on the rim of an enormous old crater, one of those earlier titanic forms when the earth was young in the making. When the plutonic forces settled down to the steady grind of a workaday job, secondary craters popped up here and there out of the middle of what was probably an enormous crater lake. It was then Batak and Bromo were born. They have built up their cinder cones a thousand feet, but this peculiar grey sand was laid down under water from a much earlier explosion.

"The trail down the crater's edge is too sharp even for switch backs. Then across the Sand Sea, a desolate, treeless, almost grassless desert, then up over the mud flows of the side of Bromo for a look into its yawning chasm. The distant roar that we heard miles away has now grown to a thunder peal.

"If you have ever been down in the engine room of an oil-burning liner, you know what a deafening roar the forced draught makes in the furnaces. It is not the roar of hissing steam, but of invisible gas. It has a deeper toned note than steam; a sullen deep-throated roar that gives you the feeling that pent up forces from great depths are being released.

"The yawning mouth of the crater is 500 feet deep with walls of solidified ash that approach nearly the perpendicular. In the vent below, incrustations of sulphur yellow the sides as it has been sublimed from the heavily charged gases. Jets of steam shoot laterally from cracks and crevices, but soon disappear in the gas blast that roars from beneath.

"The crater's rim is a knife edge of solidified mud, encrusted with saline deposits that have been gouged out into gullies by the erosive action of water. Vegetation where it could gain a foot-hold at all in this mineralized waste is dead and dried up. A Casuarina in a deep gully is struggling to maintain life. Its upper branches are dead and bare; only a few lower branches in the gully below have escaped the clouds of sulphurous vapor that has dealt death and destruction.

"Bromo is unique in that its manifestations of power are always in action; its voice of thunder makes mere man feel his utter insignificance in the presence of the infinite powers of nature.

"On Kilauea's brink I have stood for hours, chained in adoration. It was as if the curtains of the universe had been pulled apart and I was permitted to see a glimpse of the work of The Maker of the Universe; on Bromo's rim I had no feeling that you are treading on holy ground. It was the opening of Avernus, the gateway to Hell. Through this cavern you could go with Dante, down, down, into the abyssal depths of the infernal regions. With a shudder we turn back from the brink and tomorrow say good-bye to tooming, steaming Java, to sail for west Australia in a cargo steamer that has passenger accommodations for only ten. In this way, we'll escape the jazz music of a bun orchestra, and have a chance to hear the captain's yarns of the days when he was a mate on a wind-jammer that made "the Horn" when the "roaring forties" furnished the sole motive power. Diesel engines have now taken all the romance from the seas.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. Russell."

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPERIMENT
STATION

RESIDENT

INSTRUCTION

EXTENSION
SERVICE

Vol. IV, No. 14

June 12, 1926

TWO SUMMER COUNTY AGENT CONFERENCES ON FORESTRY have been announced by the Extension Service. They will be held at Trout Lake, July 25, 26 and 27 at Green Lake on July 30 and 31. The programs are now in process of preparation.

Final arrangements FOR THE DATES OF THE VARIOUS BRANCH STATION FIELD DAYS have been made. They are now scheduled as follows:

Sturgeon Bay	July 20
Marshfield	July 23
Ashland and Hancock	July 29
Spooner	July 30

COMMENCEMENT WEEK WILL BE A BUSY ONE ON THE AGRICULTURAL CAMPUS. Station Day is scheduled on June 21 and the program is so arranged that the visitors may go to Camp Randall in time for the Commencement Exercises. In addition it is expected that the Boys' and Girls' Club Camps will have over 200 boys and girls at this time. The boys and girls clubs will be here from June 18 to June 23. The Smith-Hughes teachers will also meet here during the week of June 21 to 25.

A total of 113 STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO GRADUATE FROM THIS COLLEGE; of these 43 are in the Long Course of Agriculture, 2 in the Middle Course and 68 in Home Economics.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL WISCONSIN RURAL CHURCH SUMMER SCHOOL IS SCHEDULED TO BE HELD AT THIS COLLEGE from JUNE 28 to JULY 10. This school began in a small way and last year has reached an attendance of 85 people who came from 22 states.

This year a third cycle of courses has been planned so that new work may be offered to those who are returning for a third time. Among the outstanding leaders who will give work are M.A. Dawber, National Director of Rural Work in the Methodist Church and Father E.V. O'Hara, National Director of Rural Work in the Catholic Church. A complete program has been worked out and copies may be obtained by writing to J.H. Kolb, College of Agriculture.

THE SHORT COURSE CIRCULAR and the HOME ECONOMICS CIRCULAR ARE SOON TO BE AVAILABLE FROM THE PRINTERS. A special feature marks the Short Course Circular this year. In accordance with the recent report made by the Short Course Committee to the faculty the circular this year features several special lines of work which will prepare men for specific jobs. Among the courses available are those for herdsmen, poultrymen, cow testers, seedsmen as well as a farm business course, and others. It is believed that these specialities will prove attractive to many students who would not be interested in the general course which was formerly listed.

NAMES OF PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS ARE STILL ACCUMULATING and members of the Welfare Committee are exceedingly anxious that every effort be made to make the most of this list of prospects and that the names of all good prospects be added to the list. The chairman of the committee recently made the following statement:

"It is my firm belief that each letter sent from the College should contain some matter descriptive of the institution, its educational facilities, or of the various types of service it is equipped to furnish. In the past we certainly have over looked this opportunity to bring the College to the attention of persons who should be interested in learning more about it.

"In order to identify the postal card inserts, when they are returned, it is suggested that each department place some identification mark in the lower left hand corner, such as for example the initials of the department, like A.H. or V.S."

WISCONSIN'S FIRST INTENSIVE COUNTY WIDE POULTRY CAMPAIGN WAS CONDUCTED IN JUNEAU COUNTY during the week from May 31 to June 5. Meetings were held in 51 communities and a total attendance of over 1500 was recorded. Previously, prize essay contests were conducted on poultry subjects, the prizes being offered by the Wisconsin Accredited Hatcheries and the James Manufacturing Company. Those who assisted in this undertaking were County Agents Sand and Kuenning and also G.M. Briggs, J.B. Hayes and K.L. Hatch of this College as well as A.A. McPheeters of the Lake Region Cooperative Egg & Poultry Exchange and A.J. Knilans of the State Department of Agriculture and H.M. Lackie of the State Department of Markets.

According to H.F. Wilson ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR COOPERATIVE WORK ON RODENT CONTROL IN WISCONSIN. Demonstrations for the control of rats, gophers and other rodents were carried on in Jefferson County from May 31 to June 5 and in Rock County from June 7 to June 12. G.C. Oderkirk, a graduate of North Dakota Agricultural College is the field specialist in charge of this work.

F.B. Owen, who recently completed his graduate work in the GENETICS DEPARTMENT, has been appointed Associate Biologist at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. Mr. Owen has already taken up his new duties and is stationed for the summer at the State Sub-Station in Aroostook County where he is in charge of the plant breeding operations.

THE FOX RIVER VALLEY COOPERATIVE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION will hold its quarterly meeting at Green Lake, Wisconsin, on Thursday, July 29. Grading cream, buying and selling according to grade will be the leading topics of discussion. Since standardization is one of the big problems in the dairy industry this type of meeting is looked upon as one of unusual promise.

In spite of the rainy weather a good sized crowd turned out in honor of John C. Robinson, on the occasion of the Annual Wisconsin Live Stock Field Day at Evansville. The morning program at the farm was featured by a discussion of the history of Hereford cattle by J.G. Fuller and a talk on the future of the cattle industry by J.L. Tormey.

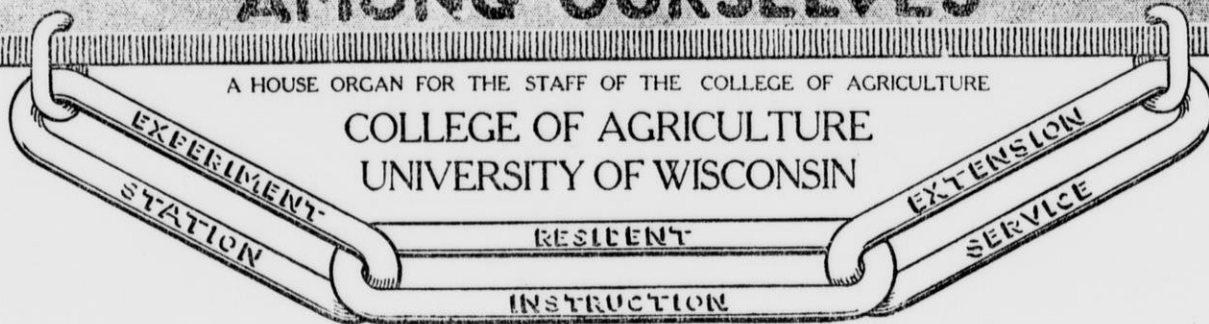
On account of the rain the afternoon program was held in the Opera House at Evansville. The building was crowded to capacity. The speakers were Glenn Frank, F.B. Morrison, J.D. Jones, Jr., and Mrs. N.K. Jones. K.L. Hatch was master of ceremonies.

(Items for this house organ should be sent to W. H. Ebling)

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



Vol. IV, No. 15

June 23, 1926

Among the different things that are being done by staff members to further the work of THE STUDENT CAMPAIGN the incorporation of material on the opportunities for study at this College in speeches, plays an important part. The following radio talk was given by Acting Dean Morrison over Station WHA on Friday, June 18, and material in it may be suggestive to others who give public talks:

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GRADUATES WILL BE NEEDED

To the ambitious farm boy agriculture sends out a challenge at this time. If he accepts this challenge I believe he can look forward with confidence to the future.

I make this statement in spite of the adversity which farming has experienced in recent years. American Agriculture is sound at the bottom. I believe that in the future this great industry will have its full measure of prosperity and that the ambitious farm boy of today who has the courage to take up agriculture now will be well rewarded in the coming years. The present is probably an excellent time to take an Agricultural College Course, for it is more profitable to get into an industry when it is at a low ebb and benefit by the upswing than to get in at the peak of good times.

The student entering college in 1926 should be more interested in the probable outlook in his contemplated profession four or five years from now than in its present or past situation. We therefore believe that students who have the courage to take up agriculture now will be well rewarded in the future.

Everyone knows that agriculture has, during the past five years, passed through one of the most trying periods this basic industry of the country has ever experienced. During these same years certain of our great manufacturing industries have likewise had to meet grave crises. In general, however, agriculture has been in a much less prosperous condition, taking the United States as a whole, than have the industries of the cities. Consequently, farm products have had a much lower purchasing power during these years than non-agricultural commodities.

It seems certain that the tide has at length turned for agriculture. The buying power of farm products is much better than it was several years ago and it is improving from year to year. In 1921 the index of purchasing power of agricultural products stood at 69, taking the average from 1910 to 1914 as 100. In 1922 the index stood at 74, in 1923 at 79, in 1924 at 83, and in 1925 at 89. From this we see that the buying power of farm products has improved steadily from the low year of 1921.

The agriculture of the United States is the most efficient in the world. Less than a third of our population is on farms, where once we had over three fourths of our people. Yet the nation is today better fed than ever before. Our farm resources are the best in the world and our home market is unexcelled anywhere. The American people are living on standards never before attained in any country,

and in this singular prosperity all will share over a long period of time. It is true that agriculture has lagged behind other industries as a result of the war, but as already pointed out the condition has been improving markedly, and soon farming should come into its own.

Depressed conditions could not exist long without leaving a mark on our agricultural institutions. Perhaps one of the most perplexing problems, in nearly all of the larger agricultural colleges, has been the decrease in the number of students enrolled as compared to the days previous to the war when agriculture was prosperous and there was a marked "back to the land" movement from the cities.

This decrease was due, first of all, to the fact that fewer farmers have been able, during these past few years, to send their children to college and also to the fact that for many farm boys the immediate prospect seemed brighter in other lines than in agriculture.

With an improvement in the agricultural conditions, the enrollment of the colleges now shows an upward trend. At the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, our Freshman enrollment in agriculture shows an increase of more than one-half over that of 1924-25.

The courses in Home Economics did not experience any marked decline after the War, and at present the enrollment is somewhat higher than in 1915. It would seem that the courses should continue to grow, especially in view of the large number of girls attending the University and the fact that most of them will have for their main life work duties as a wife and mother. The General Course in Home Economics, established in 1923, which offers wide opportunity for election in other lines, should be especially attractive to those who wish a broad training, including a considerable amount of work in Home Economics. A recent survey showed that Home Economics graduates are engaged in about 30 profitable lines of work other than home making.

Some of my listeners may not realize that the research work of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the state-wide activities of the Agricultural Extension Service have become fully as important parts of the work of the College as the instruction of resident students. Indeed 42 per cent of our expenditures from State and Federal funds during the past year were for agricultural extension work, 32 per cent for the research work of the experiment station, and only 26 per cent for the instruction of students at Madison. That Wisconsin farmers rely upon the College for help is shown by the constantly increasing number of requests for information on farming problems and for other service.

Both in research and extension, Wisconsin has gained a reputation as one of the outstanding institutions of the country. In earlier years the problems of farmers were chiefly problems of production. The College led in solving many of these by discoveries and inventions in dairy production and manufacture, in the development of pedigree seeds, in finding methods of controlling plant and animal pests and diseases, and in developing more efficient methods of stock feeding.

Under the present agricultural situation, the economic problems of the farmer are of paramount importance. It is fortunate, therefore, that Wisconsin led early in emphasizing agricultural economics and the business side of farming. Indeed, the College has issued to date more publications in this field than any other agricultural college in the country. In view of the great interest in these fields at present, this work is being expanded as rapidly as funds and facilities permit.

While cooperation, marketing, taxation and other economic problems are being stressed at present, it is important that in a state program for agriculture, emphasis be continued on economy and efficiency in production and on the necessity of high and dependable quality in the products offered for sale. The College has therefore taken for a slogan in its work throughout the state the following: "Orderly Marketing; Quality Goods; Economical Production".

As I give this address, the Wisconsin College of Agriculture is preparing for one of the largest Station Days since the establishment of the Experiment Station back in 1883. On June 21, twenty departments will give working demonstrations, lectures and the latest information on the most recent discoveries of scientific research in agriculture. Live stock production, soil improvement plans, improvement in rural homes, and the discussion of the economic problems of the farmer will be included in the program of events. President Glenn Frank will give the main address of the day at 11 o'clock in the Stock Pavilion.

We invite and urge you to come to this gathering. Bring a lunch for the entire family. All necessary arrangements will be made for a noon picnic on the Shores of Lake Mendota. The Station Day program will be through in plenty of time so you can see the inspiring Commencement Exercises in late afternoon at the University Stadium.

In the list of graduates, a total of 113 students from the agricultural college will receive their degrees and go forth to disseminate the work of agricultural and home advancement. This group of graduates includes 43 Long Course students, 2 Middle Course students, and 68 from Home Economics.

Some people think that an agricultural college trains only farmers. It is true that it trains farmers and successful ones too. But it does more than that.

A study of our alumni brings out the striking fact that they are successful, and prosperous in over 100 lines of work besides farming. Included in this list may be named such occupations as managers of large farms, farm paper editors, salesmen of agricultural products, nurserymen, high school teachers, dairy inspectors, county agents, feed manufacturers, manufacturers of various dairy products, and many others. More and more the other industries are calling for the agriculturally trained college man. This applies to all the different courses, and especially to the Short Course in Agriculture and the Dairy Course. There were more than twice as many calls for men in the Short Course last year as we had men available.

The returns from a careful study of the graduating class of 1923-24 brings out some interesting points regarding beginning salaries which further verifies the reports of these alumni. In a group of 48 who received Bachelor of Science degrees, their average salaries amounted to \$1,760. Eighty-seven graduates, upon receiving positions, averaged \$2,097 for their first year salaries. Ten graduates of former years were placed in new positions by our departments with an average salary of \$2,570.

Station Day offers an opportunity for the farmers and their wives to visit their own institution and learn about the new things in farming as well as of the opportunities that are open for their boys and girls who choose agriculture as a profession.

It seems to me that on this subject the thing to remember is that our agriculture is sound at the bottom; that in the long run it too will have its full measure of our prosperity; and that optimism, intelligence and honest work can achieve all things.

(Items for this house organ should be sent to W.H. Ebling)

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPERIMENT
STATION

RESIDENT

INSTRUCTION

EXTENSION
SERVICE

Vol. IV, No. 16

July 9, 1926

Two important WISCONSIN FOREST PROBLEMS WILL RECEIVE CONSIDERATION IN THE COUNTY AGENT FORESTRY CONFERENCES to be held this month. The first of these is the problem in the cut-over regions where fire prevention and reforestation are most important. The second is the problem of the improved sections of Wisconsin where old wood lots are to be maintained and where a certain amount of replanting is desirable. In this connection the establishment of wind breaks especially for the sandy regions is also of considerable importance.

The two conferences scheduled are Trout Lake on July 26 and 27 and at Green Lake on July 30 and 31. The first of these will take up the problems of the cut-over regions which are largely to be handled through forest reserves and nurseries such as the one at Trout Lake. The Green Lake Meeting will be devoted mostly to the wood lots of the older farm sections and wind breaks for the sandy areas.

Since the oldest forest planting in the state as well as several old wind breaks are located near the Hancock Branch Station, the county agents will assemble at the Hancock Station on Station Day, July 29 to visit these forest plantings in the afternoon of that day.

As has already been published the STATION DAYS THIS YEAR ARE SCHEDULED AS FOLLOWS:

Sturgeon Bay.....	July 20
Marshfield.....	" 23
Ashland and Hancock.....	" 29
Spooner.....	" 30

In connection with the Summer Session the FIFTH ANNUAL RURAL CHURCH SUMMER COURSE FOR MINISTERS conducted in the Rural Life Section of the Department of Agricultural Economics is now in session. A total number of 65 are enrolled this year; 10 of these are here for the third year and 21 for the second year. They come from 20 states, and eight different church groups are represented.

According to reports the enrollment in the University summer session this year has attained a new high record. At the last report a total of over 5000 students had registered and since late registration is permitted a further increase is probable.

The FIRST ANNUAL WISCONSIN SHEEP BREEDERS' AND SHEEP FEEDERS' SUMMER PICNIC is to be held at the farm of W.F. Renk and Sons, Sun Prairie, on July 17. G.C. Humphrey will be chairman of the meeting. F. Kleinhoinz, the veteran shepherd of the University, W.W. Burch, Editor of the American Sheep Breeder, Claude Harper, Purdue University and others will appear on the program.

Mr. Renk has extended a personal invitation to the members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture inviting them to attend the picnic.

AT THE LAST MEETING OF THE REGENTS the following important ACTIONS AFFECTING THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE were taken:

1. The Barney Link Poster Advertising Fellowship was continued for another year, from funds provided by the Poster Advertising Association of America and John R. Campbell was appointed as Industrial Fellow in Horticulture, and Ernest B. Kellogg, as an Industrial Fellow in Agricultural Journalism for 1926-27 on this grant.
2. The Milwaukee County Milk Producers Association Industrial Fellowship was continued and Mary Brady was appointed as an Industrial Fellow in Home Economics for 1926-27 on this grant.
3. The Wisconsin Utilities Association Industrial Fellowship was continued and W.C. Krueger continues to fill it as an Industrial Fellow in Agricultural Engineering.
4. The Industrial Fellowship from the Quaker Oats Company for investigation of anti-rachitic vitamin content of cereal grains and their products was continued.
5. The Commercial Solvents Corporation Research Fund was continued for the first half of the year 1926-27 and Elizabeth McCoy and Perry Wilson were appointed as part-time assistants in Agricultural Bacteriology on this fund.
6. The Quaker Oats Company Fellowship for the investigation of feeding value of oat by-products, under the department of Animal Husbandry, was accepted.
7. The Wisconsin Manufacturers Association fund of \$10,000 per year for five years, was accepted for the study of contagious abortion in cattle. Contagious abortion is considered one of the most serious cattle diseases in the dairy herds of the state. A study of the disease from the standpoint of nutrition will be made possible by this ^{new} fund and the results will be of much practical interest.

The AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EDITORS is meeting this week at East Lansing, Mich. Three members of this College staff, A.W. Hopkins, W.A. Sumner and F. Holt are in attendance. Mr. Hopkins is on the program to discuss cover pages for bulletins.

Eight hundred people attended the SUMMER GET-TOGETHER MEETING held by Home Demonstration Agent, Miss Vangel Russell in Marathon County on June 24. A play day was conducted in connection with the meeting and the women from 57 Marathon County Country Clubs took part in the program.

A new broadside carrying SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL TO THE LONG COURSE CATALOG AND GIVING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE NEW COURSE IN AGRICULTURE recently adopted has just come from the printers. A sufficient number of these are available so that a copy may be sent to all persons who have received a long course catalog and there will be enough in addition to permit some general distribution.

The Long Course and Home Economics catalog recently published have already been largely used up. The number of names of prospects on the list used by the Welfare Committee is constantly growing; considerable addition having just been made as a result of the Committee obtaining the use of certain questionnaires which were sent to high school students in the state by the Extension Division of the University. From these questionnaires it was possible to get the names of a number of boys interested in agriculture with whom no previous contacts had been made.

The Dairy Course Circular and the Short Course Catalog are still at the printers, but will soon be available.

The Tenth Annual Wisconsin Potato Tour is scheduled from August 16-21.

Continuing the policy adopted several years ago the tour will again feature the seed potato improvement work in upper Wisconsin. The tour has been scheduled to pass through several of the important seed potato growing sections of the state. Unusual interest has been aroused in the state in the work of mosaic control by tuber indexing and special importance is attached to the program arranged for at the Spooner Branch Station on the first day of the tour. The trip will also cover several Triumph growing sections where Triumph seed stock indexed by the Horticultural Department is now being grown.

Representatives of several important southern and eastern seed potato buying markets will visit Wisconsin to make the trip this year.

The following is the schedule of the 1926 tour:

Monday, August 16 - Spooner Branch Station.
Tuesday, August 17 - Barron and Rusk Counties.
Wednesday, August 18 - Price and Oneida Counties.
Thursday, August 19 - Vilas and Oneida Counties.
Friday, August 20 - Oneida County.
Saturday, August 21 - Langlade County.

Members of the Home Economics Extension staff attended the NATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION MEETING at Minneapolis last week. In recent years this organization has grown to large and influential proportions. Reports at the last meeting indicated excellent progress. Special meetings were held by those who are engaged in the more specialized phases of Home Economics Extension. THREE SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENT DAY PROGRAMS were held last week by Home Economics Extension Workers, one each in Eau Claire, Buffalo and Pierce Counties. Over 300 women attended and took part in the programs. A continuation and extension of this work by the home economics specialists was requested at each of the meetings.

A large number of PRIZES FOR WISCONSIN BOYS AND GIRLS WHO ARE SUCCESSFUL IN CLUB WORK are being offered by the Agricultural Extension Department of the Milwaukee Journal this year.

The importance of boys and girls work is recognized in this movement and the numerous prizes are intended to stimulate it. The awards will be made at the State Fair.

(Items for this house organ should be sent to W.H. Ebling)

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPERIMENT
STATION

RESIDENT

INSTRUCTION

EXTENSION
SERVICE

Vol. IV, No. 17

August 5, 1926

The SUMMER COUNTY AGENT CONFERENCES this year were quite different in nature from those of former years, and only two such meetings were held, one at Trout Lake on July 26 and 27 and the other at Green Lake on July 30 and 31. The work undertaken was state wide in nature and concerned itself with our forestry problems.

According to J.F. Wojta it was shown at these meetings that the original forest area of Wisconsin contained 30,080,000 acres and at the present the commercial forest area covers only about 2,750,000 acres and that there are about 11,000,000 acres of cut-over land which is idle or unproductive and which would seem to justify restocking. So far this state has not had any comprehensive legislation to solve the forestry situation and such problems as taxation, fire control and replanting of deforested areas have not yet been met adequately. There is a state nursery of seven acres at Trout Lake and its maximum capacity is only about a million trees.

On the program at the different meetings were Director Thomas Bradlee, of the Agricultural Extension Service at Vermont, who discussed the reforestation methods in that state, where this work has been going on for a long time and where the earliest plantings are now ready for cutting; G.H. Collingwood of the Forestry Department of the United States Department of Agriculture; R.A. Turner, of the Boys' and Girls' Club Department, Washington, D.C. and others.

Unfortunately F.G. Wilson, our Extension Forester, met with an accident after the Trout Lake Meeting and was unable to appear on the program at Green Lake. He was at first confined to a hospital at Stevens Point, but has now returned to Madison and is soon to return to his work.

HARVESTING WISCONSIN GRAIN WITH A COMBINE which harvests and threshes in one operation is being undertaken in the experimental work of the Department of Agricultural Engineering. A nine foot Case machine has been operating on the Hill Farm for several days and about 35 acres of oats and barley have been handled. Widespread interest has prevailed in this undertaking and a large number of visitors have seen the machine at work.

With the heavy rains of last week the machine was put into operation under very trying conditions and as was to be expected certain troubles were encountered. After a few days of dry weather, however, the machine is reported as operating in a satisfactory manner.

An 18-32 Case tractor with a special power takeoff is being used. A number of tractors are now being manufactured with the power takeoff and the device appears to be satisfactory.

A NEW BARN FOR YOUNG STOCK has just been completed at the State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota, and a dedication picnic will be held on August 7. Glenn M. Householder, farm supervisor of the institutions, under the Wisconsin State Board of Control, has invited all staff members of the College of Agriculture to attend the picnic of breeders and dairymen and dedication exercises on the above date.

THE THIRTEENTH BRANCH WAREHOUSE IS NOW TO BE ADDED TO THOSE ALREADY IN USE BY THE WISCONSIN CHEESE PRODUCERS FEDERATION as the result of a campaign for the establishment of another branch warehouse at Marshfield. Meetings were held at approximately 40 factories and 34 of them signed contracts to market cheese through the Federation. It is reported that a number of other factories are interested in this development and they may become members of the Federation. County Agents, R.A. Peterson, Wood County; H.M. Knipfel, Clark County; and Wm. J. Rogan, Marathon County, are credited with most of the splendid work which was done in these counties in leading up to this step in marketing. During the 4 weeks of intensive campaigning Mr. F.G. Swoboda, General Manager, B.E. Billington, Branch Manager, Gus Brickbauer, President of the Cheese Federation and H.H. Bakken, Marketing Specialist of the College assisted the county agents in the factory meetings.

The Central Wisconsin Cooperative Storage Co. has been organized to warehouse the cheese. The Company was capitalized at \$48,000 and within the first week half of this amount of stock was sold to dairymen members which made it possible to legally organize the storage company at a second meeting.

The Marshfield Branch promises to be the biggest in volume of cheese, of any branch in the Federation. The amount of cheese to be handled the first year of operation it is estimated will be about 8,000,000 lbs.

WISCONSIN WON SECOND PLACE IN THE COMPETITION of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors recently held at East Lansing, Michigan. In the sweepstakes, Ohio the winner had 22 points, Wisconsin 21 and Kansas 13. The premiums in the classes were awarded as follows:

Exhibit as a Whole - Wis., Ohio, N.Y.
 Regular Bulletin - Mich., Ore., Kansas.
 Technical Bulletin - Wis., Kan., Ore.
 Syndicated Press Service - Ohio, N.C., Tenn.
 Extension News Service - Ohio., N.Y., N.C.
 Published News Article - Ohio, N.C., Kansas
 Published Feature Article - Kan., Wis., N.H.
 Best Weekly Service of Short Paragraphs - Ark., N.Y., Ohio.
 Story Telling Photographs - Wis., Ohio, W.Va.
 Poster - W. Va., Mich., Wis.
 Effective Advertising - Wis., Cor., W.Va.
 Rural Verse - Kan., N.H., N.Y.

In view of the fact that it was not possible to get the ANNUAL REPORT of the Director of this Experiment Station printed last winter, it was decided to combine this publication covering the work of the fiscal year ending July 1, 1925, with the one ending for the year July 1, 1926. Accordingly material is to be obtained from the different departments and combined with the former report so that one report covering the two years may be issued in the near future.

All of the STATION DAYS held this summer WERE WELL ATTENDED and the meetings were favored with good weather. It has been necessary to POSTPONE INDEFINITELY THE MEETING AT THE ASHLAND BRANCH STATION because of the storm which demolished buildings and property within a few hundred feet of the Station farm and as a result of the loss brought about in this way the men at the Station have devoted their time to helping the farmers in reconstructing buildings. It seemed advisable, therefore, not to have a station day meeting in the midst of this crisis.

(Items for this house organ should be sent to W.H. Ebling)