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Progress with field crops. Twenty-third and twenty-fourth annual report of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association : Madison, Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Association
Madison, Wisconsin: Democrat Printing Company, [s.d.]

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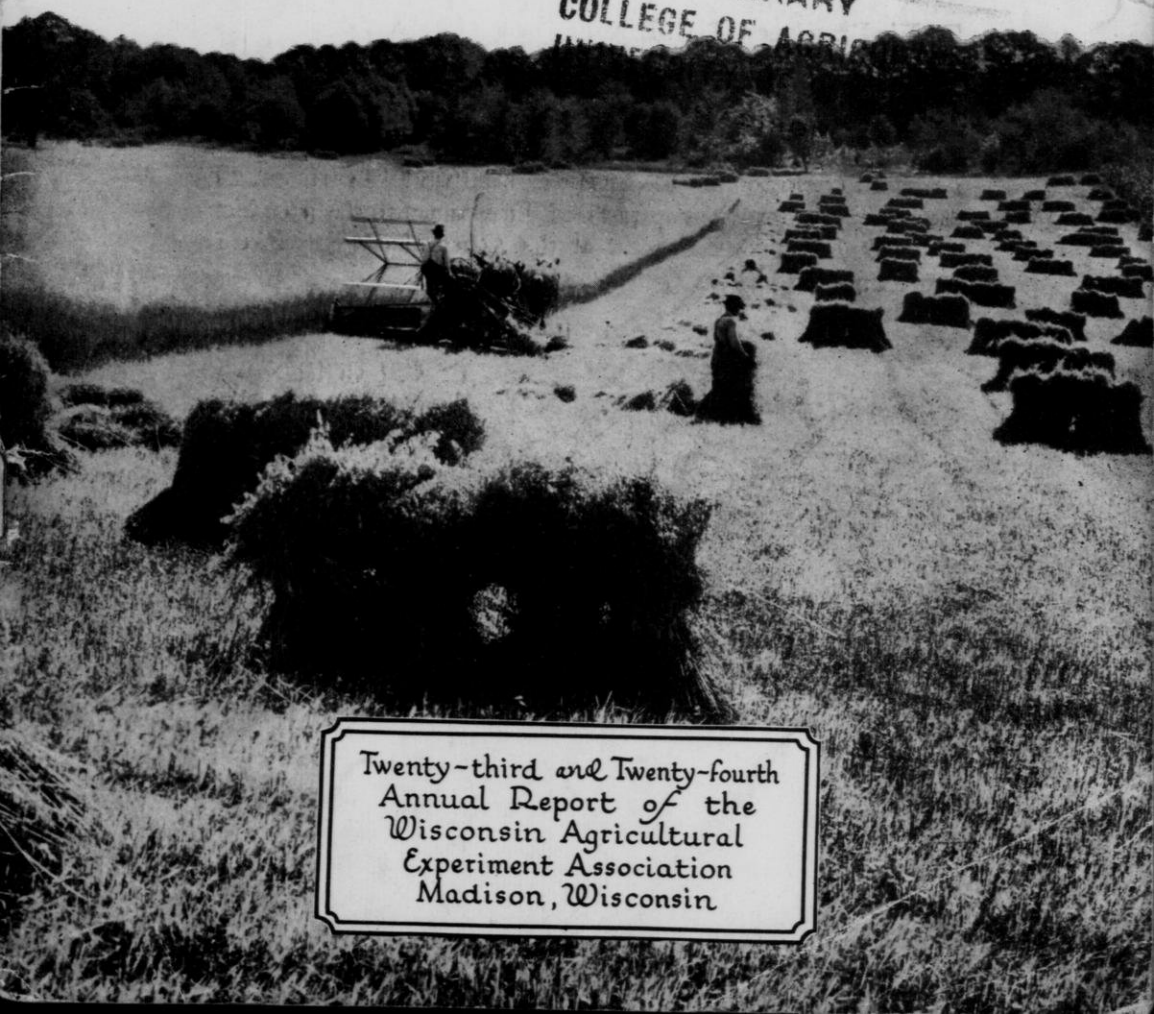
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Progress with Field Crops

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Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth
Annual Report of the
Wisconsin Agricultural
Experiment Association
Madison, Wisconsin

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

MADISON, WIS., 1926.

To His Excellency, J. G. BLAINE,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

Sir:—I have the honor of submitting for publication, as provided by law, the combined Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Annual Reports of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association, showing the receipts and disbursements the past biennium, and giving an account of the Association's activities in promoting progressive agriculture.

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. MOORE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1924-1925

R. A. Moore

Members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association:

Through a long series of years it has been my duty to come before you annually and give an account of the Experiment Association for the past year. This has been a great pleasure to me as for many years I have watched the association grow and as long as it grows and is active it is a pleasure for me to help in the work of this great organization.

Many of the members of the association often ask me questions regarding the association on matters which ought to be familiar to all, so consequently I am going to give you a short history of the Wisconsin Experiment Association so that all members of the Association will be familiar with its development.

The Wisconsin Experiment Association was especially organized for the benefit of young men who had taken the Short Course in Agriculture at Madison, or taken an agricultural course in some other college. While having charge of this course at your state university, it occurred to me that it would be well to take up something that would be of special benefit to those who saw fit to come to the college and better themselves in their chosen calling. This led to a study to determine what things could be put into the course for the benefit of the young men.

On visiting the school of agriculture in Minnesota for new ideas to put into practice in our Short Course in Agriculture, my attention was drawn by Professor Willet M. Hayes to some wonderful work that he had done on the breeding of wheat. There was no mistake in regard to the increase in yield and quality of the wheat on which he had then placed from six to eight years breeding work. There seemed to be no reason if wheat could be bred so as to greatly increase the yield that corn, oats, barley, peas, rye, wheat, and other crops could not be bred likewise. It seemed that if this could be accomplished the men who were especially trained in the College of Agriculture would be the best ones to do this high grade work.

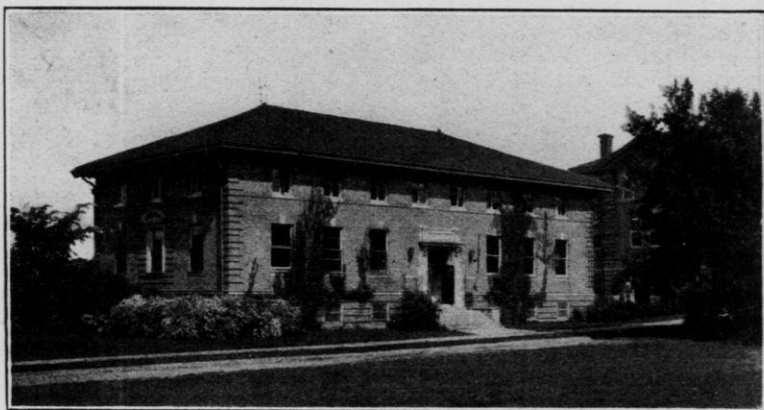
Breeding Work on Grains and Forage Plants Started at the Station

Lands were secured and work was begun upon grain breeding in 1898. It was soon found that crops responded just as readily as cattle to scientific breeding, and we were able in a few years' time to breed corn that would more than double in yield and we bred bar-

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ley that gave a yield of ten bushels more per acre than the best barleys then grown in the state. Oats, rye, wheat and other grains yielded in like proportions, and a great work was started which is still running at high tension.

Realizing the value of cooperation, the winter of 1901 the Wisconsin Experiment Association was formed. At that time we had 187 charter members, and the work became a reality. That spring various seeds were given out to be tested in various parts of the state and we soon were able to establish hundreds of seed centers all over the state. Corn centers were so plentiful within a few years that a farmer, as a rule, didn't have to go outside of his own county and sometimes his own township in order to get good fire dried pedigreed seed corn. The same was true of barley, oats, wheat, etc., until we



AGRONOMY BUILDING—EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION HEAD-
QUARTERS.

had a thousand or more members of the Association growing these pedigreed seeds and selling them all over the world. Many of the up-to-date farmers of today owe their entry into higher lines of agriculture to the start they got in disposing of pedigreed seed grains at good prices. Many of our best dairymen of the state got their first money to purchase pure bred calves from that received from Golden Glow corn, pedigreed barley or some of the other pedigreed grains. It has been a wonderful stimulus for better farming and today if we look over the state we find ranking among the best farmers of Wisconsin former students of the Short Course, of which a large portion have affiliated with the Wisconsin Experiment Association.

Growth of the Experiment Association

The work has grown so in the Experiment Association that we now require a man who devotes half his time and attention entirely to this work. We also have to maintain an office in which we have two

half-time stenographers who devote their time to correspondence relating to the Experiment Association. Your secretary devotes as much time as he possibly can to the work of this organization and it has been a great pleasure to see the wonderful interest that the young farmers have taken in this work which is now running at high speed throughout the entire state.

The Wisconsin Experiment Association has several county seed growers organizations affiliated with it. We also have the Alfalfa Order, Hemp Order, and Soybean Order which function with the organization.

Marketing

The Wisconsin Experiment Association was primarily organized as a pure bred seed growers organization, but it was soon found that unless it devoted some of its energy to the development of markets that the benefits of the work would be lost. Consequently since its organization, some of the best energy was thrown into the development of markets. The marketing activities of the Wisconsin Experiment Association reach all parts of the world. This is shown by the shipments of pure bred seed corn that go to such countries as Rodessia, the Transvaal in South Africa and also to southern Europe, as well as the agricultural districts of Egypt. The Valley of the Nile is now quite largely planted with the Wisconsin No. 7 corn and No. 12 corn and we make frequent shipments to that far away country. People have been quick to realize the importance of the high yield and stability of Wisconsin grown seeds and send great distances in order to secure them.

We feel that the benefits derived in a financial way have been great, yet outside of the financial gain great satisfactions have been achieved and homes have been made more happy by the growing of these pure bred seeds. I feel that in many instances our country life has taken on a different complexion than it had when our farmers were growing scrub hogs, scrub cattle, as well as scrub corn, oats, barley, and wheat. All of this scrub material that the farmers dealt with helped to make him a scrub farmer. The great introduction of pure bred animals, and seeding of the fields to the pedigreed crops has helped in making pure bred farmers, who are not of that class that are always complaining about hard times and devoting their time to trying to get the Government to solve the problem. Members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association have learned to rely upon themselves to answer this great question and pay less attention to the politicians whether national or local who promise to remedy the whole situation by acts of Congress or the Legislature.

To Better the Farmer's Condition

We regret exceedingly at the present time to note throughout this and other states the lack of interest in agriculture and the constant fault-finding about the condition of agriculture. While no one knows

better than myself that the farmer has had to go through a hard time during the past five or six years, yet at the same time the grumbling is not going to help the situation at all. It will merely get people to feeling that they ought to take up anything in the world except farming and there will be no opportunity to sell their farms or lands, providing they desire to do so, on account of lack of interest. This isn't the way other businessmen speak of their occupations. If there is any doubt in regard to my word all that is necessary will be for one to get a Florida paper and note what people are saying in regard to the sand dumps of the State of Florida. While I do not wish to commend this method of handling real estate, yet at the same time we can go just as far the other way and by constant fault-finding and grumbling discourage everybody, even our own family, upon the farm.

The Importance of a Fine Farm Home

There are some things in this world that are just as commendable as making money, and one is a home for the boys and girls who are to become leaders in the world in the very near future. If we consider taking them right into the heart of the city and having them brought up among vicious associations which they are sure to find through mingling with large numbers, it readily becomes a question, in my estimation, that should be carefully weighed and studied. One of the most painstaking and careful things that a father and mother have to accomplish is bringing up their boys and girls so that they will follow the straight and narrow way and become useful citizens and not be led off into the byways by youth of evil intentions. The home farm is a sanctuary that is to be commended for this particular purpose, and young people surrounded by pure bred colts, calves, pigs, and beautiful Golden Glow and Silver King corn which wave over their heads are less subject to danger than when roaming the streets and attending picture shows and other places that do not make for the good of the mind or soul. It does seem that this question should not be lightly considered, and the members of our Association whom I consider the most contented farmers in the state cannot help but feel there is something in owning a home which you can call your own and being surrounded by good livestock, beautiful groves and pure bred corps. These bring in sufficient returns to give the owners many of the great comforts of life besides having the pleasure of rearing a family which is less subject to danger than those that are brought up in the city. When we look over the papers and see the numerous children that are run down by automobiles in the cities and find at the same time that the only place that the children can play is in the streets, we fully realize the constant anxiety of the parents concerning the safety of their children while playing in the city streets.

The Occupation of Farming

We see at the present time as never before that the greatest of all occupations in the whole world is in danger. This occupation is not only in danger because of not being so remunerative as other lines of work, but the great danger which seems to over-shadow everything else is the lack of interest taken by people engaged in the work. Many of our people who ought to be proud of the profession of farming when asked what line of work they are pursuing will hesitate, and finally after much hesitation admit that at present they are engaged in farming. Any man who owns a farm and a home is practically independent, so his chest should swell out and he should speak with dignity and say that he is feeding the people of the world and bringing up his family in the best possible place and he is glad that he is in this special line of effort. This is the only way that we are going to put stimulus into farming and even though some of us are quite hard hit on account of running in debt or purchasing more heavily than we could afford to. At the present time it isn't going to do any good and will result in great harm for us to knock and criticise farming.

Be a Booster for Agriculture

Farming, at the present time, is one occupation that needs boosting, and when we look and see how the people of the West and the people of the South are boosting opportunities that are not one-tenth as stable as farming, we can see that we are breaking down the greatest institution in the United States by continually speaking disparagingly concerning it. Nothing works so hard as discouragement and where people are always talking discouragement it finally becomes a habit and will be the means of driving those of good intentions who are trying to make agriculture a success away from this great line of effort.

Better Times in the Future

There is no question but what we have passed the hardest stage, and we have done this regardless of the feeling and fault-finding that exists concerning agriculture. However, it would have been accomplished before, and our people would be feeling different, if the attitude of those engaged in the work had been different. We are not going to expect other people to stick up for our profession if we run it down ourselves and there isn't a single instance that we have on record where agriculture was made any better by people continually bewailing their fate on account of going into it. If we want to sell crops and livestock to advantage and also carry on the great dairy work of the state and occasionally sell some farm lands, we are not going to better our conditions one bit but only injure it by constantly bewailing the condition of the farmer.

The Experiment Association stands for agriculture first, last and always, consequently if some of us have been influenced by others who bemoan the fate of men engaged in farming, let us turn before it is too late. Let those who criticise know right on the spot that we do not agree with them and that we fully appreciate the opportunity we have in the greatest work God ever gave to man, namely, Agriculture.

Work of the Wisconsin Experiment Association

The Association has again put forth special efforts since its last meeting to do everything in its power to better the quality and increase the quantity of pure bred seeds that are grown by its members. This has been done quite largely through the efforts of field and bin inspection of the growers' seeds as well as improving the quality of these seeds on the breeding fields of the university. Through the systematic field inspection pursued by the Association, using the county agents and the special staff of the Department of Agronomy, practically all fields of pure bred seed grains were examined free to the grower and either accepted or rejected.

The corn crop is gathered and fire dried and we are pleased to state before this Association that we have vastly more seed corn for sale than ever before in the history of our organization. It seems good to know that we are so thoroughly intrenched in the seed corn business and have such faith in the fire drying of seed corn that we will gather our corn early and put it in such condition that it can practically go out with our guarantee.

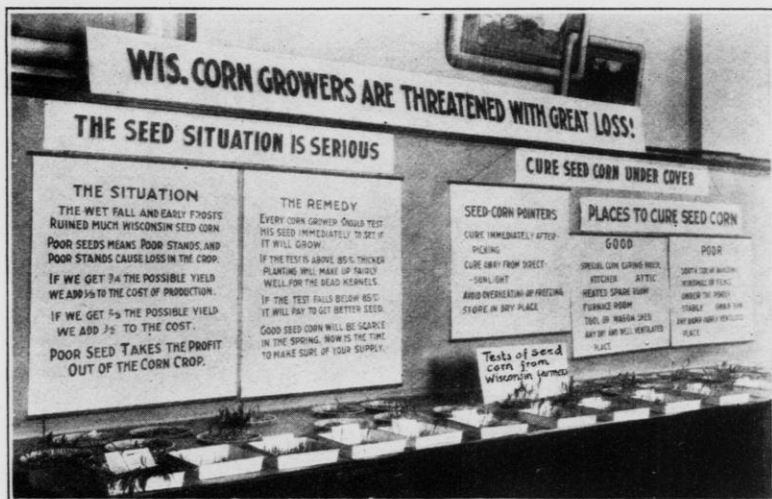
The Importance of Fire Dried Seed Corn

Wisconsin has believed firmly in the fire drying of seed corn for many years. The method has been criticised severely in the past by many other states, which have lost nearly all of their seed corn this year from the fact that they merely shock their corn or husk it and place it in the crib, where the recent October temperature went down as low as to destroy its germination. This, of course, will bring great call for seed from many of our other states and while we probably have twice the seed corn that we had last year, yet all will find a ready market and at the same time a lesson will be taught to farmers far and near of the value of fire drying seed corn. Nothing is more essential, in the mind of your secretary, than the proper curing of corn. Next to the breeding work for high yield and quality is the curing of the crop and all members of the association this year who followed closely the rules and regulations laid down by the association in regard to the proper curing of corn will have a nice lot of money from that source the coming winter.

Tardy Storing of Seed Corn

There always has been a tendency on the part of a few members of the association to be somewhat tardy in getting the seed into the

curing rooms and occasionally their last huskings are shovelled out of the snow. We hope that if any were caught this year that they will make up their minds that seed corn is too valuable to allow delay in getting the corn into the curing houses. If the curing room isn't large enough it will only take the price of a few bushels of corn to put on an addition where the corn can be properly hung. Usually much of the corn is so thoroughly mature at the time of harvesting that very little, if any, artificial heat is needed to properly cure it. One or two fires in a stove a day for a week or two will cure thousands of bushels of seed corn. However, we are pleased to receive



A STRIKING DEMONSTRATION OF THE SEED CORN SITUATION.

the reports of so much good seed corn and look forward to the time when we will put up much larger quantities so as to supply all of the seedsmen of our state, as well as those who desire small quantities.

A Great Work in Hand for the Association

One of the great problems now confronting the association which has been brought about in the past few years is through the fact that so many of our seedsmen are selling what is known as Kansas grown Golden Glow, Nebraska grown Golden Glow, and Missouri grown Silver King, and attaching the name of some other state in which our Wisconsin developed corns are grown. While experiments on these lots of seed have only been carried on one year, yet the great difference in favor of our home grown seed is so plain in comparison with these so-called Nebraska grown and Missouri grown Golden Glow and Silver King corns that we hope that sufficient seed corn will be grown in our state so that the seedsmen will have no excuse for sending our seed to other states and having it grown under en-

tirely different conditions. In some instances, in favorable years, this corn will come in and give fairly good results, but as a rule it is a detriment to our state and millions of dollars is lost annually to our farmers by the continuation of this practice. If this matter is taken up with our seedsmen they will claim that they aren't able to connect up with sufficient members of the association to warrant them in trusting everything to our growers. They also claim that in some years our crop is so short that it wouldn't be half enough to go around. This seems to be a legitimate excuse where we only have a limited number growing seeds for the market, but we never have a year where if ten times as many were growing seed we couldn't supply the seedsmen with every kernel of corn that they need. Wisconsin farmers use 300,000 bushels of seed and there is no reason why this couldn't be grown easily, and also sufficient to supply the outside demand. The Wisconsin Experiment Association ought to be capable of putting up 500,000 bushels of seed per year and that would be sufficient to supply the local as well as the general demand.

A Mistake of Some Growers

We have no sympathy whatever with the person who claims that if we grow more seed corn it is going to affect the price. There never has been a time in Wisconsin that we were not able to sell good seed corn at what we consider a good price and we do not think the time will ever come when the extra few hundred bushels of seed corn that will be produced in Wisconsin will affect the price in any degree. It is only general crops that are put on the market, such as wheat, oats, and barley that may become affected to any great degree by the amount produced. Pure bred seeds are a special article and the price is governed by the quality of such seeds. The pedigree of such seeds is taken into consideration and many other factors that don't apply to common grains on the market. A large quantity of seeds raises the price rather than lowering it. This is brought about because people like to go to a state to get seeds where they know they can get them. When our supply is exhausted and the secretary has to write people that the supply is gone and they can't get any more seeds, it has a tendency to stop the people calling on us for seeds.

For instance, the secretary has sent out lists to parties in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and other states and have the party write back that he had communicated with six different members of the association and not one had any pure bred Golden Glow corn left. The same thing occurs frequently with barley and oats. When we have such numerous letters, the secretary often thinks how many thousands of people have written to the members and have not been able to get seeds, and have not communicated with the main office at all.

Generosity of Members

The members of the Association for many years have pursued and are still pursuing a generous policy of cooperation in the sale of

seeds. However, an occasional one may lack in that particular courtesy.

We feel that if a member of the Association has written for seed and he shouldn't have such seed, that he should send a postal card requesting the man to either go to some neighboring member of the Association whom he knows has pedigreed seeds or refer him directly to the secretary of the Experiment Association. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost to the members of the Association by not following this policy. If you are out of seed, refer calls to the secretary of the association. Every satisfied customer that comes to our state is the means of getting many more the following year.

Membership

The lack of interest in general farming has had its effect upon the Experiment Association and many members have dropped by the wayside. They could ill afford to do so. We hope that all members of the Association in good standing will lend a helping hand in co-operating with the secretary in maintaining not only the high standard of members in the association, but by securing larger numbers of men to engage in the work.

At present the membership of the Association is a little above 700 which is about what it was last year. While we have a large delinquent membership, possibly almost as large a number as we have members, yet we do not count them when speaking of the total membership of the association. There has not been much increase in our membership during the past four years, but we hope 1926 will see the membership once more travel to the front and reach as it did once before, the 2,000 mark. An organization of this kind which is bringing to the state in the neighborhood of several million dollars yearly is capable of having a tremendous organization and we hope to come into our own as far as numbers are concerned in the very near future. The Experiment Association puts forth the same effort to sell a small amount of seeds as it does a large quantity, and it is always humiliating after the seed is exhausted to write parties that they cannot be furnished with seeds. Even though a few thousand bushels of grain have to be carried over occasionally, yet at the same time we ought not to run short as we have done every year in the history of the association. Our organization should firmly resolve that they are going to double the amount of seeds that they had produced in the past, even though some might possibly have to be carried over, because nothing is more detrimental to the good of the association than to run out of seeds when the selling season is only partially over. Consequently we appeal for a larger membership to get more people interested in the work.

Seed Peddlers

The attention of the Experiment Association has been called to seed peddlers at the last annual meeting, but your secretary wishes to emphasize again that these seed peddlers are afloat and are drift-

ing around through the country making their personal appeals to people for the purchase of seeds. These seeds are often misrepresented and are nothing more or less than scrub varieties of grain although they may have samples that look quite commendable and pictures that look still better. In this way large sales are made to farmers. We have found in each and every case that farmers could have purchased pedigree seeds with ten or fifteen years breeding work placed upon them for one-half the money they were paying for this scrub work. I feel the members of the association are the ones that should spread the good gospel of truth concerning this matter and notify the secretary just as soon as a seed peddler happens to strike his neighborhood.

We should all fully realize that every time a seed peddler dumps his scrub grains onto the mislead farmer that he is injuring a legitimate sale that could be made by a member of the Experiment Association with something that it would have benefitted the farmer to get. In several instances the association has been able to stop this vicious practice where the parties could be gotten hold of but as a usual thing they finished their work before the Experiment Association finds out what is being done in the way of selling scrub seeds. We have a state seed inspection department and it is very easy for the association to get quick action through this department and if only notified when the first peddler makes his appearance in the community will look into his methods of operation.

Seed Shows

On account of the great educational value of the annual seed show of the Experiment Association, we adopted a policy several years ago to discontinue holding the meetings annually at Madison and to only hold forth at Madison every third or fourth year. This policy has worked out very nicely and exceedingly fine meetings were held at La Crosse, Green Bay, Richland Center, and this year here at Menomonie. This has been instrumental in spreading the virtue of pure bred seeds quite far and wide over our state. It has given thousands of people an opportunity to see a pure bred seed grain show who never would be able to see it if these shows hadn't been held in their particular district. I think this policy should be continued and wish to congratulate the people of Menomonie for putting forth the great effort they have in the way of making this show a success.

Corn Yield Contest

The Corn Yield Contest has attracted considerable attention not only in this state, but in many other states, who are carrying on similar work. Wisconsin, as far as I know, has headed the record of these contests, producing at one time 171.6 bushels per acre on the shelled corn basis. This high yield was obtained by M. J. Strunk, Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin. This shows what really can be secured in the way of yields when one will put forth his best efforts.



PART OF THE SHEAF AND THRESHED SAMPLE DISPLAY AT THE STATE GRAIN SHOW.

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Under the arrangement now proposed, one has an opportunity of being enrolled in the corn honor roll which may mean considerable to a man in the way of advertising and sale of seed. Like prizes won at fairs and grain shows any effort put forth in behalf of quality and quantity of corn per acre brings back a return to the party far more than any prize that may be attached to the same. The results for this year will be sent out to members of the association through our news-letter at the proper time. I feel it would be a wise thing for more members to engage in this contest work.

The Necessity of Proper Correspondence

It seems to the writer if we are weaker in any one thing than another, it is in our prompt correspondence not only with our customers for seed, but also with the office of the Experiment Association. While business methods of many of the members of the Association are really commendable, yet at the same time some are negligent of so important a matter connected with their business affairs. Every member of the Association should have a special place in which to do his correspondence and keep his accounts. Proper letterheads and stationery should be secured for such correspondence. We wish to show the outside world that we are up-to-date along this special line of effort. Our Assistant, Mr. Holden, will help any member of the Association in getting up letterheads and helping out in other things pertaining to correspondence. J. W. Jung, Randolph, Wisconsin, a member of the Wisconsin Experiment Association, has an up-to-date printing press and has volunteered to do printing at a very reasonable rate for any members of the Association who may desire such stationery. The putting up of fine letterheads is one of his specialties. Often members can get good letterheads and up-to-date stationery from their own local printer.

International Show

The International Grain and Hay Show has heretofore been held prior to the meeting of the Wisconsin Experiment Association, but this year the Association thought it advisable to hold in advance of this meeting, so that samples that have been shown at the State Fair or other shows in the state could be refitted and sent to our State Grain Show and then could be sent on to the International Hay and Grain Show. Arrangements will be made so that no sample will be mutilated so that the same sample can be sent to the State Grain Show and then can be shipped on to the International Show. This competitive work helps very much in the sale of seeds and at the same time is of such an educational character that a knowledge concerning the importance of pedigreed seeds is heralded far and wide throughout our state and other states and countries.

Importance of Attending Annual Meeting and Grain Show

The members of the Association have not shown that degree of earnestness that is shown by livestock men in the way of attending

annual meetings and shows. The livestock association through long experience have found that there is no one thing that reacts more to the benefit of the livestock men than getting together at various stock shows and looking over and studying animals. While it is very commendable that so many of the members of the Experiment Association send samples of grain to the various shows yet at the same time it would add very much to the importance of all shows if the various members of the Association could come in and take an active part in the meetings. We know these are trying times and help is hard to get and many of the members feel that it is almost an impossibility for them to get away to attend the show, yet at the same time if they were to realize the full importance of attending the annual meeting we would always have a larger representation. We trust that in the future the members of the Association will have a deeper interest in attending the annual meetings whether they are held at headquarters at Madison or in various places in the state.

New Members

The ranks of the Experiment Association are kept up by the entrance into the Association of two or three hundred new members every year. During the past three or four years the lack of interest in farming has been such that nearly as many of the old members have dropped out as new members have entered. We know that often members of the Association change their occupation and consequently we expect that there will always be more or less of them dropping out but we are doubly anxious that all new members coming into the association should get in as much information concerning the working of the organization as possible.

It is very essential that every new member provide himself with the latest annual report of the Experiment Association, and study the grain improvement bulletins very closely. His success as a grower of pedigreed seeds depends largely upon the knowledge that he is able to show concerning the growing of pure bred seeds. All members of the Association whether new or old should keep in pretty close touch with headquarters as they can usually get some information that will mean a great deal to them in their work. Many of the older members of the Association are selling from ten to fifteen thousand dollars' worth of pedigreed seed every year. The new members could jump to that mark much more quickly if they would get thoroughly posted upon this proposition and not wait several years to gain the knowledge through the experience that comes in the sale of seeds.

State Fair

The showing made by the Experiment Association at the State Fair was very commendable and all parties who contributed to the work are deserving of great praise. Almost the entire display in the County Exhibits Building at the State Fair was produced directly or indirectly by the Experiment Association. The Fair Management

feels that the Association is now responsible for putting on this great display of grains and forage plants. We think it can be safely said that the Wisconsin State Fair display of pure bred seeds was the greatest show of these products ever put up in America. It is a place for careful thought and study and many thousand farmers had an opportunity of studying this great array of the best that the land could produce.

Many of our northern counties are to be congratulated on the great show of farm products made at the State Fair. We feel that more encouragement should be given these northern counties for the special effort put forth in behalf of better farming. The farmers of the North have had to withstand a great deal of criticism in the past and their distance from local and other markets is somewhat of a handicap to them in comparison with the farmers who live further south. However, it must be borne in mind that the northern farmers have many things to offset those particular things that favor the men of the southern part of the state.

The great number of tourists who are now going into Northern Wisconsin spend immense sums of money for various products while spending their vacation in the North. Many of our farmers have an opportunity of selling milk, butter and garden vegetables at an exceedingly good price to such tourists. The fine fishing and hunting of the North is greatly superior to anything that they have in the South. The cheaper lands of the North attract the attention of our younger men who do not have sufficient funds to attempt to start in the South. Where land is properly selected we see an opportunity in the North for the coming generation of farmers that far exceeds anything that they have in the southern part of the state.

The idea that has to some extent become prevalent in southern Wisconsin that the northern part of the state is a mass of pine stumps, sand and low undrained marshes is entirely erroneous. Some of the finest farm homes and up-to-date farms in the state of Wisconsin lie north of the central line in the state and many of the farmers of southern Wisconsin would be really surprised if they could go into some of the sections of the northern part of the state where buildings are of the latest architecture and the lands have nearly all of the fertility that God put into them. Many of the lands in the southern part of the state that have been cleaned and cropped for nearly a century are greatly inferior to the newer lands of the North that are now awaiting cultivation.

There are certain sections of the North, as well as the South, that should be put back into the natural forests which they once grew. Every member of the Association should lend his voice to this commendable movement. Some of the original forests of the North should be preserved and a systematic plan of reforestation of stony and sandy portions of the North should be inaugurated. This will enhance the beauty of northern Wisconsin and be one of the greatest assets in the future to our great state. The great influx of summer tourists which now swarm through northern Wisconsin will mean

that many will come to that portion of the state to make it their home. If this matter is taken up soon much of the primeval forests can yet be obtained and kept for the present and future generations.

Your secretary desires to call the attention of those members of the association in the North to the importance of stocking the streams and lakes frequently with fish. Keep in touch with the Conservation Commission and get in applications for various kinds of fish. The summer tourists are fond of fishing and if we allow them to drain our lakes of the fish that are now in them, it will be instrumental in stamping out a great deal of interest which is now taken by tourists on account of the fishing that they can now enjoy. Our Conservation Commission stands ready to help in this great matter and with our numerous fish hatcheries will supply parties whom they can rely upon to properly plant these fish in the lakes and streams of the North and do their utmost in this line of endeavor. Every member of the Association should take it upon himself to have several shipments of fish made annually to his nearest railway station and see that these fish are properly planted. The time has come when the restocking of streams frequently is a matter of great importance.

Beautifying the Farm Home

Nothing can be more cheerless for parties coming into our state than seeing homes which have been won from the mighty forests of the North without a single shade tree. We feel that through our county meetings that voices should be raised showing the importance of having the home partially at least surrounded by the native trees. In many instances people will get fruit trees and set out but these do not take the place of trees that are set out for comfort and those that are to be a reminder of the beautiful trees that once occupied the place where the farm home now stands. The wonderful elms of the forests usually do well on most lands. The hard maple when taken quite young will make an exceedingly fine shade tree that will give much enjoyment to the family in future years. Evergreens, such as the cedar, spruce, and pine if taken sufficiently young, will soon develop into exceedingly fine trees. By getting bulletins from the United States Department of Agriculture and from the State College of Agriculture upon the subject of setting out trees, most any one can in a short time secure trees from the forests and set them out so that in a few years the farm homes would be greatly beautified. The wonderful linden tree which grows abundantly in our forests makes an exceedingly fine tree and is a rapid grower. These give fine shade and are especially recommended. The Conservation Commission will send at a small cost evergreens to parties interested in setting them out. I feel that the members of the Association, whether living in northern Wisconsin or southern Wisconsin should put forth their utmost endeavors to beautify the dear old farm home as nothing speaks better for our state than to be known as the state of fine farm homes.



T. H. Campion

It is with deep regret that we are obliged to record at this time the death of our former president and long time member, Thomas H. Campion. Tom, as he was affectionately known to all of us, was fatally injured in November, 1925, when the auto in which he was riding was struck by a passenger train, not far from his home near Dalton, Green Lake County.

He became actively identified with the work of the Association in 1914 in La Crosse County where he had just taken up the duties of head of the County School of Agriculture at Onalaska. The stimulus he gave to pure bred seed and livestock improvement is known to all who have followed the record of La Crosse County at the State Grain Show, or who have come in contact with the large and active La Crosse County Pure Bred Seed Growers Association.

In 1919 Mr. Campion came to the Extension Department of the Agricultural College. This position broadened the field of his activities to a considerable portion of the state. In 1921 he became head of the Milwaukee County School of Agriculture, and his first effort was to organize and strengthen the crop and seed work of Milwaukee County. At this time the Experiment Association elected him president, in which capacity he served for two years bringing about many beneficial changes in the organization. He was a great friend of the common people who knew him as their own and in his departure the Experiment Association and farmers lost a lifelong friend.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

J. A. Brunker

Menomonie, November 20, 1925.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It has been my pleasure for the past fourteen years to be present at the annual meetings of the Wisconsin Experiment Association and State Grain Show. However, it is my privilege to greet you today as President of this great and important organization.

I believe I am justified in making the statement that no other organization has been more successful and influential in the agricultural development of our state. Wisconsin has long been recognized for its production of high class livestock. No less important is the production of farm crops, as this is the foundation upon which human and animal life depend.

It was with this fact in mind that our secretary, R. A. Moore, with the cooperation of his associates at our College of Agriculture, realized the importance of the development of this particular phase of Agriculture.

The many years of patient work spent by the College of Agriculture in scientific grain breeding, and the wide dissemination of pedigreed strains of seed grains, have been the main factors in eliminating scrub grain from our Wisconsin farms.

The standard of quality of our Golden Glow, Silver King, Pedigreed seed oats, wheat and barley has made our Association headquarters for seed grains that are superior to other seeds, consequently members are enjoying a trade from every Agricultural region of the world.

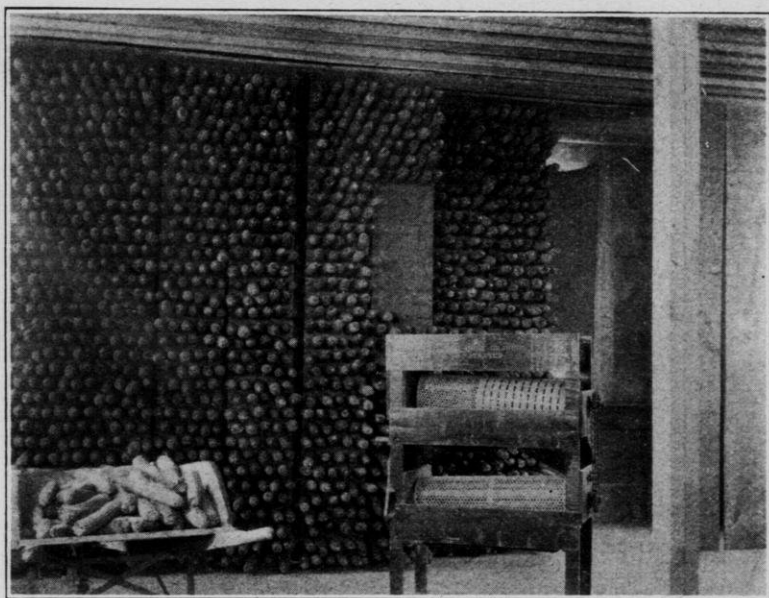
All lines of business and industry realize the importance of agriculture, hence we enjoy the favor of all those, in whatever occupation, who appreciate the work our organization is doing to promote agricultural prosperity. This is responsible for our presence in Menomonie and Dunn County this week, for without the cooperation of the business men and the county farm organization it would have been impossible. And now that we are here, I hope that our purpose, that this show and meeting should prove a great aid to promoting better farm crops and greater prosperity, will be fulfilled in the near future.

PEDIGREE SEED DISSEMINATION

The work of seed dissemination carried on by the Agronomy Department in cooperation with the Wisconsin Experiment Association has been continued, enlarged, and perfected in some ways. The plan by which the Station supplies Association growers with small lots of

pedigree seed, which they multiply and market through Association channels, makes possible the distribution of thousands of bushels of seed and so multiplies the results of Station work many fold.

Under the heads of REGISTERED and CERTIFIED seed the growers market a product which has passed definite and strict inspection requirements, so that there is no uncertainty or disappointment in the character or quality of the seed. This year nearly 180,000 bushels of pedigree seeds were disseminated in this way through



PROPER CURING AND GRADING—TWO IMPORTANT ITEMS IN THE PRODUCTION OF GOOD SEED CORN.

the Experiment Association, besides at least an equal amount sold direct by the growers in advance of the season, which was not offered through the Seed List.

School Seed Projects

The raising and marketing of pedigree seed has gained favor as a school project among agricultural students in the high schools. The Station and Association cooperate in this work by supplying the pupils with pedigree seed, inspecting and certifying the crop, and helping the young growers find a market for the product. The agricultural teachers are glad to have this assistance in providing the pupils with good projects which can be carried through all stages of production and marketing.

SEED PRODUCTION A YEAR-ROUND JOB

E. D. Holden

A year of planning and painstaking effort is represented by the list of pure bred seed grains of the Wisconsin Experiment Association. It represents the cooperation of the Experiment Station, the Experiment Association, and over two hundred growers of pure bred grains. Over 30,000 bushels of seed corn, 102,000 bushels of oats, 28,000 bushels of barley, and 18,000 bushels of other seeds are listed, to supply those who wish to obtain the best seed of varieties tested and approved by the college of agriculture.

The production of pure bred seeds starts in late winter with the cleaning and grading, and testing of the seed which is to plant the seed fields. In many cases the grower gets a fresh stock from the Experiment Station to be sure of having the latest and purest strain to be had.

The preparation of the land and planting occupy the spring months, and in the early summer there is cultivation of corn to remove the competition of weeds and enable the crop to produce a high percentage of fine seed ears.

In late June and early July the fields of small grains are visited by an inspector to insure against mixture, noxious weeds, and seed borne diseases.

Harvest and threshing bring difficult problems to the growers in devising ways to prevent mixing of kinds and varieties of grain. The seed producer must keep his grains pure and free from mixture.

Early fall finds the grower in the corn field selecting the good seed ears before frost, and putting these to cure in special curing rooms.

In late fall and early winter the corn is inspected on the ear to determine trueness to type and soundness of curing, and samples of small grains are submitted to the Association headquarters at the college to be tested for purity and germination.

The association officials are busy at this time going over the inspection reports and reports of seed for sale, and combining these into the copy for the annual Seed List, which is sent to the state printer.

Winter and early spring is a time of activity for both the Association growers and officers. Thousands of seed lists are sent to prospective purchasers of pure bred seed, and hundreds of letters of inquiry are answered and inquirers put in touch with growers.

The growers are busy cleaning and grading the seeds and sacking them for shipment, and filling orders.

By the time the season's sales are cleaned up it is again time for the grower to begin planning his work for the next season of seed production.

Through the medium of the Wisconsin Experiment Association the pure bred grains produced by the State Experiment Station are multiplied many thousand fold by its growers and are available to all who wish to grow the best that scientific breeding and testing can produce.

A Record Seed Year

With 179,000 bushels of seed grains worth approximately one third of a million dollars listed for sale, the Association has completed its most successful season of seed production. Of the seed listed 31,000 bushels are corn, 102,000 oats, 27,000 barley, and the remaining 19,000 bushels include wheat, rye, soy beans, peas, clover, timothy and alfalfa.

The members of the Association can well feel proud of the service they have been able to render the state this year in supplying good seed corn. While neighboring corn belt states were able to put up only a very small fraction of their needed seed corn supply on account of the unfavorable fall, our growers, with their splendid facilities for curing seed corn, were able to harvest early and cure promptly, and were able to offer over 30,000 bushels of high testing seed to supply the needs not only of our own state, but many farmers in our neighboring states as well. It is in such a season of adversity that the work of our organization is especially appreciated by those who look to us for help when other sources of good seed fail.



GOOD SEEDS PROPERLY SHIPPED INVITE RETURN ORDERS.

BUSINESS METHODS OF SHIPPING SEEDS

E. D. Holden

Many Experiment Association seed growers may not be familiar with the best methods of shipping seeds to their customers. Experience has shown that certain methods facilitate prompt payment and are most satisfactory.

Cash With Order

In case payment for the seed is received with the order, there should be no difficulty if the seed conforms to the advertised quality and germination and to sample. The seed can be sent "collect" by parcel post, express, or freight, in which case the buyer pays transportation charges when he receives the shipment. In case the payment is by check it is well to cash the check at the bank immediately.

Ship Seeds and Send Bill

In case of orders from institutions or people whose ability and intention to pay are unquestioned, it may be safe to ship in this way. The shipper, however, relies upon the honesty and promptness of the purchaser, and experience has proved that it is not safe to do a large amount of business in this way, especially with persons who are not well known.

Collect on Delivery

Shipments can be made by parcel post, express, or freight, C. O. D. In case of parcel post the transportation charges must be paid by the sender but the post office will collect from the purchaser the price of the seed, and the cost of transportation and the collection charge, if requested. Express shipments can be sent C. O. D. and the Express Company will collect from the purchaser the price of the seed, transportation and collection charges. In each case the pay for the seed is returned to the shipper. The post office and the Express Company will give information on this method of shipment and the amount of the collection charge.

Freight Shipment—Sight Draft With Bill of Lading

Shipments can be made by freight, and a special bill of lading sent with a draft through your bank to a bank in the purchaser's town. This bank will notify the purchaser and he can obtain the bill of lading, which he must have to claim the shipment at the freight depot, by paying the face value of the draft. The bank deducts collection charges and returns the rest of the amount collected to the shipper. If the words "inspection permitted" are written on the bill of lading, the purchaser has the privilege of inspecting the ship-

ment before paying the draft and claiming it. Your freight agent and your bank can give full information on this method of shipping and the amount of collection charges.

Bank References

The shipper can get information as to the financial responsibility of a purchaser who gives a bank reference by making inquiry at the bank. This is often done in case of large shipments even if they are sent C. O. D., to make certain that the purchaser will be able to pay for the seed when it arrives. The bank will give information regarding the ability of the purchaser to pay.

THE CORN YIELD CONTESTS

The value of our many years work in breeding and adapting strains of corn for the different parts of our state is shown by the fact that even in such a poor corn season as we had in 1924 three contestants in widely separated parts of the state made over 100 bushels per acre in the corn yield contest. M. J. Strunk, Fort Atkinson, Jefferson Co., with 134.8 bushels per acre; Jippa Wielinga, Midway, LaCrosse Co., 103.4; and Geo. Wheelock, Green Bay, Brown Co., 103.3 were the high three. Three more made 90 or more bushels; Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay, 99.1; H. J. Roffers, DePere, 95.9; and Oldrich Wandrach, Green Bay, 90.0, all of Brown county. These yields surely speak well for our pure bred corn and our ability to give it the necessary conditions for favorable growth and high yield, under adverse conditions.

A NEW CORN YIELD RECORD

Wisconsin pure bred corn is best under any conditions, and when backed up by an extremely favorable growing season, by maximum fertility, and by expert care, it is remarkable what results it will give.

Last season, 1925, M. J. Strunk, Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson Co., who has held the title of Wisconsin's champion corn grower for four out of the past five years, again took first honors, and set a new mark with a yield of 184.6 bushels per acre on a 15% moisture content basis, with Golden Glow corn.

This year's contest was unique also in that 12 contestants, a larger number than in any previous year, made over 100 bushels. Several of these were already members of the 100 Bushels Corn Club, and raised their previous records last season. H. J. Roffers, DePere, Brown County, Golden Glow, 157.5 Bu. per A.; Tom Moore, Green Bay, Brown, Golden Glow, 155.8; Melvin Erickson, Green Bay, Brown, Golden Glow, 147.9; Leo Roffers, DePere, Brown, Golden

Glow, 142.9; Geo. Wheelock, Green, Bay, Brown, Golden Glow, 138.4; Irving Kimball, Zenda, Walworth, Murdock, 136.2; John Wandrash, Green Bay, Brown, Golden Glow, 132.4; Mrs. John Wandrash, Green Bay, Brown, Golden Glow, 128.1; Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay, Brown, Golden Glow, 127.0; Albert Pamperin, Green Bay, Brown, Golden Glow, 121.0; Jasper Remer, Omro, Winnebago, Golden Glow, 109.6; Thos. McNurlin, Cazenovia, Richland, Golden Glow, 107.3; Albert Brinkman, Lancaster, Grant, Golden Glow, 98.6; H. R. Berndt, West Depere, Brown, Golden Glow, 95.0; Chas. Damerow, Beloit, Rock, Golden Glow, 94.8; John G. Lonergan, Fredonia, Ozaukee, Golden Glow, 92.0; Adolph Troemner, Friendship, Adams, Golden Glow, 92.0; Walter Frost, Princeton, Green Lake, Golden Glow, 91.8; August R. Tinse, Mondovi, Buffalo, Silver King, 89.3; John Wielgosh, Princeton, Green Lake, Silver King, 86.6; Emil Spuhl, Cedarburg, Ozaukee, Golden Glow, 84.6; Noyes Raessler, Beloit, Rock, Golden Glow, 77.2; Earl S. Jacobus, Viroqua, Vernon, Silver King, 77.1; Robert and Raymond Woerpel, Marshall, Dane, Golden Glow, 66.1.

THE 100 BUSHEL CORN CLUB

There are seven additions this year to the Association's honor list of corn growers. The complete list follows, each member with his highest yield. We like to see the club grow. There is room for more. Can we enroll your name next season?

M. J. Strunk, Ft. Atkinson	184.6
H. J. Roffers, DePere	157.5
Tom Moore, Green Bay	155.8
Melvin Erickson, Green Bay	147.9
John Wandrash, Green Bay	146.2
Leo Roffers, DePere	142.9
Jippa Wielinga, Midway	138.8
Geo. Wheelock, Green Bay	138.1
Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay	138.0
Irving Kimball, Zenda	136.2
Fred Hubbard, Morrisonville	128.1
Mrs. John Wandrash, Green Bay	128.1
Albert Pamperin, Green Bay	121.1
Jos. Schneider, New Franken	120.0
John Bendel, Stoddard	117.4
Geo. F. Blahnick, Algoma	116.0
Roman Muskavitch, Shawano	111.0
Jasper Remer, Omro	109.6
Godfried Huppert, Diamond Bluff	108.0
Thos. McNurlin, Cazenovia	107.3
Wm. R. Berger, Oconto Falls	107.1
Robert Hall, Lena	103.3
P. V. Becker, Galesville	103.0
Albert Frei, Markesan	103.0
A. O. Popp, Jefferson	102.1
L. O. Odden, Maiden Rock	100.0

THE BROWN COUNTY SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

J. N. Kavanaugh

The Brown County Grain Growers Association was organized in 1915. Since that time the organization has continued to grow and today is one of the largest county organizations in the State.

Any organization, to be kept alive, must have something to do. Each year a county grain show is held in Brown County, at which practically all the members of the association exhibit Pedigree seeds. It has been the policy to hold this grain show at a different place each year. In this way the farmers of the county become acquainted with better seeds and with the organization. The business men in the town where the grain show is held, donate the money for the prizes. In addition to the cash prizes, about one dozen silver trophy cups are offered for the winners. In the honorary classes these cups must be won three times by any one individual before they can claim it. We find that it is necessary to have an honorary class at the county grain show, as a great many farmers will not exhibit in competition with some of our older exhibitors. It has been the policy of the organization to hold a banquet once a year, at which time the grain growers get together to enjoy themselves and become better acquainted.

The results of this organization in Brown County have been very gratifying. Probably the first of importance is the dissemination of pedigree seeds in Brown County. The old idea that one had to get seeds from some distant state and pay exorbitant prices has gradually died out, and the farmers are getting started in better grains by securing pedigree seeds from their neighbors who have proved that pedigree seeds pay.

A substantial business has been built up by many members of the Brown County Grain Growers Association. Sales are made to practically every state in the Union and foreign countries. One farmer last year sold golden corn to farmers from sixteen states, Canada and Hungary. Another member of the organization sold over \$1,400.00 worth of inspected alfalfa seed.

The rapid growth of alfalfa acreage in this county may be credited largely to the good work done by the members of the association in demonstrating the proper method of securing a good stand of alfalfa.

Great interest is taken by members of the Association in exhibiting at the State Grain Show. During the past six years Brown County won first place at the State Grain Show and won second honors the other three years. Usually 10 or 12 of our members enroll in the State corn growing contest. During the past six years Brown County farmers have won this contest four times. In 1922 Tom Moore of Bellevue won the contest with a yield of 156 bushels

of shelled corn per acre. In 1920 Jacobsen Bros., of Green Bay won with 138 bushels per acre. These yields are the highest ever secured in Brown County.

The business men of Brown County have taken an active interest in the Grain Growers Association and through this association a friendly feeling has been built up between the business men of the city and the farmers. In 1922 the Business men of Green Bay and DePere donated \$2,600.00 toward financing the State Grain Show, which was held at Green Bay. The business men are always anxious to donate cash and merchandise to be used for prizes at the county grain show.

I do not know of any other organization which has done more for the farmers of Brown County than has the Grain Association. We are going to continue to make this organization bigger and better as the results secured in the past certainly indicate that this organization if enlarged will bring splendid returns to Brown County.

THE 1924 GRAIN SHOW

The best corn, threshed grains, and sheaves of grain and forage that the state could produce were on display at the twenty-third annual Grain Show of the Wisconsin Experiment Association, at the Agricultural College, Feb. 2-6, 1925.

In spite of the unfavorable season Wisconsin's able exhibitors put up samples of field crops which show the great possibilities of quality in the pure bred varieties of grain and forage. Many of these exhibits had won high places in world competition at the International Grain and Hay Show.

LA CROSSE WINS COUNTY ORDER TROPHY

The splendid new silver trophy offered by the Milwaukee Association of Commerce to the County Order of the Wisconsin Experiment Association winning the highest number of award points at the State Grain Show was won by La Crosse County with a score of 179 points. La Crosse far outdistanced her competitors this year, Brown county coming in second with 86 points, Jefferson third with 76, and Richland fourth with 73. This trophy must be won three times by a county order before it comes into permanent possession, so the race has just begun.

AUCTION SALE OF SAMPLES

The closing of the State Grain Show held in Madison during Farmers' and Homemakers' Week was marked by an auction sale of the prize winning samples. These prize winners shown by the state's farmer crop experts were shown at various places by the purchasers to stimulate the improvement of grain and forage crops in their



TROPHIES COMPETED FOR AT THE ANNUAL GRAIN SHOW.

neighborhood. As this is the first time that the prize winning samples have been auctioned for this purpose there was keen interest. About 350 people were present and the bidding was keen. Frank Bell of Columbus, former president of the Wisconsin Experiment Association, auctioned the samples and the proceeds amounted to over \$250.00. This money will be used by the Experiment Association in its work for the advancement of our farm crops industry.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL CROP CONTESTS

The annual corn judging and weed identification and grain and forage identification contests of the Wisconsin Experiment Association were held in connection with the State Grain Show. Ten high schools were represented by 75 students. The students had been training for some months in preparation for this contest and showed remarkable keenness, and ability of judgment in their work of judging and identification of the corn, seeds and forage.

In the corn judging contest, first honors and the Silver Trophy went to Belleville High School under the leadership of Mr. M. C. Kelley, with a total of $274 \frac{4}{5}$ points out of the possible 300. Oregon High School, Mr. C. A. Ruff, teacher, was seconded with 270 points and Portage High School third with $265 \frac{3}{5}$. The others in order were Fort Atkinson, Waterloo, Janesville, Viroqua, Omro, Marshall, and Richland Center.

The high individual judge was Alvin Pillar, Belleville, who scored $93 \frac{1}{5}$ out of a possible 100.

IDENTIFICATION CONTESTS

The work of the high school students in identifying Wisconsin varieties of grain and forage was excellent, nine contestants making a perfect score and eight others missing only one out of 25 varieties.

The weed identification proved more difficult and the scores were not so high, but this contest showed that the boys were familiar with our worse noxious weeds and were on terms of acquaintance with many others.

The High School crop contests were begun in 1918 by the Wisconsin Experiment Association for the purpose of stimulating the interest of the young people of the state in pure bred grains and crop improvement. The trophy for the high school corn judging team contest must be won three times or twice in succession by a school to become its permanent possessor.

OUR GRAIN SHOW TROPHIES

One of the strong incentives to keen competition in the Association's Annual State Grain Show are the fine trophies which go to the winners in many classes. The name of the winner each year is in-

scribed on the cup and it is put on display at the Association headquarters in the Agronomy Building at Madison.

Most of the cups become the permanent property of the exhibitors who win them three times. To have one of these trophies at home as a testimony to past conquests at the shows is an honor greatly coveted by the exhibitors. Many of the cups have been fought for for years, in some cases two or even three contestants having won them twice before they are won for the third and last time by the fortunate exhibitors.

The trophies are given by organizations which are in sympathy with the work of the Experiment Association and take this means of promoting it. The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and Association of Commerce, our leading farm magazines, and several seed companies are represented by trophies shown in the picture. The complete list is as follows:

- Chamber of Commerce Trophy for 10 ears Silver King Corn.
- Hord's Dairyman Trophy for 10 ears Yellow Dent Corn.
- Rainbo Trophy (Kellogg Seed Co.) to best Individual Exhibitor.
- Chamber of Commerce Trophy for Peck Spring Wheat.
- Experiment Association Corn Club Trophy.
- Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. Trophy for Grand Champion 10 Ears Corn.
- Chamber of Commerce Trophy for Peck Winter Rye.
- Wisconsin Agricultural Trophy for Peck Ped. 5 Oats.
- Badger Trophy (L. Teweles Seed Co.) for Sweepstakes sheaf of grain.
- Chamber of Commerce Trophy for Peck Ped. 1 Oats.
- Experiment Association Corn Judging Trophy.
- Wisconsin Farmer Trophy for 50 Ears Dent Corn.
- Chamber of Commerce Trophy for Bundle Perigree Barley.
- Pine Tree Trophy (Albert Dickinson Co.) for Sweepstakes sheaf of forage.
- Experiment Association Trophy for Peck Six Row Barley.
- Sterling Trophy (Northrup King & Co.) for 10 Ears Dent Corn—North Section.
- Association of Commerce County Order Trophy.

THE 24TH ANNUAL GRAIN SHOW AND MEETING

November, 1925

With the closing of the International we completed a most eventful show season. The state show, with 1,105 exhibits, was the largest in our history. The weather was unusually favorable so the attendance was large and the meeting hall had "standing room only."

The city of Menomonie and the Dunn County Corn, Grain, and Alfalfa Growers' Association are to be congratulated on the success

of their efforts, and the Experiment Association appreciates greatly the splendid facilities for holding the show and meetings which were provided and the hospitality which was extended.

COUNTY ORDER CUP TO LA CROSSE

The La Crosse County Pure Bred Seed Growers Association successfully defended the county order cup which she has held for the past year. With 137 points she lead the field against Dunn County with 91, Brown and Burnett Counties with 82, and Jefferson, Dodge, and Richland.

It is noteworthy that Dunn County, which has never before seriously competed, this year came up to second place. It shows how the state grain show stimulates interest in field crops in the locality where it is held, and arouses growers to possibilities they had never before realized.

A NEW FEATURE

Acting on the suggestion of P. W. Jones, a member of long standing who has had wide experience as an exhibitor and as judge of farm crops, we tried out a plan which we believe will appeal favorably to our show men. Each of our judges at the recent show was accompanied by a stenographer who took down his comments on the samples which were in the running. These notes on the good and bad points of the exhibits were mailed to the exhibitors.

Because of lack of time it was impossible to apply this to all samples, and those whose samples were not strong competitors will have to send in for our circular on "Preparing Field Crops for Exhibit" for pointers. We hope that the comments on the stronger samples will enable our exhibitors to correct minor faults and improve their future showing.

HIGH SCHOOL CONTESTS

In a contest which broke all previous records for competition Viroqua High School with a score of 294 out of a possible 300 won the state corn judging contest and the silver trophy. Sixteen schools were represented, with 122 contestants. The competition was especially keen as two schools which had previously held the championship, Omro and Belleville, were there to regain and defend the title.

The winning team representing Viroqua under the leadership of R. A. Power, coach, consisted of Rudolph Nelson, Gerald Bishop, and Maynard Opsahl.

Omro High School, represented by Clarence Hilderbrand, Gordon Ware and Harold Craig, with R. B. Locke, coach, won second. Clar-

ence Hilderbrand was high individual judge among all the contestants, making a perfect score of 100.

Next in order of scores were Ondassagon High School, Ashland; Durand, Spooner, Bruce, Belleville, Roberts, Dunn Co. School of Agriculture, Menomonie, Mondovi, New Richmond, Greenwood, Chipewewa Falls, Bloomer, Neillsville and Elmwood.

That the contestants were well trained for identification of seeds and forage and weeds is shown by the fact that seven of them made perfect scores in the former and six made scores of 90 or above in the latter contest.



VIROQUA HIGH SCHOOL CORN JUDGING TEAM.

R. A. Power, (Coach); Maynard Opsahl; Albert Solverson, (Alternate); Rudolph Nelson, (Capt.); Gerald Bishop.

SCHOOL CHILDREN VISIT GRAIN SHOW

On Friday, November 20, the rural schools of Dunn County closed for the day and teachers and pupils visited the Grain Show. There was a program in the morning especially for the boys and girls, and the rest of the time was spent inspecting the exhibits. As an incentive to careful study an essay contest was provided, the subject being "My Visit To The State Grain Show." The first prize winner follows:

MY VISIT TO THE STATE GRAIN SHOW AT MENOMONIE

Leona Stevens

Kyle School, Downsville

I arrived at Menomonie about ten thirty. Going to the memorial building first, I found the pupils of different high schools in contest work. They were identifying the weeds, grains and sheaves of forage. As it was not time for me to enter the contest work, I went to the Armory building.

When I entered the building and saw all of the exhibits my first thought was "Where did all of these products come from?" Then of course I said, "It came from Wisconsin because no other state could raise the quantity and quality I saw before me." As I walked down the isles I saw many beautiful exhibits. The sheaves of grain were polished and nicely arranged making a nice display. I lifted a sheaf of oats which was exhibited by Jacobs Bros. and took first prize. It was about five inches in diameter and so heavy I could hardly lift it with one hand. I looked at it carefully, then I thought of how many years of careful work these men have done to get this grain so perfect. It was not only the different grains but the corn, potatoes and everything which was exhibited. The corn which was exhibited by Mr. Brunker who won the Grand Sweepstakes of all the corn exhibited looked very nice. I never saw corn so true-to-type. The straight rows of kernels and well filled ears show the earnest work which Mr. Brunker has done in breeding up better golden glow corn for which he received a state trophy, a silver loving cup, rewarding him for his efforts.

The many blue ribbons were well distributed throughout the state showing how the growers of better grains and grasses of Wisconsin have been working until at last they have succeeded in putting on the greatest grain show ever held in Wisconsin. It is probably one of the greatest held in the United States. This great exhibit shows how the farmers throughout Wisconsin have pulled steadily on the throttle until at last they have steamed into the heart of Dunn County with the fruits of their efforts; which gave many of the children and farmers in this section a chance to see a grain show which many have never seen or may not be fortunate enough to see again. Most of the afternoon was spent in the gallery of the Memorial. Here we enjoyed some splendid talks given by Mr. Moore, Mr. McNeal and Mr. Kavanaugh.

Mr. D. P. Hughes, superintendent of the Agricultural School, was responsible for the success of this venture and I am sure his efforts were appreciated.

PROGRAM

Menomonie, November 19-20, 1925

GEORGE BRIGGS, *Chairman*

<i>Thursday Noon</i> , November 19th.....	Grain Show Banquet
<i>Thursday Afternoon</i>	1:30 o'clock
Music.....	Normal School Orchestra
Address of Welcome.....	Mayor Carl E. Peterson
Response.....	R. A. Moore
Breeding of Grains for Northern Wisconsin.....	E. J. Delwiche
Better Days Ahead For Agriculture.....	W. L. Houser
Reading.....	Mrs. H. O. Geopfarth
Our Opportunity With Alfalfa, Illustrated with 100 colored lantern slides	L. F. Graber
<i>Thursday Evening</i>	7:45 o'clock
Music.....	Normal School Orchestra
Violin Solo.....	Mrs. C. W. Hague
Coronation of Queen Alfalfa—A pageant portraying Wisconsin's Greatest Dairy Crop	
Vocal Solo.....	Mrs. R. Wallace Mitchell
Address—The Need For The Inquiring Mind In a Democracy	H. L. Miller
<i>Friday Forenoon</i> , November 20.....	11.00 o'clock
Program consisting of singing and short talks for Boys and Girls.....	In charge of W. McNeel
<i>Friday Afternoon</i>	1.30 o'clock
Solo.....	Miss Francis McComas
Address—Giving the Boys and Girls A Chance.....	Wm. McNeel
Reading.....	Mrs. Earl L. Edes
The Brown County Grain Growers Association.....	J. N. Kavanaugh
Crops That Win the Race	R. A. Moore

WISCONSIN AT THE INTERNATIONAL GRAIN AND HAY SHOW

With six firsts and a reserve championship, and a total of forty-three places to our credit, we made an exceptionally good showing at the 1924 International, considering the unfavorable season. Richard Kleinsmith, Onalaska, with reserve sweepstakes on second best sample of oats in the show, was our highest winner, while H. T. Draheim, Gotham, with two firsts and a total of five places has the largest collection of awards. The sixty Wisconsin Exhibitors who took part in the show and brought home so many honors deserve great credit.

In 1925 we were represented at Chicago by 250 samples, 100 of which were corn and 150 threshed seeds. Most of these came from the state show at Menomonie; some were sent direct by exhibitors. With 80 premiums and one sweepstakes our exhibits made an excellent showing. Sam Waage of Blanchardville won high honors with a fine sample of Silver King, which took sweepstakes on corn in Region 2. The complete winnings for the several shows are elsewhere in this report.

Pioneer Efforts Blaze Alfalfa Trail in Wisconsin

L. F. GRABER, *Professor of Agronomy and Secretary, Alfalfa Order, Madison, Wisconsin*

THE FIRST MAN of state-wide influence to encourage alfalfa culture in Wisconsin was Ex-Governor W. D. Hoard. His early and effective efforts were later reinforced by Professor R. A. Moore of the College of Agriculture, who in 1904 distributed enough alfalfa seed for one-half acre (ten pounds) to each of 345 members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association, an organization of young men made up mostly of Short Course graduates interested in growing pure bred grains. This seed together with instructions for sowing, found its way into 48 counties of the state and was the first general introduction of alfalfa in Wisconsin. Since 1911 the great work of developing the alfalfa acreage in all parts of Wisconsin has been carried on under the leadership of the Alfalfa Order, the state alfalfa growers association of which Ex-Governor Hoard was Vice-President until his death. Both he and Professor Moore gave aid, counsel, and encouragement in the work of this organization which carried on their pioneer efforts more strenuously than ever.

Why Alfalfa Has Succeeded in Wisconsin

As is even true today, there was still much to learn about alfalfa in 1911 when the Alfalfa Order was first organized. Through careful research at the Experiment Station supplemented by state-wide investigations about alfalfa conducted through the members of the

1922 92,000 ACRES

1923 155,000 ACRES

1924 267,000 ACRES

1925 312,000 ACRES

GROWTH OF WISCONSIN'S ALFALFA ACREAGE.

The pioneer work of Ex-Governor W. D. Hoard and Professor R. A. Moore, which for the past fifteen years has been most actively continued and expanded under the leadership of Wisconsin's Alfalfa Association (Alfalfa Order) and the College of Agriculture has been a most important factor in present day progress.

Alfalfa Order for the past fifteen years and involving over 3,000 farm tests, information has been obtained which has laid the foundation for Wisconsin's recent alfalfa progress.

Despite the fact that alfalfa has been regarded as a difficult crop to grow, investigations by the Alfalfa Order have shown it to be the

**Alfalfa is made
safe and sure**

easiest and safest hay crop to raise on the average farm in Wisconsin when soil conditions are or are made right for it. New seedings of alfalfa stand dry weather when shallow rooted timothy and clover are killed. This has been demonstrated in dry years throughout most parts of Wisconsin and especially in the sand country where drought is such an important factor in growing hay.

Not only are new seedings of alfalfa more drought-resistant than timothy and clover, but old fields of alfalfa will produce good yields

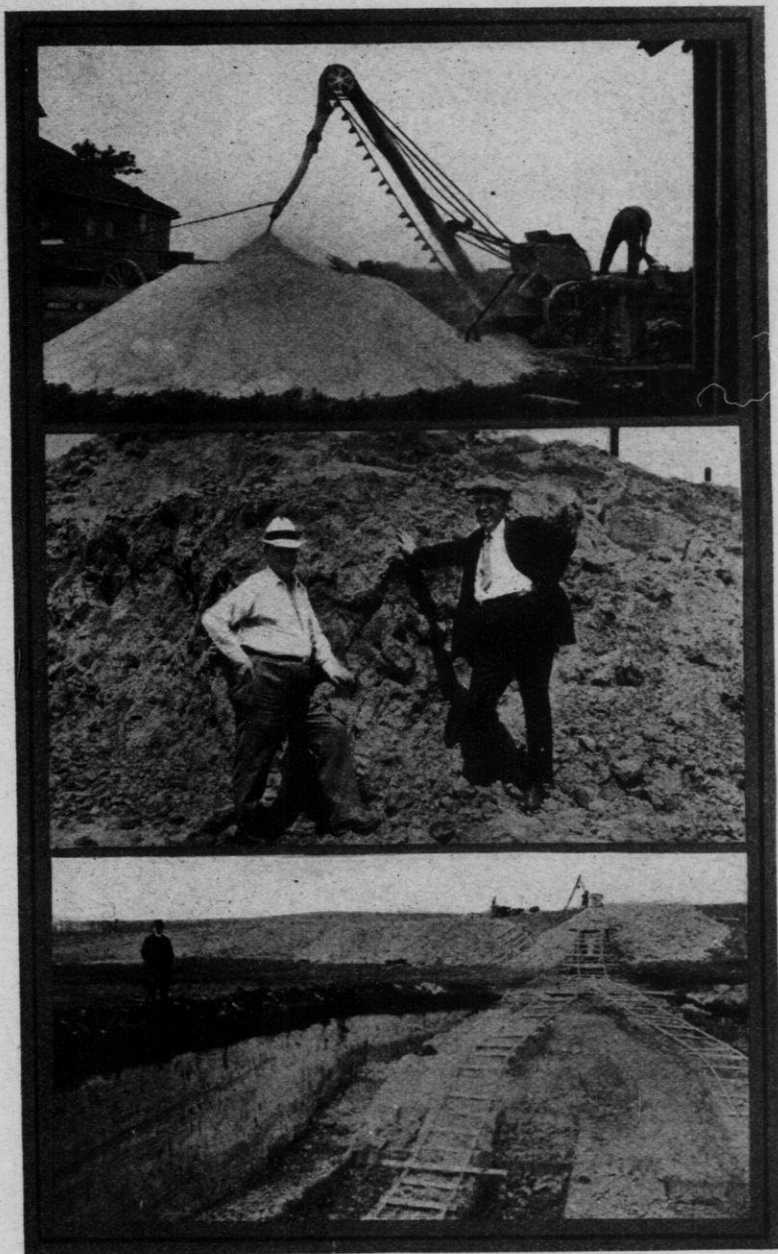
**Alfalfa reduces
hay crop
hazards**

of hay when weather conditions are so dry that other hay crops fail. This was amply proved by reports from the members of the Alfalfa Order throughout the state during the dry summer of 1923, when timothy and clover were for the most part failures. In many cases, yields



ALFALFA SUPERIOR TO RED CLOVER IN DROUGHT RESISTANCE

Plots of alfalfa and red clover seeded July 2, 1924 were harvested June 16, 1925, following the most severe drought ever known in May. The alfalfa yielded 3,720 pounds of field cured hay compared to 2,432 pounds of hay or red clover. The growth of alfalfa on June 10, was fourteen inches compared with only ten inches for the clover.



COUNTY AGENTS DEVELOP LIME SOURCES.

The establishment of local limestone grinding, the discovery and development of marl deposits and the utilization of paper and sugar beet mill lime waste has been a wonderful service in the extension of Wisconsin's alfalfa acreage.



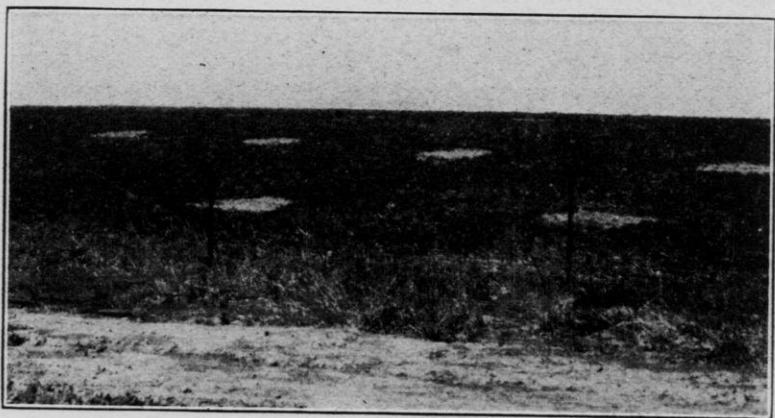
SEEDING ALFALFA IN SOYBEANS DOUBTFUL.

While in wet seasons seeding alfalfa with soybeans is sometimes successful, in dry years the above results may occur. Alfalfa failed in the thin broadcast planting of soybeans of 1925 (to right) but where the soybeans were planted thinly in rows a good thick stand of alfalfa (to left) appeared in the fall.

of from three to four tons of alfalfa hay were secured, while adjacent fields of timothy and clover produced less than a ton per acre. Hardy varieties of alfalfa are more winter resistant than red or alsike clover.

Through the cooperation of county agents, a plan of lime grinding at local quarries was initiated in Green County in 1919 and which has spread from there into all the limestone regions of the state largely through county agent activity. This has made ground limestone available in many places to those who, on account of the long haul from

Local sources of lime developed



GRAIN SHOCKS MAY SMOTHER OUT ALFALFA SEEDING.

The spotted condition of the above field was due to grain shocks. Cutting the nurse crop for hay or pasturing it off generally gives a stronger and more uniform stand than to allow ripening.

freight stations, would not have used the shipped-in product. Likewise, the discovery and development of marl, paper mill waste and other forms of lime, largely in cooperation with county agents, has made possible the growth of a wide acreage of alfalfa where it is most badly needed.

Alfalfa succeeds on fertile heavy soils without lime where the surface soil is somewhat sour, while the subsoil may contain a considerable amount of lime, according to tests of the members of the Alfalfa Order. Where lime is readily available, it should be applied to all sour soils. In the limestone regions of the state, fertile soils that have a slight or medium degree of acidity will often grow alfalfa without the use of lime, if given an extra chance by using a thinly sown and early harvested nurse crop. Mixing a little timothy and alsike seed with alfalfa in such cases has proven very helpful.

Cutting the grain for hay or seeding alfalfa with early canning peas saves soil moisture and gives alfalfa a good vigorous start which makes a catch almost sure where soil conditions are fairly favorable. The ripening process of grain draws enormous quantities of moisture out of the soil which with the usual drought of July and August gives alfalfa and other seedings a severe test. This is eliminated by early removal of the nurse crop.

**Alfalfa may
succeed without
liming**

**Early removal of
nurse crop helps**



LIME HELPS CLOVER.

The long narrow strip of this red clover seeding which was limed was the only part of the field that was successful. Similar results were secured with alfalfa in this Green Lake County demonstration.

Goaded by the assertions of many seed growers in the semi-arid portions of the West where good stands of alfalfa are often obtained with five pounds of seed an acre, the Alfalfa Order conducted a three year trial with 180 members, beginning in 1912, comparing ten, fifteen and twenty pound rates of seeding alfalfa. On favorable soils 83 per cent of these farmers declared in favor of 15 or 20 pound rates while 17 per cent found 10 pounds of alfalfa seed an acre sufficient. With less favorable soil conditions 98 per cent of the reports favored 15 to 20 pound rates. With ideal soils as to preparation, lime and fertility ten or twelve pound rates of seeding are often sufficient but to help avoid coarse hay and rapid enroachments of bluegrass 15 pounds or more an acre are generally needed under average field conditions.

Despite the doubts which prevailed concerning success with alfalfa on light soils, such members of the Alfalfa Order as Edwin Owens, Wild Rose, John Loescher, Necedah, Albert C. Johnson, Grantsburg and many others demonstrated that it could be done with lime, inoculation, manure and proper methods.

While timothy is a crop of low feeding value it has been found a benefit when sown in small amounts with alfalfa, according to the verdict of 75 out of 101 members of the Alfalfa Order who tested this combination on their farms. Generally not more than two pounds of timothy seed an acre should be sown with alfalfa otherwise it will crowd the alfalfa and seriously lower the feeding

**Heavy rates
of seeding
generally needed**

**Pioneering
with alfalfa
on sandy soils**

**Timothy mixed
with alfalfa
a benefit on
many farms**



ALFALFA ENTRANCE TO FARM HOME.

What is more beautiful than a thick green patch of alfalfa such as this at the entrance of the Robert G. Anderson home in Burnett County, Wisconsin.

quality of the hay. To quote from the favorable reports of members, timothy in alfalfa "keeps out June grass (blue grass) and weeds", "increases total yields", "prevents washing on steep hillsides", "gives crop if alfalfa winterkills" and "permits no vacant spots in fields". Objections to timothy were raised by 26 reports because "it spoils sale of alfalfa hay", "gets too thick", "checks growth of alfalfa", "lowers food value of hay" and "if alfalfa will catch timothy is a nuisance"! Where alfalfa is very easily and readily established on the average dairy farm the admixture of timothy is not very popular.

Through experimental tests and trials carried on by 124 members of the Alfalfa Order, and carefully controlled tests on the experi-

**New seedings
hardier than
old stands** mental farm, it has been shown that well established new seedings of alfalfa will live through hard winters when old stands of the same varieties may be completely killed. The frequent establishment of new seedings of alfalfa and the growing of alfalfa in four or five year rotations is one way in which winterkilling can be avoided in those places where it is a serious problem.

Alfalfa seed after hulling often contains varying percentage of hard seeds which while alive to not absorb moisture, and therefore, are rather slow to germinate. By taking alfalfa seed in its hard seed content and running it through a scratching or scarifying machine, as is practiced by most seedsmen, the immediate germination can be improved noticeably. Scarified seed, however, losses its germination rapidly after it is two or three years old and, therefore, scarifica-

**Scarification
helps and
hinders**



LIME SHOWS PROMINENT RESULTS AFTER 13 YEARS.

Matt Brunner, Pepin County, Wisconsin, applied in 1912 airslaked lime on part of the above field. Last summer (1925) he seeded the entire field to sweet clover. In August the portions of the field (to left) which received lime 13 years previous had a thick matted growth of sweet clover which entirely covered the oats stubble while where no lime had ever been applied the sweet clover was almost a failure.

tion should not be done more than one year before sowing. Nearly all large seed houses are equipped with scarifiers.

Because of its deeper root growth each year, alfalfa often improves in its yields and growth, after the first year. This is especially true in dry years and when preceding winters have not injured the stand. When hard winters do occur, well established new seedings may outyield the old stands, because the latter are more susceptible to winter injury.

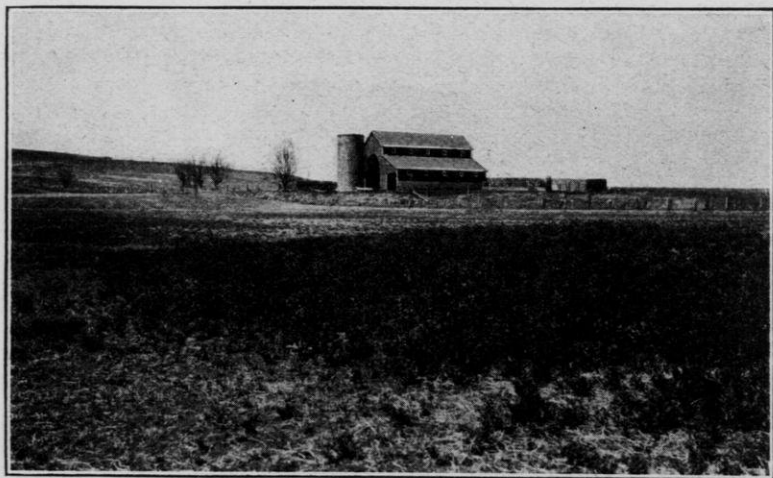
Investigations by the Alfalfa Order have shown that hard winters occur in Wisconsin about every three or four years which may reduce the acreage from 30 to 50 per cent. The value of hardy varieties of seed, such as the Grimm, has been shown by experiment and through over 500 cooperative trials of the Alfalfa Order. This has aided very materially in solving our serious winterkilling problems which have such a vital influence on all our perennial and biennial legume hay crops.

Since 1915 the Alfalfa Order has done much to locate, encourage and develop large and dependable sources and supplies of hardy varieties of alfalfa in those regions where seed production is decidedly successful until today it is estimated that fully two million pounds or more of hardy alfalfa seed are available for seeding. This work is being continued and in many regions where seed, not well adapted in

**Alfalfa yields
improve with age**

**Hardy seed
reduces
winter injury**

**Sources of hardy
seed located
and developed**



LESS WINTERKILLING ON HIGH AND DRY LAND.

On this 35 acres of rather flat, heavy land the only alfalfa which escaped serious winter injury in 1925 was the higher portions of the field. Alfalfa can be grown on flat land but hard winters affect flat areas most, except on sandy soils which have such excellent under-drainage.

Wisconsin conditions, is being produced in abundance, the influence of the Association and Experiment Station is bringing about the growth of the hardy seed most adaptable to the needs of the Wisconsin farmer.

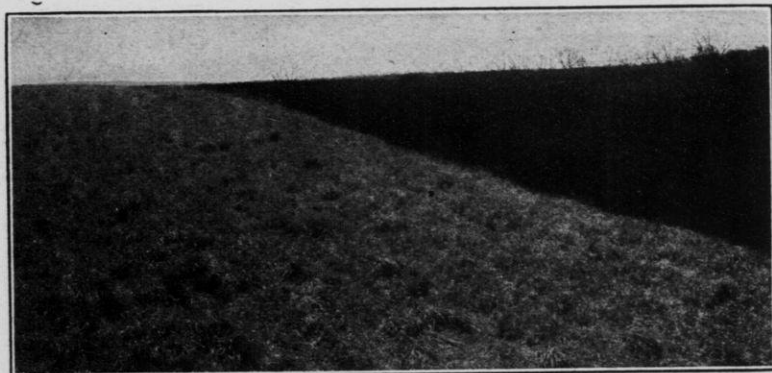
The Alfalfa Order lent a helping hand in the formulation of rules and regulations for the official certification and registration of alfalfa seed of superior varieties by the officials of western states and provinces where the seed is produced. The secretary addressed the Idaho and South Dakota Seed Growers Convention in 1918 and was chairman of the Committee of the International Crop Improvement Association for drawing up standard regulations for the certification of small seeds which were adopted at the annual meeting of this organization in Chicago, November 1921.

Of very great economic importance has been the discovery that over a period of years two cuttings of alfalfa taken at rather mature stages not only yield more but last longer and are freer from blue grass infestations than is alfalfa cut three times annually at early stages.

Certification and registration of alfalfa seed encouraged

Two crops yield more than three

This fact has eliminated the old objection that alfalfa interfered with the corn cultivation and the grain harvest and it has done much to prevent winter injury to established stands by the dangerous practice of late fall cuttings. With the two cutting system, labor is greatly reduced and haying is done with the least danger of bad weather. Where permanent stands of alfalfa are not desired and under favorable soil and climatic conditions three cuttings may be advisable on some farms but the two cutting plan has become very popular and is now widely adopted. The present day guide for cutting alfalfa is not "when you first see the crown shoots" or "cut it early" but for permanence it is rather to leave alfalfa stand before cutting as long as possible without permitting the hay to become too coarse.



Late fall cutting (to left) brings winterkilling. Fall stubble holds the snow and affords excellent winter protection.

Service Institutions Put Alfalfa Facts Into Practice

It is impossible to cover in this treatise all the various agencies which have materially aided the development of Wisconsin's alfalfa acreage. The county agent system, the farmers' institutes—all the extension forces of the College of Agriculture—the department of Agriculture Bacteriology through its distribution of inoculation culture, the local press, the bankers and various clubs—all have cooperated in this work of the Alfalfa Order and the Department of Agronomy where they found inspirational leadership along with those substantial facts on which the alfalfa acreage of the state has had its foundation and will have its future.



PIONEER ALFALFA GROWER
ON SANDY SOIL IN NORTH-
WESTERN WISCONSIN.

Albert C. Johnson of Grantsburg, Wisconsin, is standing in his eight-year-old alfalfa growing on land that is sand down ten feet or more. Mr. Johnson is a long standing member of the Alfalfa Order, and in 1917 he became convinced that alfalfa would succeed on sand with lime, inoculation and manure. The above success was attained and made to endure by cutting only twice a year. He now has about thirty acres of fine alfalfa on sandy land that "would never grow alfalfa" according to neighborhood advice he received when he first started. Like Edwin Owens, Wild Rose, John Loeschner, Necedah, and many other members of the Alfalfa Order, he was a pioneer in growing alfalfa on light soils.

Adversity With Sound Leadership Aids Alfalfa Progress

It is said that adversity either makes or breaks a man. In agriculture it either raises the level of farming practices until we overcome what appear to be insurmountable difficulties or it tends to lower it to conditions found in European and Asiatic peasantry. Our great dairy industry in Wisconsin had its inception with the economic hardship that followed the Civil War. This was intensified by the ravages of the chinch bug in the grain fields. But it was this economic stress and the chinch bug that aided those leaders in dairying such as Hiram Smith, Hoard, Henry, Babcock, Goodrich, et al., in turning Wisconsin from the disastrous system of grain farming to the beneficence of dairying and livestock raising. So too with the adversity which followed the late World War. It has

turned us away from the inferior timothy which had come to occupy 90 per cent or more of our hay land and made us appreciate the importance of alfalfa. It made us realize the need of growing protein at home with alfalfa rather than to send away hard earned

cash for high priced protein feeds. And particularly in the dry season of 1922 it brought about a state-wide realization that with deep rooted alfalfa, a rich feeding hay was harvested in abundance when shallow rooted timothy and clover were nearly a complete failure.

The pioneer work of Hoard, Moore and the leadership established through the Alfalfa Order had developed scattered patches of alfalfa all through Wisconsin—from the lightest sandy soils to the heaviest clays—from North to South and East to West so that drought and economic stress could not have demonstrated more forcefully than it did in 1923 the vastly superior merits of alfalfa as a Wisconsin dairy crop. And so it did. Never was there such widespread enthusiasm for alfalfa as then. Practices of liming, inoculation and proper seeding methods were universally adopted. Disheartened and debt-ridden farmers looked to alfalfa for their salvation and have since found it there. Alfalfa was their Star of Hope in this dark period of agricultural history. How fortunate that a vast fund of substantial alfalfa information through the research efforts of the Agronomy Department supplemented by the cooperative trials of the members of the Alfalfa Order was then available. How fortunate that such firmly established leadership existed in a period of dire distress.

Perhaps nowhere has alfalfa done more to permanently improve economic conditions than in the sand country. Despite the premature doubts of farmers and professors as to the adaptability of alfalfa on sandy soils, the early work of such pioneer members of the Alfalfa Order as that of Edwin Owens of Wild Rose, Albert C. Johnson, Grantsburg, John Loescher, Necedah, H. A. Wells, Mauston, and others proved conclusively that alfalfa could be grown successfully on properly treated sandy soils. Today alfalfa is revolutionizing farming in the light soil regions of Wisconsin.

"THE ALFALFA ORDER has based its efforts largely on the principal of educational service—using state-wide and local experimental and demonstrational tests to determine the best remedies for failures and the best practices for success with alfalfa. * * * We have not boosted alfalfa by heralding its wonders and beneficence broadcast over the land but we have tried to encourage its growth by means of disseminating knowledge through demonstrations and otherwise to prove and show the requirements of success."

From an old report.

SWEET CLOVER AIDS BLUEGRASS PASTURES

L. F. Graber

Permanent bluegrass pastures have been justly criticized for their low carrying capacity and for their susceptibility to summer drought. Sweet clover is becoming widely established as a special pasture crop with a very high carrying capacity and a marvelous ability to withstand drought. An experiment was conducted on the University Farm last spring (1925) to determine if sweet clover could be established in a bluegrass pasture sod without plowing or disking. A hillside of heavy bluegrass sod was selected for the test. On March



A GOOD STAND OF SWEET CLOVER STARTED ON A BLUE GRASS SOD.

9, 1925, before the frost was out of the ground, the old matted, dead grass was burned off, save for a small portion of the plot. Inoculated sweet clover seed was sown immediately after the burning. No further treatment was accorded. In the fall, the sweet clover was a thick stand, fully a foot high in the bluegrass. Considering that this sweet clover passed through a most severe drought during May when the plants were very young, there may be great possibilities for pasture improvement by seeding sweet clover in this manner. Where the sweet clover was seeded on the part of the plot where the matted dead growth of the year previous was not burned off, the stand was much thinner, which makes it apparent that if a great deal of old growth remains on the field, it should be removed before sowing sweet clover. Seeding on frozen ground also appears very important in order to secure a covering of the seed by alternate freezing and thawing.

A rather discouraging feature of this trial was another test conducted on hillsides of bluegrass pastures in southwestern Wisconsin where limestone cropped out in abundance. Here, apparently on account of the thin rocky nature of the soil, the severe drought of May badly injured the seedings. Last fall the stands were rather poor. The test will be repeated and perhaps in another year with normal rainfall in May, a good stand of sweet clover may be started.

If this plan of seeding sweet clover in permanent pastures proves successful, it will increase the carrying capacity of bluegrass pastures in the limestone regions of the state immensely as well as to provide an important increase in the nitrogen content of soils devoted to pasture. The plan has wonderful possibilities and experimental work on a broad scale will be conducted next year. Of course, it is only applicable to those pastures where the lime content of the soil is sufficient for sweet clover or is made so by application.

SUMMARY OF EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OBTAINED IN 1925 ON THE EXPERIMENT STATION FARM WITH ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER AND GRASSES

L. F. Graber

Heavy losses from winter injury in alfalfa in 1925.

Instead of the expected 400,000 acres of alfalfa only 312,000 acres are shown in the estimates for 1925 which is a gain of only 45,000 acres over the previous year. Winter injury was quite general throughout the state instead of being localized in southern counties.

Lack of snow cover general cause of winterkilling.

Only 22.9 inches of snowfall occurred at Madison, Wisconsin, during the four months, December 1924 to March 1925, compared with 46.4 inches the same period of the year previous.

Principal cultural factors which increased winter injury from a lack of snow cover were dangerous practices of (1) August seeding which seldom permits sufficient development of the plants the first season to withstand a severe winter test and (2) late fall cutting which eliminates the protecting stubble that holds winter snow.

Straw covering helps prevent winter injury from late fall cutting and late summer seeding.

Covering plots with straw in the late fall, where alfalfa was seeded in August and also where three year old plots were cut late in September prevented winter injury to a very noticeable degree.

Alfalfa weakened, but not killed, by winter weather recovers more rapidly if not clipped and cut early.

What may be a thick stand but a poor growth of alfalfa after a hard winter will, with mature cutting, recuperate during the season and may be wonderfully productive the following year.

Alfalfa does not "smother itself out."

While the dead stubble from a full season's uncut growth of a one-year old alfalfa plot in 1924 had to be raked off this spring to permit new growth—these plots, where the alfalfa was not cut at all last year were among the most vigorous on the experimental farm. The practical importance of the experiment (which will be continued for several years) is the strong indication that fears, of heavy fall growth of alfalfa resulting in smothering, are unwarranted. Fears of winter injury from late fall cutting are more appropriate.

Seeding alfalfa in corn at last cultivation is successful on heavy soils where proper precautions are taken.

In corn check-rowed at three or four kernels per hill, alfalfa broadcasted just before the last cultivation will frequently be an excellent stand and growth on heavy soils by fall. The corn should be of a maturing variety and cut for silage or if for fodder it should be shocked off the field to prevent smothering of



Pasturing off the nurse crop of grain is seldom injurious to alfalfa or sweet clover on heavy soils.

alfalfa. Dangers with this method of seeding which is so convenient on many farms are too thick planting of late corn and too many weeds. Lack of lime, fertility and inoculation will give failure with any method.

Pasturing off nurse crop of grains aids alfalfa.

Pasturing off a nurse crop of oats resulted in a splendid seeding of alfalfa last year. This year (1925) both alfalfa and sweet clover were successfully started in oats which was pastured off with ten cows an acre for a period of ten days.

Seeding alfalfa with soybeans precarious.

Soybeans and buckwheat may be regarded as summer nurse crops for alfalfa, but like all other nurse crops, they steal, rob and plunder the soil moisture, lime and fertility which young alfalfa needs. Spring nurse crops hold down weeds and grow when there is generally enough moisture and available nutriment for both alfalfa and grain, but summer nurse crops crowd, shade and compete with alfalfa for soil moisture when drought of July and August is most severe. While good stands of alfalfa were secured in soybeans during the wet season of 1924, a seeding in

1925 with a thin stand of broadcasted soybeans was a failure. Where the alfalfa was sown with soybeans planted in rows 30 inches apart, a fair stand was secured.

Timothy grows better with alfalfa than alone.

Timothy growing in alfalfa for three years grew to an average height of 34 inches in 1925 and had heads averaging two and one-half inches in length. An adjacent plot of timothy growing by itself grew but 27 inches and had heads averaging less than an inch in length. Here is another example of the soil building properties of alfalfa. In an earlier experiment bluegrass gave the same response.

Five year cutting trials on alfalfa have shown an average annual yield of nearly a ton more hay an acre for two cuttings in or near the full bloom stage than were secured with three cuttings in the tenth bloom and bud stages of growth.

Frequent cuttings reduce vigor of bluegrass and redtop sods.

Sods of bluegrass and red top resulting from seedings of 1923 were cut once when mature and adjacently frequent cuttings made with a lawn mower, in 1924. The decrease in vigor of growth from frequent cuttings, which is comparable in effect to over-grazing in permanent pastures, was most apparent in May, 1925.

Spring burning of old growth injures bluegrass sod.

On March 9, 1925, while the ground was still frozen, a matted growth of bluegrass was burned on part of a pasture. There was a lack of vigor in the summer growth of this bluegrass compared with that which had not had early spring burning. The harm from burning was further indicated by the presence of some weeds and also by the much thicker fall growth of sweet clover which was sown on both areas on March 9th. On May 11, 1925, another area was burned when the frost was out of the ground the bluegrass had made some growth. This wrought serious damage to the sod as shown by the slow summer and fall growth. A heavy growth of rag weed and witch grass resulted from greatly impaired vigor of the bluegrass where late spring burning was practiced.

Sweet clover seeded in permanent pastures may succeed and prove of tremendous value as a farm practice.

A successful stand of sweet clover was established by sowing inoculated common biennial white blossom sweet clover seed on a bluegrass sod early in the spring while the ground was still frozen. Splendid possibilities are thus indicated in increasing the carrying power of those pastures where the soils have ample lime to grow this valuable pasture legume.

EASTERN DAIRYMEN NEED ALFALFA

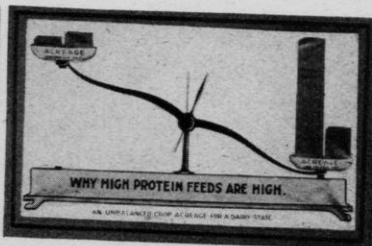
L. F. Graber, Professor of Agronomy,
University of Wisconsin

Address before annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association and Farm Bureau at Concord, New Hampshire. January 13, 1926.

A crying need of New England dairymen is more alfalfa and less timothy. Those much needed home grown and home fed rich protein feeds, of which alfalfa is the outstanding example, are conspicuous for their absence in the New England states and every other dairy state bordering and east of the Mississippi River. In the northeast quarter of the United States is where sixty per cent of our dairy cattle is located. But twelve per cent of the hay land in this great dairy region produces good, rich, high protein feed, while eighty-eight per cent is devoted to hay, unadapted to profitable dairying. Here is grown ninety per cent of all the nation's timothy—one of the poorest hays for dairy cattle. The land of the dairy cow is a land of timothy hay. True enough, some 18,000,000 acres of mixed timothy and clover are raised, but, unfortunately, this mixture is practically all timothy. Clover does not grow as it did when the land was nearer to the virgin state. The cropping strain of forty years, or more has left most of our middle western and eastern soils unfriendly to clovers and clover failures are exceedingly numerous. Timothy is less sensitive to unfavorable soil conditions, consequently predominates. In addition to the 18,000,000 acres of mixed hay, 10,000,000 acres of nothing but timothy are grown. Of the kind of hays that put milk in the pail and dollars in the bank; that build up the soil, the livestock too; this dairy land of America is producing only about 3,000,000 acres of good clover and but a million acres of our richest known hay—alfalfa. I take my figures from the last Federal Census.

Protein Is Scarce

The message I have to offer is one concerning some of the agricultural readjustments which must come in the East and Middle West before and livestock farming will attain that degree of prosperity so



essential to the nation's welfare. The situation which is doing much to hold down dairy and livestock profits is the lack of home grown protein. This most essential constituent of any feed is an inevitable requirement for the economical production of milk or meat. It takes protein to grow healthy, vigorous young livestock. It takes protein to make dairying profitable. Unfortunately, protein is produced abundantly on the farm in relatively few crops. The average yield of grain, such as barley or oats and even corn, supplies protein in a digestible form at the rate of only 100 to 175 pounds an acre. Timothy hay seldom supplies more than 100 pounds and mixed timothy and clover which, as now grown, is practically all timothy, does but little better. With alfalfa, however, we can expect 600 pounds of this valuable, digestible protein in an average acre yield of three tons and with clover about 300 pounds.

Dairyland—The Land of Timothy

Still, the land of the dairy cow is not a land of high protein feeds, but a land of poor feeding hays. The New England states, for example, are producing 1,589,000 acres of mixed timothy and clover, 433,000 acres of timothy alone and only 107,000 acres of clover, 4,000 acres of alfalfa and 8,000 acres of high protein annual legumes, such as soybeans and field peas. Here we have, as is true in every other region, an over-production in the acreage of low feeding hays and a serious under-production of those hays most needed in the dairy business. I do not wish to sound unduly critical, but you cannot have a situation like this without paying the penalty. Wisconsin, the leading dairy state of the Union, and close to the sources of such high protein by-products as bran and oil meal has a feed bill of some \$28,000,000 annually. This is her penalty. The New England states, much farther from the sources of protein by-products, has a feed bill of \$35,000,000, or an average of \$517 per farm. Like other dairy regions, the New England states buy their protein in the form of bran, cotton seed meal, oil meal and other high protein by-products and mixed feeds, or in the form of western grown alfalfa *instead of growing this protein at home* with alfalfa that would cost but one-fourth to one-third as much. New York, second in dairying importance, has a feed bill of about \$83,000,000. Pennsylvania dairymen are spending in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 annually for feed. And so on. The penalty for the lack of home grown protein is this heavy outlay for purchased feeds which comes, for the most part, from the hard earned cash of the dairyman and livestock growers.

Alfalfa an Important Remedy

Is it not good common sense and sound business judgment that if this protein rich food could be raised on the farm, as it can be with alfalfa, at a cost of from ten to twelve dollars per ton—is it not better to grow this kind of feed than to spend out of the meagre farm in-

come from thirty-five to fifty dollars a ton for feeds that alfalfa will largely supplant? If this were done, it would keep millions of dollars that are now rolling out of the New England states for feed largely at home where they would do the farmer and everybody else

the most good. We have heard much of over-production in agriculture and over-production may well be a "thorn in the flesh" of agricultural progress, but an enormous feed bill is a price paid for the "under-production" of those crops most needed in the livestock business.

A letter in my file received not long ago from a dealer in Boston, Massachusetts illustrates the need of crop readjustments in our dairy industry. This letter was an inquiry concerning the possibility of buying baled alfalfa hay in Wis-

consin for eastern consumption. I quote:

"For your information, would say that we have been shipping to this market for the past four years, quite extensively, alfalfa from California and Washington, grown on irrigated land, which has given nice satisfaction."

Think of bulky hay being shipped from coast to coast at high transportation costs to maintain a dairy industry when such hay could profitably be grown at home in abundance.

Eastern Alfalfa Growers Protected by Tariff

That home grown eastern alfalfa is protected by a tariff ranging from fifteen to twenty dollars per ton is a fact that is very seldom appreciated. This, however, is an economic tariff, not a political or legislative one. The surplus alfalfa hay of the United States is produced in the far western states. Here alfalfa hay can be bought in the stack at a cost of from five to ten dollars per ton, but add to this the expense of baling and hauling and particularly the enormous transportation costs of a bulky product like hay from the far western states to those of the east and you have a hay that, in New England, will cost around thirty to thirty-five dollars per ton. In other words, on the basis of market price and market values home grown New England alfalfa is protected by the heavy transportation costs from competition with the surplus alfalfa hay raised in the western states.

New Practices Needed

The market for New England grown alfalfa, fortunately is through the cow and such a market is available on the dairy farms where



alfalfa is so much needed. The time has come to eliminate the heavy drain of the feed bill on farm profits and to strengthen this weak link in the chain of livestock progress. This can be done by putting more faith into feeding the soil with those treatments and cultural practices, such as liming, inoculation, fertilization, thinly sown and early removed nurse crops, hardy seed and firm seed bed preparation and others. With them, we make alfalfa, the surest and safest hay crop; with them we grow alfalfa, the crop that works hardest and produces the most; that is richest in feeding value; that gives the greatest returns in satisfaction, in soil enrichment, in permanence, in yields, in drouth resistance, in weed eradication and in dollars and cents. With them we grow sweet clover, the greatest pasture legume yet known for supplying ample and succulent grazing during those dry months of the summer when ordinary permanent pastures fail.



Liming Soil Paves Way

Of all agricultural practices that will aid in the program of home grown feed production, liming the soil is the most important. To grow alfalfa and better clover in eastern United States, necessitates, for the most part, the use of some form of lime on the land. These rich protein hay crops are high in their lime requirements. It takes ten times as much lime to produce the average yield of alfalfa hay as is required to produce the average yield of timothy, oats, or rye. Fortunately, lime is quite abundantly distributed throughout the eastern dairy regions. There are many forms available. Ordinary line rock ground up fine is quite universally used. Burned lime, air slacked lime and lime by-products from sugar beet factories, paper



mills and lime kilns are being utilized. In Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other states are located large deposits of lime, known as marl. These are being excavated and applied to the soil. The wide distribution of lime in different forms, all of which are available for soil improvement, is one of the greatest practical

aids in extending the acreage of alfalfa for hay and of sweet clover for pasture.

Cultural Practices That Make Alfalfa Win

While both alfalfa and sweet clover are pronouncedly drought resistant, seeding these crops with the average nurse crop of oats or

barley and allowing this grain to ripen, often injures what might otherwise have proven to be a good start with either of these legumes. The average crop of a grain will remove from the soil from the time the seed sprouts until the grain is ripe, from 600 to 900 tons of water from every acre. Most of this moisture is withdrawn from the soil from the time the grain heads out up to maturity. Cutting the grain for hay just after heading out saves hundreds of tons of soil moisture and at the same time gives the young alfalfa plants a splendid opportunity to get a good, strong start and to establish a deep lime-getting root system, which largely eliminates the danger from later summer drought and the invasion of grasshoppers. Nothing helps alfalfa so much as a thinly sown and early removed nurse crop. In Wisconsin, we find early peas, cut in June for canning purposes, makes a splendid nurse crop for alfalfa. They are taken off the land early, which gives the young alfalfa plants an excellent opportunity to get well started. Alfalfa should always be sown on land that has been made reasonably free of weeds by having grown previously a well cultivated crop, such as corn or potatoes. In preparing the seed bed, nothing aids so much in making conditions ideal than the use of a double corrugated roller just before and just after seeding. About fifteen to eighteen pounds of alfalfa seed an acre should be broadcasted on top of the soil and covered with a light harrowing or by rolling. Where winterkilling is a serious problem, the use of such hardy varieties as the Grimm alfalfa is a solution of this problem. Officially sealed and certified Grimm of known origin can well be used. Ontario Variegated alfalfa, such as is obtained in commercial quantities from Ontario, Canada, may well be desirable but on the average, it is very doubtful if this alfalfa will equal officially certified Grimm in hardiness. More work on this matter needs to be done before evidence will be complete. Common alfalfa seed from the states of South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska and Kansas, while much less hardy than Grimm alfalfa,—have shown considerable superiority in hardiness in Wisconsin trials to the common seed coming from Idaho, Utah and states farther south. We have not found any noticeable or practical difference in the hardiness of dependable Grimm alfalfa from various western States. Grimm, from Alberta, Canada, or Montana has not proven hardier in our trials than Grimm grown in Idaho.

Two Cuttings Annually for Permanence

To maintain good stands of alfalfa, our trials in Wisconsin have indicated that two cuttings annually is best for permanence. In a five year trial,—we have obtained more hay from two crops than were secured with three cuttings at earlier stages. Early and frequent cuttings gradually weaken alfalfa by retarding the root growth and permit the ready entrance of bluegrass and other foreign plants. Later and less frequent cutting builds up the roots, establishes greater rapidity of growth, greater drouth resistance and

larger total yields. It is true that with early cutting a better quality of hay may be obtained and where permanence is not desired, three or four cuttings annually may be taken, but for permanence and as a precaution against winter injury, two cuttings taken as near the full bloom stage as possible without permitting the hay to become too coarse, will give, over a period of years, the largest yields and the greatest protection against winter injury and weed infestation. The two cutting system not only has the advantage of larger yields, but eliminates much labor and by later cutting, unfavorable weather conditions for curing hay are escaped, as well as competition with the last cultivation of corn being avoided.



FIELD TOURS FOSTER ALFALFA PROGRESS.

County agent demonstrations and tours have been a most potent factor in alfalfa progress.

Give Alfalfa a Square Deal

The necessity of using inoculation where alfalfa has not been previously seeded is so apparent that mention need hardly be made of this important factor in the establishment of healthy, strong alfalfa. The use of fertilizers is often most desirable on any soil where deficiencies in fertility may exist. Alfalfa requires nothing in the way of soil treatment, but what is largely needed to produce the most abundant yields of corn, potatoes, small grains and other crops. Play



Lime brings successful alfalfa and sweet clover.

safe. Get inoculated with the right ideas about sowing alfalfa. Sow alfalfa right, or do not sow it at all. Give it a square deal, if you expect a square deal in return. If you do this, alfalfa will prove to be the safest and surest hay crop which can be grown for feed purposes on the average dairy farm. It grows on most any type of soil, from the lightest of sand to the heaviest of clay. It will live through drouth where clover and timothy are absolute failure. See that the alfalfa plants become well established the first year. August seeding is always to be discouraged. It seldom gives the plants sufficient time to become thoroughly established so as to be in condition to withstand the rigors of winter and to make a vigorous growth the following spring. Often the plants of August seeding are only half developed when they enter winter. If severe weather occurs, they are apt to be seriously injured. Even though winter injury does not occur, these plants make a slow and unsatisfactory growth the following spring. Avoid August seeding. It is too risky.

Sweet Clover Makes Valuable Pasture

Sweet clover is as important in reference to the summer feed supply as is alfalfa in producing adequate feed for winter use. During these dry months of July and August when shallow rooted red top and bluegrass pastures are well nigh unproductive, sweet clover produces a wonderful succulent growth of splendid milk producing capacity. It seldom causes bloat and has a marvelous carrying capacity. One acre will often support a cow from the first of May until the first of October and, under favorable conditions, grazing is sometimes sufficient for two cows an acre. Cattle do not like it, as a rule, when first turned on sweet clover, but in a few days they acquire a sweet clover taste and eat it with a relish. The common, ordinary biennial white blossom sweet clover seed appears best for pasture purposes. Fifteen pounds of seed an acre is generally sufficient. To grow sweet clover requires all the cultural and soil treatments previously mentioned for alfalfa. The two crops are almost identical as far as their requirements for successful establishment and growth are concerned.

Sweet Clover and Alfalfa Coming Fast in the Dairy Regions

There is a wide wave of enthusiasm for more alfalfa and sweet clover in the eastern dairy regions of the United States. Rapid increases in the acreage of both of these crops are coming about in our leading dairy states. The force of economic stress during the past two years has added greatly in emphasizing the necessity of better hay and better pasture. With all the dismay and hardship of this deflation period, there is some consolation in a philosophical



SWEET CLOVER DEMONSTRATION IN BURNETT COUNTY

This splendid stand of sweet clover supported in its second year ten cows on five acres for a two months' period and a cow an acre for the balance of the season.

consideration that there has never been a period of hard times in the agricultural history of this country, but what some lasting and economic good has come out of it.

Back in 1893 there crossed the Rio Grande River into Texas an insect—the cotton boll-weevil—which threatened to ruin the cotton industry of the South. It caused tremendous hardship and terrific loss, but it rendered a great service. The entire South had for many generations been cotton-minded. The agriculture of the South was a narrow, one-crop agriculture, and with a hundred years of single cropping, cotton took its deathly toll in the exhaustion of the soil fertility. For the last twenty years or more the South has been paying annually a tremendous penalty for the fallacious basis on which their agriculture has been conducted—a price of over \$200,000,000 for fertilizers that are absolutely essential in cropping a run-down, worn-out, depleted soil. This annual expenditure would, for the most part, be unnecessary with a soil where the fertility had been maintained by a proper cropping procedure.

Despite the intelligence of mankind, it has taken an insect to bring about a thorough realization of the seriousness of this situation. No better example of how effective it has been exists in any other place than in the little town of Enterprise, Alabama. Here was once a great cotton growing region until the devastating boll-weevil came and did its damage, bringing suffering, losses and hardship. It was then that the banker, the business man and the farmer realized that something must be done—other than cotton raising. They began to diversify their crops. They raised clover which built up their soils. They kept livestock, they grew peanuts and fattened hogs. In a few years they were having prosperity unheard of in the old days of cotton, cotton and nothing else. It dawned on them gradually that the cotton boll-weevil had brought blessings of diversity with its adversity. It was then that by public subscription they erected a monument in the center of the square of their city to this insect pest—with this inscription:



Four tons of alfalfa hay an acre in a dry season when timothy and clover failed.

"In profound appreciation
of the Boll-Weevil
And what it has done
As the herald of prosperity
This monument was erected
By the citizens of Enterprise,
Coffee County, Alabama."

And thus we have one outstanding example of the blessings of adversity. The great dairy industry of Wisconsin, which produces three-fourths of the nation's cheese, and which has more dairy cattle than any other state in the Union—this great dairy industry is an outgrowth of adversity. Back in the days of the Civil War, Wisconsin was a wheat growing state—a grain growing state. The Civil War came and following it the depression and low prices. Besides these, came the added hardship of an insect pest which devastated the wheat fields and other grain. My father has often told of how this pest infested their fields and ruined the crops which were the only source of their farm income. That was hardship, that was adversity, such as only the pioneer could stand. But it was this very chinch bug, however, that aided such leaders as Ex-Governor W. D. Hoard, Hiram Smith, Dean William A. Henry, Goodrich and others in turning Wisconsin from the disastrous system of grain farming to the beneficence of dairying and livestock raising! Adversity, like poverty, will either raise the level of our agriculture to those standards by which we will overcome what may appear to be insurmountable difficulties or it will tend to lower it to the conditions found among European and Asiatic peasantry. With the past four years of adversity, there is now a golden opportunity for the exercise of real economic leadership in bringing about those readjustments in our crops which will meet the needs of a great livestock agriculture.

Research and Extension Work Help

In this readjustment to meet the protein needs of our livestock operations, the research and extension work of our experiment Stations and Colleges of Agriculture are playing no small part. Alfalfa is fast finding its way on the dairy farms of America. Sweet clover is becoming an important pasture crop. Lime, the forerunner of these great feed producing and soil building crops, is being used abundantly. The blessings of our recent adversity in agriculture are beginning to appear with the increase in the acreage of these valuable dairy crops under the educational leadership of these great service institutions.

PENNSYLVANIA NEEDS MORE ALFALFA

Extracts from the address of Prof. L. F. Graber of University of Wisconsin at the Convention of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, Atlantic City, May 1925, on the subject of "Opportunities for Rural Leadership".

"Pennsylvania grows nearly a million acres of the poorest feeding hay in all the world and that is timothy. In addition, she has one and a half million acres of mixed timothy and clover hay, which is practically all timothy, for the clover sown in mixture with timothy fails for the most part, to grow on soils which have been under a cropping strain for forty years or more. Of the kind of hays that put milk in the pail and dollars in the bank, that build up the livestock and the soil as well, Pennsylvania has but 300,000 acres of good clover and only 36,000 acres of the richest known hay in all the world—alfalfa. In other words, only about 13 per cent of the hay land of your state produces good rich hay, while 87 per cent produces hay that is very deficient in protein and its general feeding value. I do not wish to appear unduly critical of the agriculture of Pennsylvania, but I do wish to state emphatically that you cannot have a situation like this without paying the penalty."

"Pennsylvania's penalty is an annual feed bill of about \$51,000,000 which comes out of the hard earned cash of your farmers to buy bran, cottonseed, oil meal, and other feeds, high in protein, and high in price."

"The time has come to eliminate the heavy drain of the feed bill on the farm profits and to strengthen this weak link in the chain of live stock progress. This can be done by putting more faith into feeding the soil with those treatments and cultural practices, such as liming, inoculation, fertilization, thinly sown and early removed nurse crops, good seed and proper seed-bed preparation and others. With them we grow alfalfa, the hay crop that works hardest and produces the most; that is richest in feeding value, that gives the greatest returns in satisfaction, in soil enrichment, in permanence, in drought resistance, in weed eradication and in dollars and cents. The problem is to fill Pennsylvania's barns from floor to gable with alfalfa—to increase 36,000 acres to a half million and more. This is a herculean task. First, last and always it is a human problem. It will require changes from old agricultural practices, the application of new methods in treating soils and sowing seeds. It will require the dissemination of the facts upon which alfalfa can be made the surest, safest, and best hay crop in Pennsylvania."

THE CORONATION OF QUEEN ALFALFA

A Pageant to Symbolize the Advent of a Great Dairy Crop

L. F. Graber, Professor of Agronomy, University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

No other crop has become of greater economic importance in the principal dairy states of the Union than alfalfa. It is a relatively new crop that is fast finding its way into the dairyland of America where it is so much needed. To portray its importance and the essential farm practices for its successful development, this pageant has been prepared.



OPEN AIR ALFALFA PAGEANT.

This pageant was very successfully established in a park at Grantsburg, Wisconsin. Note temporary platform and readily constructed throne.

Burnett County Stages First Alfalfa Pageant

Under the leadership of County Agent, Edw. Thompson, and Professor George Briggs and with the aid of the writer, the first alfalfa pageant was staged on the shores of beautiful Wood Lake in Burnett County, Wisconsin. From the "murmuring pines and hemlocks" came the processional march of the Queen and her royal attendants to strains of music of the local band. The royal group assembled on the platform with the Queen being seated on the throne. The attendants sang "We Have Brought Our Alfalfa to You" which was

followed with some appropriate remarks by Mr. Thompson. Briggs then gave the coronation address at the close of which he placed the crown on the Queen's head. The group then sang an "Alfalfa Song" which closed the ceremony. This same pageant was successfully repeated at Menomonie, Wisconsin, as part of the program of the annual meeting of the Experiment Association and Alfalfa Order.

Belleville High School Presents Alfalfa Pageant at Madison During Farmers Course

In the previously mentioned pageants, the participants took no other part than singing. It was felt by the writer that the pageant would be more educational and also more inspirational if the Queen and her attendants would take some definite oral part in the ceremony and he, therefore, prepared such parts as are given later in this treatise, where authorship is not otherwise indicated. With the splendid aid and co-operation of Professors Rice and Kelley and under the skillful guidance of Miss Grace VanMarter, all of the Belleville High School, nineteen girls were selected and trained. They staged the new version of the pageant in the auditorium of Agricultural Hall before some 700 people who were in attendance at the Farmers Course. It was decidedly successful—largely due to the splendid training which the girls had received from Miss VanMarter.



BELLEVILLE ALFALFA GIRLS.

These girls of the Belleville High School staged the alfalfa pageant at Farmers Course Week in Madison, Wisconsin. Miss Mildred Buckholz played the part of Queen. There were nineteen attendants including four flower girls, two train bearers, crown bearer and the defenders, as indicated by the standards which they carried.

General Plan

This alfalfa pageant may be conducted in a hall or out doors on a temporary platform. It requires neither expensive costumes nor costly decorations, nor elaborate stage settings. Nineteen or twenty girls ranging in age from about eight to sixteen years are needed. They should be dressed in white with some green trimmings or a green sash. The Queen's gown should be long with an extended train to be carried by the train bearers in the procession to the throne. A special gilded crown made out of cardboard bearing the plain inscription "Queen Alfalfa" should be made for the Queen and smaller gilded and unlettered crowns for each of the attendants. These may be decorated with alfalfa blossoms, if available. The Queen's attendants (except for the crown bearer and train bearers and flower girls) should carry a banner or standard plainly labeled on two sides "Lime", "Inoculation", "Hardy Seed", etc., and held so that they can be readily seen by the audience in the procession and when on the stage. Some instrumental music should be provided for the march and the singing.

Appropriate Remarks to Precede Pageant

In the way of announcing the pageant or introducing it to the audience, the director or some one else can well make a few remarks concerning the development and growth of alfalfa in the community, how it fits the needs of a livestock agriculture, how its superiority to other hay crops in yields, feeding value, drought and cold resistance and weed eradication should warrant first consideration in the minds of dairymen and livestock farmers in general. (See Wisconsin Bulletin No. 374) He can explain that the pageant portrays the coming of alfalfa and its acceptance by the farming community as a great benefactor in agricultural improvement.

The Royal Procession and Cast of Characters

Announcement of the approach of the Queen and royal attendants by a bugle call.

March music by band or orchestra.

Order of the Royal procession to stage.

Flower girls—Four small girls precede the Queen and spread alfalfa blossoms and leaves in her pathway from baskets which they carry.

Queen

Trainbearers—Two small girls carry the long train of the Queen's gown.

Crown bearer—A very small girl carries the crown on a pillow.

Defenders and attendants—Eleven high school girls take the following parts (as indicated by the standards they carry)

Lime
Marl
Mill Lime Waste
Ground Limestone
Phosphate
Inoculation
Firm Soil
Early Removed Nurse Crop
Two Cuttings
Hardy Seed
Fertility

The Queen is seated on the throne with her attendants on either side.

The crown bearer places the crown on a small low table.

The attendants remain standing at their respective places until all are on stage and the following song is sung.

Song by attendants—"We Have Brought Our Alfalfa Queen to You."*

(Tune—How Do You Do)

"How do you do, friends and neighbors,
How do you do?
We have brought our Alfalfa Queen to you.
If you will take her by the hand,
She'll bring wealth unto the land.
How do you do, friends and neighbors,
How do you do?"

Coronation Address (As written by Geo. M. Briggs.) To be presented by some one representing the farmers of the community who at the close of this address places the crown on the Queen.

"It is very fitting that this coronation should take place in a province where so many true admirers of alfalfa are living. You have prospered under other reigns in that you have built up fine homes,

*As prepared by George M. Briggs.

churches, schools, and farms, but we have, today, one whose reign will be, without question, greater than any of the past rulers. Alfalfa represents the purest and richest of all plants of the plant kingdom. This ruler comes to you not as a child, but having passed the hardships of adolescence. Living in climates where the rigors of winter and the drouth of summer have eliminated many other hay crops, alfalfa has all the richness accumulating from centuries of experience and hardship. She has braved the storm and comes to you a sovereign of your land, while her weaker sisters are passing on with the advancement of agriculture. As the morning sun rises each day to heal the sick and wounded, to encourage the weak, to make the birds sing, flowers bloom, plants grow and all nature rejoice, so does this Queen of Queens bring to you new hopes of restored fertility, greater monetary awards for your efforts, better homes and more happiness."

"As the little child is taught to walk, to talk, to read, to write, to sing, to play and every day growing closer to the lives of those that fondled and cared for her, so will it be with this new ruler of your land. As you co-operate with her, as you learn to know her better, she will become the dearest of all living things. She will carpet your fields with beautiful forage, providing a rich feed that will help make dairyland well-nigh a fairyland. Alfalfa represents the diamond of the plant kingdom. When drought has turned our fields barren and brown, alfalfa stays green to cheer the landscape and to gladden your hearts. Like all good things in life, alfalfa comes only after hard toil, only after the proper arrangements for her reception. Those that would have her long-lived, might well remember that in this northern clime two annual harvests and not more should be celebrated."

"As the little creeping vine twines along the garden wall, finally to reach the top and to send forth her blossoms for all mankind to enjoy, so does this new ruler of our land keep lifting up agriculture higher and higher, making us happier and making life's efforts a greater joy. It is, therefore a joyous occasion that in behalf of Wisconsin farmers, I crown thee, *ALFALFA, Queen of Forage Crops.*"

Inaugural Remarks by Queen

Friends and Farmers of Wisconsin: You have elevated me to the highest post of honor in the land—that of Queen of all Forage Crops. I am grateful beyond expression. My gratitude can best be measured by the prosperity that will come to you during my reign. My policy shall be one of expansion. I shall claim many lands that are now sod bound with inferior timothy—so inadequate in supplying the needs of dairying in the greatest dairy state of the Union. These lands I shall subjugate and control.

My conquests will extend in the sand country—now so exhausted under the shackles of rye, corn and potatoes. These lands will I redeem, aided by my royal servants, especially Lime and Inoculation. I shall invade the clover land of the north—yea, even clover, crippled

by an unfriendly soil and stricken with the pangs of drouth, must give way to my progress. From north to south; from east to west; I shall extend my domain. All this shall happen. All this is possible only by the loyalty and co-operation you, Wisconsin farmers, will show my worthy warriors and servants that you now see surrounding me. That you may know them better, I would have you hear from each of them.



MISS ALICE JOHNSON, BURNETT COUNTY, ALFALFA QUEEN AND HER TRAIN BEARERS

(Queen)—Inoculation step forth and greet our subjects.

(Inoculation)—* "I am Inoculation: My home is in a palace found on the roots of alfalfa. Certain forms and ceremonies must be met before this wonder crop can become my hostess. After these are attended to I show my appreciation by producing strong, healthy and

*As prepared by M. C. Kelley of the Belleville High School.

vigorous plants which have an exuberance of leaves having a rich green color. Plants of this kind will protect our Queen in all climates. I, Inoculation, am found wherever alfalfa has been successfully grown. The Bacteriology Department of our University is my nursery where I am produced in large and economical quantities for the good people of our state. Pass me not. I am your friend and I beg to serve your Queen."

(Queen)—Lime, tell your story.

(Lime)—I am Lime. For countless ages I have been the masonry of the earth. You find me in mountains—in hills—in vales. You find me in soils. Yea, I must be there, if your beloved Queen Alfalfa would live. Where soils have deigned to exist without me in abundance, Alfalfa has no domain. Nothing brings her greater misery than worthless attempts to establish Her dominion on soils where I do not or am not made to prevail. If you would not condemn your Queen to an agony that would harrow men's soul, seed Her not on sour soil. I fight acids. I conquer them. I make the way for Alfalfa. Use me, kind friends, if you would thrive under your sovereign rule—Her Majesty Queen Alfalfa.

(Queen)—Ground Limestone, child of lime, may we hear from you?

(Ground Limestone)—I am Ground Limestone. Lime rock, from which I am made, has many uses. It builds homes and factories—castles and roads. But when reduced to my finely divided condition—it builds soils. It builds prosperity. It builds beautiful fields o'er which your Queen holds sway. Wisconsin has many opportunities to utilize me. Every day I am prepared in the quarries of farm and city. Every day more land is added to the Dominion of Queen Alfalfa.

(Queen)—Marl, tell us of your work.

(Marl)—I am Marl. A near kin of lime. Nature in her divine profusion has distributed me throughout this great land. You will find me in lakes, in slow flowing streams, in marshes and low lands. Way up in the sand and on the clay lands, it is far from denied, when I am applied, Alfalfa will win. I destroy the enemies of your Queen. Unfriendly soils—filled with the acids of devilish intent—are purged of their iniquities. If you would show your loyalty to her Majesty, the Queen, ignore me not—aye, use me that I may serve you and the Queen.

(Queen)—Mill Waste, may we hear from you?

(Mill Waste)—I am Mill Lime Waste. Nor would I have you believe that my usefulness has ended after having prepared for humanity the sugar that brings its sweet delight to the countless millions, or the pulp from which paper, so indispensable to progress of civilization, is made. Nay, after all these accomplishments, I still am well able to serve my Queen and your Queen. Like marl, I rapidly destroy the soil enemies of Queen Alfalfa and prepare the way for her coming. I am not so universally distributed as my kin,

Marl, Ground Limestone and others, but I am present where I am most badly needed. Use me that I may serve you.

(Queen)—Phosphate, what have you to say?

(Phosphate)—I am Miss Phosphate. It is said that once in a while phosphate should be given a trial. Take heed of this, for many times and oft I am found wanting where otherwise alfalfa would thrive. My services are not expensive and not infrequently I return double and treble what I cost. As a servant of your Queen, may I be of service to you?

(Queen)—Nurse Crops, defend yourself.

(Nurse Crops)—I am Early Removed Nurse Crops. It is fatal, indeed, to the interests of her Majesty, Queen Alfalfa, that I am regarded as a protecting crop. While it is true that I prevent soil blowing and soil washing when tender alfalfa is becoming established, it is also true that I crowd and shade my associate and utilize soil fertility and moisture that are much needed for the welfare of her youth. Still, if you would take me from the land early, such as is done in the harvest of peas for canning purposes or in the cutting of oats for hay, then I would truly serve your Queen in nursing her young plants into vigorous manhood. Remember, harvest me early, if you would serve your Queen.

(Queen)—Firm Soil, arise and tell us of your service.

(Firm Soil)—I am Firm Soil. Oft have I seen the children of our Queen in dire distress from being propagated in a loose soil. Suffering torturously from the pangs of drought and failing to make proper soil contacts these tiny plants have withered away to extinction. If you would save yourself loss and grief—firm your soil by rolling well before seeding. Do this as a service to Queen Alfalfa.

(Queen)—Two Cuttings, let us hear from you.

(Two Cuttings)—I am Two Cuttings. To those in Queen Alfalfa's kingdom who would shield her from the rigors of severe winter weather and who would have her last for many years, I would commend my virtues to their consideration. It is a well known fact that frequent and early cutting of alfalfa not only gives less hay, but also retards root development. It is well known that late fall cutting eliminates the splendid protection which a tall stubble growth affords. With two cuttings annually those who desire permanence and the most hay with the least effort, will find me of great service.

(Queen)—Hardy Seed, what have you to contribute?

(Hardy Seed)—I am Hardy Seed. Queen Alfalfa reigns o'er many lands—from Palm to Pine. Her children of the warmer climes fail to weather the wintry blasts of the North, but those that for countless ages have emerged from the sullen hosts of northern winters, are *hardy*. These were needed to withstand the vicissitudes of ice, of alternate freezing and thawing, of a lack of snow cover and other unfavorable conditions of the weather. Use hardy strains of seed, if you would have alfalfa last and serve you many years.

(Queen)—Fertility, my staunchest friend, speak.

(Fertility)—I am Fertility. Destroy me and you not only destroy your Queen, but you would soon depopulate the Earth. The sustenance of Mankind depends on me. All that you eat and all that you wear comes through my beneficence. I serve Queen Alfalfa. Queen Alfalfa serves me. Oft when I am neglected and abused—suffering from the heavy cropping strain of corn, corn, corn, or cotton, cotton, cotton, or grain, grain, grain—that monotony of crops which exhausts my vitality—it is then that Alfalfa comes to my rescue. She nurses me back to health—and with those royal servants lime, inoculation, phosphate and others—I become revived and rejuvenated—filled with the joy of service to humanity. Watch me with care. Keep me in health that I may bring you wealth and happiness.

(Queen)—You have heard from my warriors. On these I depend for the permanence of my sovereignty. They make my progress certain. They blaze the trail and point the way to greater prosperity. With them we fight high feed costs that now levy such a heavy burden on Farm Profits. With them agriculture will have that permanence that will mean not only prosperity to this generation, but to the generations to come. With them we will avoid the desolation and grief that have come from the worn out soils of the older agricultural regions in America. With them we have a constructive program that will make better and better this fair land, Wisconsin. Be loyal to them and you will be loyal to me. This I ask of you that all may share the fruits of my reign. Let us sing "On Wisconsin."

"On Wisconsin, On Wisconsin
Grand old Badger State
We, thy loyal sons and daughters
Hail thee good and great.
On Wisconsin, On Wisconsin
Battle for the right,
'Forward' our motto
We will win the fight."

Procession off stage led by Queen.

March music by band or orchestra.

The End.

THE PASSING OF TIMOTHY

L. F. Graber

With the rapid development of alfalfa, less and less regard is manifested for timothy which, for so many years, has held sway over the dairylands of Wisconsin and those of other states. Over three-fourths of all the hay land in the principal dairy states of America is devoted to growing this unsatisfactory hay, but progress with alfalfa is bringing out, in an unquestionable manner, the marked inferiority of timothy, both in yields and feeding value. Fast losing its former prestige, the passing of timothy has been marked in a few places in Wisconsin where the last rites were administered with this dissertation prepared by the writer (with apologies to Shakespeare).

Friends, citizens, countrymen,
Lend me your ears.
I come not to praise timothy
But to bury him.
The evil that crops do lives after them,
To this the soil does silently attest,
The good that crops do is oft interred with their passing,
So let it be with timothy.

I come to speak Timothy's funeral.
Once he was my friend and yours,
All did love him, and not without cause,
For hath not he, whose passing
We commemorate today,
Usurped more acres than all other hay?

In the days of the frontier,
When the hardy pioneer
Blazed the way for you and me,
What, I ask thee, did alfalfa do?
Yes, and clover, too?
And they are honorable peers.

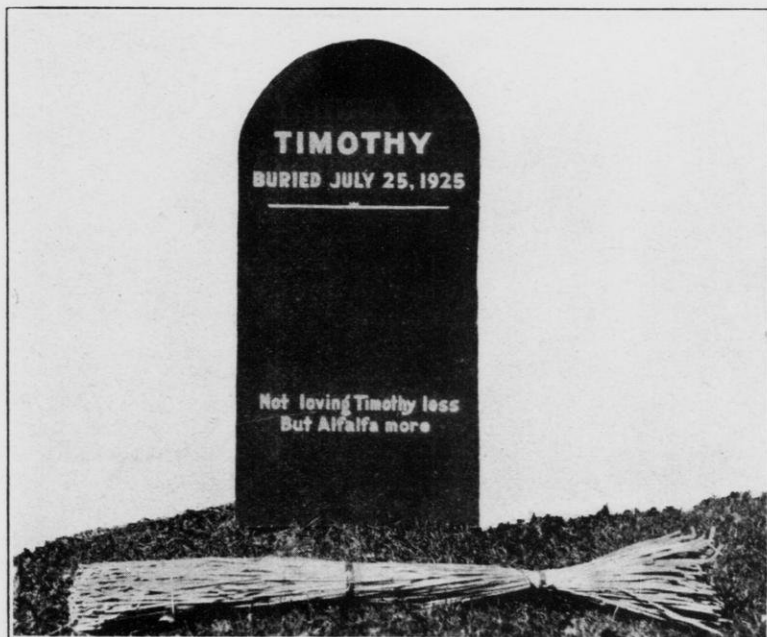
Bear with me, friends;
Men have not lost their memory.
But yesterday the word Timothy might
Have stood against the world!
Now he lies there,
None so poor to do him reverence,
None so weak to pay him respect,
None so strong him to ignore.

If I were disposed to stir your hearts
And minds to muntiny and rage
I should do alfalfa wrong and clover wrong,
And they are honorable peers—
I will not do them wrong;
I rather choose
To wrong the dead than these of recent fame.

But friends let us not forget
Timothy hath brought us many blessings
Unaltered by the sullen hardships of winter.
He emerged forth in the spring to carpet the earth
When clover had succumbed to the elements,
And clover is an honorable peer.

My heart burns deep with grave distress
That Timothy's fate has been progress.
Timothy, who by the settler stood
When most the land grew not but wood,
And failed him not in his hour of need,
His passing is most tragic, indeed.

Long before enlightening science of this day
Had blazed the trail to alfalfa hay,
With lime, inoculation, and phosphate,
Timothy reigned o'er all this state;
Though parting now may be sweet sorrow
We must look forward unto the 'morrow.



"I COME NOT TO PRAISE TIMOTHY BUT TO BURY HIM."

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thursday, February 4, 1925

An informal meeting of the executive committee was held just before the business meeting, at which the activities of the past year and plans for the future were discussed.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read, and secretary's financial report was read and approved.

Henry Michels and A. J. Delwiche were appointed to the finance committee to succeed F. N. Longley and H. E. Krueger.

Time and place of next grain show was discussed. Voted to leave this in hands of the officers.

Decided to sell at auction the samples competing in the 1925 grain show.

The following activities were discussed and their continuance and support recommended: Northern Grain Show, International Grain and Hay Show, State Fair activities, seed dissemination, promoting seed projects in schools, Two Acre Corn Yield Contest, certification and registration of seed grains.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

Thursday, February 4, 1925

Meeting called to order by President, T. H. Campion.

Report of the secretary read by R. A. Moore.

Report of the Alfalfa Order read by secretary, L. F. Graber.

Dr. Fred R. Jones, pathologist with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, discussed an alfalfa disease which may be of importance in Wisconsin.

Financial report read by R. A. Moore, and accepted.

Financial report of Alfalfa Order read by L. F. Graber, and accepted.

Recommendations of executive committee read and adopted.

Advisability of showing $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel seed lots at Grain Show was discussed.

Moved and carried that president appoint nominating committees for new officers of Experiment Association and Alfalfa Order, and that session be adjourned until 8.00 A. M., Friday, Feb. 5. Nominating committees: Experiment Association; Frank Bell, Geo. Leonard, L. F. Graber; Alfalfa Order, Henry Michels, R. H. Lang, E. J. Delwiche.

Friday, February 5, 1925

Meeting called to order by President Campion.

Report of nominating committees:

Experiment Association

President.....	Joseph A. Brunner, Ridgeway
Vice President.....	H. T. Draheim, Gotham
Treasurer.....	Chas. H. Howitt, Randolph
Secretary.....	R. A. Moore, Madison
Assistant Secretary	E. D. Holden, Madison

Alfalfa Order

President	A. C. Murphy, Shawano
Vice President.....	Frank Blonde, Green Bay
Secretary-Treasurer	L. F. Graber, Madison

Reports of the nominating committees were adopted and the foregoing were elected officers for 1926.

An expression of appreciation was tendered by vote to the retiring president T. H. Campion for his interest and activity in promoting the welfare of the Association.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

Menomonie, November 20, 1925

In place of the annual business session, the executive committee acted on the usual business matters of the Association.

Minutes of last meeting, read and approved.

Secretary's annual report and financial report read by Secretary R. A. Moore, and approved by committee. Report of Secretary of Alfalfa Order and financial statement read by secretary L. F. Graber and approved by committee.

Discussion on having the judges make notes on the show samples and having these notes sent to the exhibitor to help them improve for future shows. Moved and carried that the committee of three be appointed to determine the advisability and methods of doing this. Committee: Geo. M. Briggs, P. W. Jones, J. N. Kavanaugh.

Discussion on time and place of next grain show. Moved and carried that the executive committee be empowered to act for the Association and use its best judgment in choosing the time and place for the show.

Discussion of the state corn yield contest. Committee favored continuing this contest, and having a chart made featuring the 100 Bushel Per Acre Corn Club, which could be exhibited at fairs, shows, etc.

The committee favored continuing the dissemination of pedigreed seeds to members.

72 TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORTS

The committee voted to publish a biennial report this spring covering the activities of the past year, and the one previous when no report was issued.

Discussion on inspection and certification of seed grains. Voted that the Association continue on the present plan, which has been working satisfactorily.

Chair appointed a committee on resolutions: P. W. Jones, Henry Michels, L. F. Graber.

Discussion on having a large pennant or banner made, announcing the State Grain Show, which can be used for publicity.

Moved and carried that the same officers for the Experiment Association and Alfalfa Order continue for the ensuing year.

Meeting adjourned.

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee at Menomonie, Wisconsin, November 20, 1925

WHEREAS, large quantities of clover and alfalfa seed of inferior and unsuitable strains for use in Northern United States are being imported into this country and

WHEREAS it is practically impossible to distinguish these seeds from the superior domestic grown seed, therefore be it

Resolved, That Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association favor Federal regulation which will result in the staining or other wise effectively branding of the seeds in question in such a manner as to definitely indicate the country of origin. And be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Association be instructed to forward a copy of this Resolution to the proper authority in Washington.

SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT

R. A. Moore, Secretary, reported on the use and condition of State and Association funds as follows:

Balance in state treasury, Jan. 1, 1924	\$1,828.92
State appropriation, July 1, 1924	5,000.00
Receipts, Jan. 1, 1924, to Jan. 1, 1925	1,562.25
Total	\$8,391.17
Disbursements, Jan. 1, 1924 to Jan. 1, 1925	6,640.36
Total	\$1,750.81
Balance on hand, January 1, 1925	5,000.00
State appropriation, July 1, 1925	1,670.98
Receipts, Jan. 1, 1925 to Nov. 15, 1925	
Total	\$8,421.79
Disbursements, Jan. 1, 1925 to Nov. 15, 1925	3,838.83
Total	\$4,582.96

INTERNATIONAL WINNINGS—1924

Corn—10 Ears Yellow—Region 2

1. H. T. Draheim, Gotham
4. Loetta Draheim, Gotham
5. Willis Barton, Edgerton
14. Walter Steinhoff, Platteville
15. Robert Boese, Jefferson
16. Leo Brueckner, Jefferson
25. John Hoffma, Jr., LaCrosse

Corn—10 Ears White—Region 2

2. Archie Peters, LaCrosse
4. John Hoffma, Jr., LaCrosse
11. John Bendel, Stoddard
12. Sam Waage, Blanchardville

Corn—Single Ear—Region 2

1. H. T. Draheim, Gotham
3. Justus Brueckner, Jefferson
9. Leo Brueckner, Jefferson
14. Oscar Haugen, Orfordville

Flint Corn—Region 2

4. Albert Spangler, Jefferson
7. Loetta Draheim, Gotham
8. Linus Spangler, Jefferson
10. Frank Lindley, Fox Lake
11. H. T. Draheim, Gotham
12. C. H. Howitt, Randolph

Six Row Barley

1. Archie Peters, LaCrosse
3. H. T. Draheim, Gotham
7. Richard Kleinsmith

Oats—Region 2

1. Rich. Kleinsmith, Onalaska
(Reserve Champion)
2. Gus Guskalkson, Columbus
3. Loetta Draheim, Gotham
4. H. T. Draheim, Gotham
8. A. Selle, Thiensville
13. L. M. Hanson, Mondovi
14. Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick
15. J. L. Krause, Reeseville
16. Archie Peters, LaCrosse
25. Walter A. Theim, DePere

Early Oats

1. Rich. Kleinsmith, Onalaska
14. Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick

Soybeans—Variety Other Than Yellow—Region 2

1. J. L. Krause, Reeseville
2. H. M. Krause, Reeseville
5. Bankert Bros., Cecil
8. Gus. Guskalkson, Columbus
10. Fred Rebensdorf, Fairchild

Field Beans

5. J. L. Krause, Reeseville

Hay—Soybeans

3. L. Zerbel, Madison

Flax

5. Gus. Guskalkson, Columbus

INTERNATIONAL WINNINGS—1925

Corn—Region 2—10 Ears Yellow

2. Hanson, Louis M., Mondovi
3. Brueckner, Justus, Jefferson
4. Brueckner, Leo., Jefferson
5. Biddick, Elmer G., Livingston
7. Ravnum, Alfred, Ettrick
8. Popp, A. O., Jefferson
9. Lunenschloss, Carl J.,
Richland Center
10. Howitt, Chas. H., Randolph
11. Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay
16. Reif, Geo., Hixton
17. Draheim, H. T., Gotham
18. Spangler, Linus, Jefferson
19. Black, Fred, Midway
20. Boese, Rovert C., Jefferson
22. Ellickson, A. C., Arlington
23. Guskalkson, Gust., Columbus
24. Algren, A. N., McFarland

25. Bade, Oliver P., Cochrane
Kivlin, Stanley, Oregon
(Reserve)

Corn—Region 2—10 Ears White

1. Waage, Sam, Blanchardville
(Sweepstakes)
3. Bendel, John Jr., Stoddard
8. Haney, O. A., Lone Rock
11. Spangler, Linus, Jefferson
12. Brennand, Roy, Oshkosh
14. Spangler, Albert, Jefferson
17. Wolf, Otto, LaCrosse
18. Peters, Archie, LaCrosse
21. Blonde, Frank, Green Bay
22. Guskalkson, Gust, Columbus
23. Herman, John, Green Bay
Davis, June, Twin Bluffs
(Reserve)

Corn—Region 2—Single Ear

3. Waage, Sam, Blanchardville
9. Bibbe, Richard, Ettrick
11. Brunner, Jos. A., Ridgeway
15. Steinhof, Walter J., Platteville
15. Spangler, Linus, Jefferson (Reserve)

Flint Corn—Region 2

1. Spangler, Albert, Jefferson
2. Spangler, Linus, Jefferson
3. Spangler, Agnes, Jefferson
5. Guskalkson, Gust., Columbus
6. Draheim, H. T., Gotham
7. Lindley, Frank J., Fox Lake
8. Staff, Emil T., West Salem
9. Simenson, Clarence, West Salem

Corn—Region 1—10 Ears Yellow

6. Projwoski, Wladystaw, Menomonie

Junior Corn—Region 1—Yellow

5. Russ, Max, Wausaukee

Junior Corn—Region 2—Yellow

1. Babler, Edwin, Evansville
2. Stark, Norman, McFarland
3. Norby, Harold, Evansville

Oats—Region 2

1. Draheim, H. T., Gotham
2. Guskalkson, Gust., Columbus
3. Kleinsmith, Rich., Onalaska
9. Selle, A., Thiensville
11. Hanson, L. M., Mondovi
12. Arnold, John, Wis. Rapids
13. Lee, Carl G., West Salem
16. Ellickson, A. C., Arlington
20. Popp, A. O., Jefferson
23. Peters, Archie, LaCrosse
24. Ravnum, Alfred, Ettrick
- Brown, John C., Hager City (Reserve)

Oats—Region 1

25. Odden, C. H., Barronett

Early Oats

8. Kleinsmith, Rich., Onalaska
12. Ravnum, Alfred, Ettrick
13. Derr Bros., Marshall
15. Krueger, R. W., Cecil

Six Row Barley

3. Kleinsmith, Rich., Onalaska
18. Odden, C. H., Barronett
- Ellickson, A. C., Arlington (Reserve)

Rye

20. Selle, A., Thiensville

Soybeans—Yellow

2. Clark, Lewis, Webster
3. Rismann, A., Webster
4. Jones, P. W., Black River Falls
10. Krause H. M., Reeseville
- Krause, J. L., Reeseville (Reserve)

Soybeans—Any Other Color

1. Jewell, Mrs. George, Randall
2. Jones, P. W., Black River Falls
3. Bankert, Walter H., Cecil
5. Guskalkson, Gust., Columbus
7. Krause, H. M., Reeseville

Field Peas—Green

2. Josephson, Edgar, Ashland
5. Jewell, Mrs. Geo., Randall
- Abe Anderson, Ashland (Reserve)

Timothy Seed

7. Ellickson, A. C., Arlington
11. Bauman, Louis, Fox Lake
12. Grebe, Fred P., Fox Lake

Soybean Hay

5. Zerbel, L., Madison

PREMIUM AWARDS

Wisconsin State Grain Show, Madison, February 2-6, 1925

Ten Ears Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 8) (North Section)—O. C. Woodward, Weyauwega; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown.

Ten Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12) (North Section)—Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 7.

Ten Ears Wis. No. 25 (North Section)—Delwiche Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 3; H. H. Clapsaddle, Webster; R. W. Krueger, Cecil; Lewis L. Clark, Webster.

Fifty Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12) (North Section)—Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 7; H. J. Roffers, DePere, R. No. 3.

Fifty Ears Wis. No. 8 or Wis. No. 25 (North Section)—Delwiche Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 3; Bernard Andrews, Shawano; R. W. Krueger, Cecil.

Ten Ears Silver King (Wis. No. 7) (South Section)—Albert Spangler, Jefferson; A. O. Haney, Lone Rock; Harold Kleinsmith, LaCrosse, R. No. 2; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus, R. No. 1; W. E. Colladay, McFarland; Geo. Richter, LaCrosse, R. No. 2.

Ten Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12) (South Section)—Katterhenery Bros., Beloit; Justus Brueckner, Jefferson; R. J. Boersma, Jr., Midway; Geo. Reif, Hixton; Arthur O. Popp, Jefferson; Johnnie Hoffma, Jr., Midway.

Ten Ears Murdock (South Section)—Leo Brueckner, Jefferson; Walter J. Steinhoff, Platteville; H. Ernest Naumann, Lancaster; Justus Brueckner, Jefferson.

Fifty Ears Silver King (Wis. No. 7) (South Section)—Harold Kleinsmith, LaCrosse, R. No. 2; John Bendel, Jr., Stoddard; W. E. Colladay, McFarland; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus, R. No. 1.

Fifty Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12) (South Section)—Jippa Wielinga, Midway; Fred Black, Midway; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Monroe Brown, Bay City.

Fifty Ears Murdock (South Section)—Leo Brueckner, Jefferson; Robt. C. Boese, Jefferson; Walter J. Steinhoff, Platteville; Justus Brueckner, Jefferson.

Fifty Ears Clark's Yellow Dent (South Section)—H. T. Draheim, Gotham.

Ten Ears 8 Row Yellow or Smut Nose Flint (Either Section)—Albert Spangler, Jefferson; Anton Vojacek, Iron River.

Ten Ears 8 Row White Flint (Either Section)—Albert Spangler, Jefferson.

Single Ear Yellow Dent (Either Section)—Linus Spangler, Jefferson; Jippa Wielinga, Midway; H. T. Draheim, Gotham; J. H. Accola, Prairie du Sac; R. H. Lang, Jefferson.

Single Ear White Dent (Either Section)—Gust Guskalkson, Columbus, R. No. 1; W. E. Colladay, McFarland; Clarence Simenson, LaCrosse.

Peck Six Row Barley—Archie Peters, LaCrosse; Otto Wolf, LaCrosse; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Lewis Groth, Cedarburg; Paul E. Tietz, Menomonie, R. No. 5; Lester Stueck, Mishicot; Daniel Kress, Rhinelander.

Peck Wis. Ped. 1, Silvermine Type Oats—Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick; Archie Peters, LaCrosse; Monroe Brown, Bay City; Arthur O. Popp, Jefferson; H. C. Kraus, Fredonia, R. No. 3.

Peck Wis. Ped. 5, Swedish Select Type Oats—Archie Peters, LaCrosse; William Herman, Shawano, R. No. 2; Harold Kleinsmith, LaCrosse, R. No. 2; R. E. Krause, Webster; Lewis L. Clark, Webster.

Peck Wis. Ped. 7 Kherson Type Oats—Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick;

Leslie Powell Randall; John A. Hanson, Grantsburg; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus, R. No. 1; Edgar Huebbe, Beloit.

Peck Any Other Variety Oats (Variety Named)—R. W. Krueger, Cecil; J. L. Krause, Reeseville; Thos. Powell, Randall.

Peck Winter Wheat—Wm. Herman, Shawano, R. No. 2; F. H. Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids, R. No. 4; Aug. Dahlberg, Frederic; Henry Maas, Wayside; Paul E. Tietz, Menomonie, R. No. 5.

Peck Spring Wheat—Arthur L. Weber, Forestville; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; H. H. Clapsaddle, Webster; Geo. E. Stivarius, Fennimore; Archie Peters, LaCrosse.

Peck Winter Rye—Ferdinand Brey, Sawyer; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Monroe Brown, Bay City; F. H. Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids, R. No. 4; J. L. Krause, Reeseville.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck Medium Red or Mammoth (Variety Named)—Otto B. Schmidt, Foxboro; Fred Rebensdorf, Fairchild; Walter Bankert, Cecil; F. H. Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids, R. No. 4; H. M. Krause, Reeseville.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck Alsike—Wm. Jorstad, Cameron; Otto Wolf, LaCrosse; J. L. Krause, Reeseville.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck Alfalfa or Sweet Clover Seed—Mike Schoblocher, Jacksonport; J. L. Krause, Reeseville; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus, R. No. 1.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck Timothy—F. H. Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids, R. No. 4; Fred Rebensdorf, Fairchild; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus, R. No. 1.

Peck Black Soybeans—Paul Falk, Bonduel, R. No. 3; J. L. Krause, Reeseville; Matt Bremer, Webster; Aug. Katlowski, Stevens Point, R. No. 2; H. M. Krause, Reeseville.

Peck Ito San or Manchu Soybeans—P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; P. W. Jones, Black River Falls; Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 7; A. C. Friday, Beaver Dam.

Peck Any Other Variety Soybeans—P. W. Jones, Black River Falls.

Peck Scotch or Green Peas—Art. L. Weber, Forestville; Edgar Josephson, Ashland, R. No. 3; H. A. Schwichtenberg, Sawyer, R. No. 1; O. C. Anderson, La Pointe; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Frank Ruks, Saxon.

Peck Any Other Variety Field Peas—Frank Ruks, Saxon; John Erickson, Ashland, R. No. 1; John Berwerger, Ashland, R. No. 1.

Peck Canning Peas—Harry Roffers, Ashland, R. No. 1; Max Duquaine, New Franken; Wm. Carlson, Ashland, R. No. 2, Box 8; Henry Roffers, Ashland, R. No. 1.

Peck Flax—F. H. Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids, R. No. 4; Henry Roffers, Ashland, R. No. 1; J. G. Shefehik, Ashland, R. No. 1.

Sheaf Six-rowed Barley—H. T. Draheim, Gotham; Wm. W. Wichelmann, River Falls; Walter J. Steinhoff, Platteville; Lewis M. Hanson, Mondovi; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown.

Sheaf Early Oats—Wm. W. Wichelmann, River Falls; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 7; J. L. Krause, Reeseville; Carl G. Lee, West Salem.

Sheaf Late Oats—Herman Manthe, Black River Falls; Otto Wolf, LaCrosse; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; H. T. Draheim, Gotham.

Sheaf Winter Wheat—R. H. Lang, Jefferson; F. H. Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids, R. No. 4; J. L. Krause, Reeseville.

Sheaf Spring Wheat—P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Clarence Simenson, LaCrosse; John Lonergan, Fredonia, R. No. 3.

Sheaf Rye—P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Otto Wolf, LaCrosse; J. L. Krause, Reeseville; H. R. Berndt, West DePere, R. No. 1.

Ten Heads Amber Sorghum or Feteria—Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Clarence Simenson, West Salem; Thos. F. Moore, Green Bay, R. No. 5.

Bundle Alfalfa—H. T. Draheim, Gotham; La Verne Johnson, Pulaskee, R. No. 2; J. O. Jacobsen, Green Bay, R. No. 7; Roman Muska-

vitch, Shawano, R. No. 3; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Walter Bankert, Cecil.

Bundle Medium Red or Mammoth Clover—H. T. Draheim, Gotham; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Clarence Simenson, West Salem; Otto Wolf, LaCrosse; F. H. Rotermond, Wisconsin Rapids, R. No. 4; Monroe Brown, Bay City.

Bundle Alsike Clover—H. T. Draheim, Gotham; La Verne, Johnson, Pulaski, R. No. 2; F. H. Rotermond, Wisconsin Rapids, R. No. 4; Otto Wolf, LaCrosse.

Bundle Timothy—H. T. Draheim, Gotham; Otto Wolf, LaCrosse; Herman Manthe, Black River Falls; Clarence Simenson, West Salem.

Bundle Sudan Grass—Otto Wolf, LaCrosse; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; A. N. Nackers, Green Bay.

Bundle Any Other Hay—H. T. Draheim, Gotham; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Otto Wolf, LaCrosse.

Bundle Soybean Hay—Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 7; H. T. Draheim, Gotham; F. H. Rotermond, Wisconsin Rapids, R. No. 4; Otto Wolf, LaCrosse; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Minnie Krause, Reeseville.

Bundle Mature Soybeans—P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Minnie Krause, Reeseville; A. C. Friday, Beaver Dam.

Bundle Field Pea Hay—F. H. Rotermond, Wisconsin Rapids, R. No. 4; J. L. Krause, Reeseville; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Otto Wolf, LaCrosse.

Bundle Mature Field Peas—Otto Wolf, LaCrosse; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus, R. No. 1.

Bundle Hemp—H. M. Krause, Reeseville; J. L. Krause, Reeseville; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus, R. No. 1.

Sheaf Flax—H. R. Berndt, West DePere, R. No. 1; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus, R. No. 1; H. M. Krause, Reeseville.

Honorary Classes

Ten Ears Clark's Yellow Dent—H. T. Draheim, Gotham.

Ten Ears Early Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 8)—R. H. Lang, Jefferson.

Ten Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12)—Jos. A. Brunner, Ridgeway; R. H. Lang, Jefferson, Jippa Wielinga, Midway.

Ten Ears Any Variety 8 Row Flint—Linus Spangler, Jefferson; H. T. Draheim, Gotham; Arthur O. Popp, Jefferson.

Peck Wis. Ped. Barley—Herman Roffers, DePere, R. No. 3; Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 7.

Peck Wis. Ped. No. 1 Oats—H. T. Draheim, Gotham; Leo Roffers, Green Bay, R. No. 7; Otto Wolf, La Crosse.

Peck Wis. Ped. No. 5, Swedish Select—H. T. Draheim, Gotham.

Peck Early Winter Wheat—J. L. Krause, Reeseville; A. O. Popp, Jefferson.

Peck Spring Wheat—H. T. Draheim, Gotham.

Peck Wis. Ped Rye—Thos. E. Moore, Green Bay, R. No. 5; Frank F. Prochnow, Luxemburg.

Bundle of Alfalfa—Otto Wolf, LaCrosse; Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 7; Lewis M. Hanson, Mondovi.

Sweepstakes and Trophy Awards

Ten Ears Silver King—Albert Spangler, Jefferson.

Ped. 1 Oats—H. T. Draheim, Gotham.

Spring Wheat—H. T. Draheim, Gotham.

Winter Rye—Thos. E. Moore, Green Bay, R. No. 5.

Bundle Ped. Barley—H. T. Draheim, Gotham.

Ten Ears Yellow Dent Corn—Leo Brueckner, Jefferson.

Fifty Ears Dent Corn—H. T. Draheim, Gotham.

Ped. 5 Oats—H. T. Draheim, Gotham.

Six Row Barley—Herman Roffers, DePere, R. No. 3.

Ten Ears Any Variety Corn—Leo Brueckner, Jefferson.

PREMIUM AWARDS

Annual Grain Show of the Wisconsin Experiment Association

Combined with the

Northern Wisconsin Grain Show—Dunn County Grain Show, Menomonie, Wis., Nov. 18-20, 1925

Ten Ears Northern Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 25) (North Section)—A. Rissman, Webster; Delwiche Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 3; A. G. Michael, Springbrook; Lewis L. Clark, Webster; R. W. Krueger, Cecil; Guernsey Stock Farm, Webster; Walter H. Bankert, Cecil; Roy Brown, Shell Lake; Roy McDonald, Menomonie; Prajowski Wladyslaw, Menomonie.

Ten Ears Early Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 8) (North Section)—Wm. Herrmann, Shawano; Aug. Dahlberg, Frederic; C. L. Farmer, Webster; Lewis L. Clark, Webster; Aug. Schutz, Boyceville; Harry F. Hansen, Menomonie, R. No. 4; Herman Hanson, Osceola, R. No. 3; Richard Gralow, Menomonie; Honaas Bros., Elk Mound; Wm. Brandenburg, Trego.

Ten Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12) (North Section)—Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 7; Knauf & Tesch, Chilton; E. V. Smith, Waupaca; Paul E. Tietz, Menomonie; Wladyslaw Prajowski, Menomonie; Harry F. Hansen, Menomonie, R. No. 4; Ben McDonald, Menomonie; Tom Moore, Green Bay, R. No. 5; Roy McDonald, Menomonie; Henry J. Roffers, DePere.

Ten Ears Northwestern Dent and White Dent (North Section)—Wm. Wall, Weyauwega; Herman Jahn, Green Bay, R. No. 2; Frank Blonde, Green Bay, R. No. 2; F. E. Foster, Colfax, R. No. 3; Lawrence Hendrickson, Boyceville, R. No. 3; Margery Higgins, Menomonie; Frank R. Hendricks, Meridean; Roy Brennand, Oshkosh; Pat Galligan, Ashland.

Fifty Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12) (North Section)—Tom Moore, Green Bay, R. No. 5; Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 7; Roy McDonald, Menomonie; Paul E. Tietz, Menomonie; Wladyslaw Prajowski, Menomonie; Harry F. Hansen, Menomonie, R. No. 4; Thos. McDonald, Menomonie; Jos. M. Mleziva, Luxemburg; Aug. Schutz, Boyceville.

Fifty Ears Wis. No. 8 and Wis. No. 25 (North Section)—Delwiche Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 3; Roy McDonald, Menomonie; Aug. Dahlberg, Webster; C. L. Farmer, Webster; Harry F. Hansen, Menomonie, R. No. 4; Wladyslaw Prajowski, Menomonie, R. No. 4; Lewis L. Clark, Webster; O. C. Woodard, Weyauwega; H. L. Barnhart, Menomonie; Aug. Schutz, Boyceville.

Ten Ears Silver King (Wis. No. 7) (South Section)—O. A. Haney, Lone Rock; Archie Peters, LaCrosse, R. No. 2; Sam Waage, Blanchardville; A. N. Kelly, Mineral Point; Roy Brennand, Oshkosh; Harold Kleinsmith, LaCrosse; June Davis, Twin Bluffs; Francis Vogt, Glen Haven; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus, R. No. 1; John Scheid, Bay City.

Ten Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12) (South Section)—Fred Black, Midway; Lewis M. Hanson, Mondovi; Carl J. Lunenschloss, Richland Center; John Hoffman, Jr., Midway; Richard Bibby, Ettrick; Emil T. Staff, West Salem; A. O. Popp, Jefferson; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick; Stanley Kivlin, Oregon; Agnes Spangler, Jefferson; A. N. Kelly, Mineral Point.

Ten Ears Murdock & Clark's Yellow Dent (South Section)—Leo Brueckner, Jefferson; Albert Spangler, Jefferson; Justus Brueckner, Jefferson; Robert C. Boese, Jefferson; Emmett J. Brunker, Ridgeway.

Fifty Ears Silver King (Wis. No. 7) (South Section)—Sam Waage, Blanchardville; Archie Peters, LaCrosse, R. No. 2; John Bendel, Jr., Stoddard; Joseph A. Brunker, Ridgeway; Walter Kleinsmith, La Crosse, R. No. 2; Linus Spangler, Jefferson.

Fifty Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12) (South Section)—Joseph A. Brunker, Ridgeway; J. Emmett Brunker, Ridgeway; Fred Black, Midway; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Lewis M. Hanson, Mondovi; John Boersma, Midway; Gus Guskalkson, Columbus, R. No. 1; Linus Spangler, Jefferson.

Fifty Ears Murdock & Clark's Yellow Dent (South Section)—Leo Brueckner, Jefferson; H. T. Draheim, Gotham; Elmer C. Biddick, Livingston; Robt. C. Boese, Jefferson.

Ten Ears Yellow & Smut Nose Flint (Either Section)—Agnes Spangler, Jefferson; Clarence Simenson, West Salem; Emil T. Staff, West Salem; John Arnold, Wisconsin Rapids, R. No. 3; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville; Harry F. Hansen, Menomonie, R. No. 4; Napoleon Clement, Saxon.

Ten Ears White Flint (Both Sections)—Oris Crosby, Boyceville; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville; Otto Wolf, LaCrosse, R. No. 2.

Single Ear Yellow Dent (Both Sections)—Noyes Raessler, Beloit; C. J. Lunenschloss, Richland Center; Agnes Spangler, Jefferson; John Boersma, Midway; Paul E. Tietz, Menomonie; H. T. Draheim, Gotham; R. H. Lang, Jefferson.

Single Ear White Dent (Both Sections)—Linus Spangler, Jefferson; O. A. Haney, Lone Rock; Sam Waage, Blanchardville; Joseph A. Brunker, Ridgeway; Otto Wolf, LaCrosse, R. No. 2.

Peck Six Row Barley—C. H. Odden, Barronett; Archie Peters, LaCrosse, R. No. 2; Ed. Whitmore, Wausau; H. T. Draheim, Gotham; Otto Wolf, LaCrosse, R. No. 2; Derr Bros., Marshall; J. L. Krause, Reeseville; Walter H. Bankert, Cecil; Paul E. Tietz, Menomonie; Oris Crosby, Boyceville.

Peck Wis. Ped. 1 or Silvermine Type Oats—Wm. Hermann, Shawano; Fred T. Jordan, Ridgeland; C. H. Odden, Barronett; Helmer Odden, Barronett; A. E. Rehbein, St. Croix Falls; A. O. Popp, Jefferson; Archie Peters, LaCrosse, R. No. 2.

Peck Wis. Ped. 5 or Swedish Select Oats—Lewis L. Clark, Webster; R. E. Krause, Webster; John Arnold, Wisconsin Rapids, R. No. 3; E. E. Ozemaa, Brule; Roy Brown, Shell Lake; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville; Ed. Whitmore, Wausau.

Peck Wis. Ped. 7 or Kherson Oats—H. T. Draheim, Gotham; Alden E. Kolb, Cleveland; Leslie A. Powell, Randall; Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick; H. M. Krause, Reeseville; Mathews Bros., Medford; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville.

Peck Any Other Variety (Variety Named)—Frank Hill, Ashland; R. W. Krueger, Cecil; Derr Bros., Marshall; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; A. O. Popp, Jefferson.

Peck Winter Wheat—F. H. Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids; E. E. Ozemaa, Brule; Aug. Dahlberg, Webster; H. M. Krause, Reeseville; Leslie A. Powell, Randall.

Peck Spring Wheat—Theo. Kromree, Wausau, R. No. 2; A. Granstrom, So. Range; Walter H. Bankert, Cecil; Otto Kromree, Wausau; Dan Stall, Menomonie.

Peck Winter Rye—F. H. Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids; Ed. Whitmore, Wausau; Monro Brown, Bay City; Fred Rebensdorf, Fairchild; Barbara Becker, Rothschild.

Peck Medium Red or Mammoth (Variety Named)—Derr Bros., Marshall; Tom Moore, Green Bay, R. No. 5; Fred P. Grebe, Fox Lake; H. L. Barnhart; Ole Halverson, Menomonie.

80 TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORTS

½ Peck Alsike—John Hewett, Park Falls; O. M. Burg, Wausau; Ed. Whitmore, Wausau; Fred P. Grebe, Fox Lake; Henry Whitmore, Wausau.

½ Peck Alfalfa & Sweet Clover—Swartz Bros., Waukesha; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus, R. No. 1; Art L. Weber, Forestville; J. L. Krause, Reeseville.

½ Peck Timothy—H. Ventzke, Wausau, R. No. 2; Fred P. Grebe, Fox Lake; F. H. Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids; Ed. Whitmore, Wausau; Derr Bros., Marshall.

Peck Black Soybeans—Mat. Bremmer, Webster; Geo. Bremmer, Webster; J. L. Krause, Reeseville; Roy Brown, Shell Lake; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville; Aug. Dahlberg, Webster.

Peck Ito San & Manchú—P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; P. W. Jones, Black River Falls; Carroll Hallock, Rockland; S. H. Halpin, Ridge-land; Wm. Herrmann, Shawano; Oris Crosby, Boyceville.

Peck Any Other Variety (Variety Named)—P. W. Jones, Black River Falls; Mathew Bremer, Webster; Lewis L. Clark, Webster.

Peck Scotch Field Peas—Edgar Josephson, Ashland, R. No. 3; Elliott Bloomquist, Ashland; Jos. M. Mleziva, Luxemburg; Mrs. Louis Becker, Rothschild; Abe Anderson, Ashland, R. No. 3.

Peck Green Field Peas—Frank Ruks, Saxon; Derr Bros., Marshall; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Floyd Brenholt, Washburn; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville.

Marrowfat Field Peas—Oris Crosby, Boyceville; Herman Schoeneck, Enterprise; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville; Mrs. G. A. Hawkinson, Nye; John Berwerger, Ashland, R. No. 1.

Any Other Variety (Variety Named)—Mrs. J. Springer, Mosinee; F. H. Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids; Mrs. G. A. Hawkinson, Nye.

Peck Alaska Canning Peas—Vernie Richter, Detroit Harbor; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville; Lauritz Klingenberg, Detroit Harbor; Wm. Stocks, Ashland, R. No. 3; Oris Crosby, Boyceville.

Peck Small Wrinkled Canning Peas (Variety Named)—Wm. Stocks, Ashland, R. No. 3; Peter Hnath, Ashland; Edgar Josephson, Ashland, R. No. 2.

Peck Large Wrinkled (Variety Named)—Harry Roffers, Ashland, R. No. 1; Oris Crosby, Boyceville; Derr Bros., Marshall; Frank Blonde, Green Bay, R. No. 2; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus, R. No. 1.

Peck Flax—John Berwerger, Ashland, R. No. 1; E. E. Ozemaa, Brule; C. H. Odden, Barronett; Oris Crosby, Boyceville; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville.

Sheaf Six Row Barley—H. T. Draheim, Gotham; Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 7; Tom Moore, Green Bay, R. No. 5; J. L. Krause, Reeseville; Otto Wolf, LaCrosse, R. No. 2; H. R. Berndt, West DePere; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland.

Sheaf Early Oats—Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 7; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Carroll Hallock, Rockland; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville.

Sheaf Swedish Select Oats—P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Minnie Krause Reeseville; Lewis L. Clark, Webster; Emil T. Staff, West Salem.

Sheaf Any Other Late Oats (Variety Named)—Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 7; Herman Manthe, Black River Falls; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; H. T. Draheim, Gotham; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville.

Sheaf Winter Wheat—J. L. Krause, Reeseville; Axel Molin, Fred-eric; Lyle Cumberland, Ashland, R. No. 3; Aug. Dahlberg, Webster.

Sheaf Spring Wheat—Archie Peters, La Crosse, R. No. 2; John Len-ergan, Fredonia; Otto Wolf, La Crosse, R. No. 2; F. H. Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids.

Sheaf Rye—Otto Wolf, La Crosse, R. No. 2; Albert C. Allen, Green Bay; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville; F. H. Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids.

Bundle Alfalfa—Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Otto Wolf, La Crosse, R. No. 2; Clarence Simenson, West Salem; Richard Bibby, Ettrick; Emil T. Staff, West Salem; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville; H. T. Draheim, Gotham; Oris Crosby, Boyceville; Geo. Wheelock, Green Bay, R. No. 2.

Bundle Medium Red or Mammoth Clover—Otto Wolf, La Crosse, R. No. 2; H. T. Draheim, Gotham; Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick; Oris Crosby, Boyceville; Axel Melin, Frederic; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville.

Bundle Alsike Clover—Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Swartz Bros., Waukesha; Wm. Hermann, Shawano; H. M. Nelson, Ashland, R. No. 3; Emil T. Staff, West Salem.

Bundle Timothy—Otto Wolf, La Crosse, R. No. 2; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Tom Moore, Green Bay, R. No. 5; H. T. Draheim, Gotham.

Bundle Sudan Grass—Carl G. Lee, West Salem; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Archie Peters, La Crosse, R. No. 2.

Bundle Any Other Hay (variety named)—Geo. Richter, La Crosse; Oris Crosby, Boyceville; Oliver A. Bade, Cochrane.

Bundle Soybean Hay—J. L. Krause, Reeseville; P. W. Jones, Black River Falls; H. M. Krause, Reeseville; Jacobson Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 7; Oris Crosby, Boyceville; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus, R. No. 1; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville.

Bundle Mature Soybeans—Tom Moore, Green Bay, R. No. 5; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus, R. No. 1; H. M. Krause, Reeseville; J. L. Krause, Reeseville; P. W. Jones, Black River Falls.

Bundle Field Pea Hay—Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville; J. L. Krause, Reeseville; Lewis L. Clark, Webster; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; F. H. Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids; Emil T. Staff, West Salem; Otto Wolf, La Crosse, R. No. 2.

Bundle Mature Peas—Oris Crosby, Boyceville; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville; J. L. Krause, Reeseville; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Raszkowski, Harvey, Ashland, R. No. 2.

Bundle Hemp—Gust Guskalkson, Columbus, R. No. 1; J. L. Krause, Reeseville; Minnie Krause, Reeseville.

Sheaf Flax—E. E. Ozemaa, Brule; John Lonergan, Fredonia; Carl A. Schmidt, Boyceville.

Honorary Classes

Ten Ears Clark's Yellow Dent—H. T. Draheim, Gotham; Elmer G. Biddick, Livingston.

Ten Ears Silver King (Wis. No. 7)—Joseph A. Brunner, Ridgeway; John Bendel, Jr., Stoddard; Linus Spangler, Jefferson.

Ten Ears Early Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 8)—R. H. Lang, Jefferson.

Ten Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12)—Katterhenry Bros., Beloit; Noyes Raessler, Beloit; Joseph A. Brunner, Ridgeway.

Then Ears Any Variety 8 row Flint—Linus Spangler, Jefferson; H. T. Draheim, Gotham.

Peck Wis. Ped. Barley—Henry J. Roffers, De Pere.

Peck Wis. Ped. 1 Oats—Alfred Raynum, Ettrick.

Peck Wis. Ped. 5 or Swedish Select Oats—Aug. Dahlberg, Frederic; L. M. Hanson, Mondovi; H. T. Draheim, Gotham.

Peck Winter Wheat—A. O. Popp, Jefferson; Emil G. Kindt, Wilton; J. L. Krause, Reeseville.

Peck Spring Wheat—H. T. Draheim, Gotham; Art L. Weber, Forestville; Emil G. Kindt, Wilton.

Rye—Tom Moore, Green Bay, R. No. 5.

Bundle of Alfalfa—Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay, R. No. 7.

Sweepstakes and Trophy Awards

Ten Ears Early Yellow Dent Corn—Leo Brueckner, Jefferson.

Ten Ears Silver King Corn—Jooseph A. Brunker, Ridgeway.

Grand Champion Ten Ears Dent Corn—Joseph A. Brunker, Ridgeway.

Fifty Ears Dent Corn—Leo Brueckner, Jefferson.

Peck Six Row Barley—H. J. Roffers, De Pere.

Bundle Pedigree Barley—H. T. Draheim, Gotham.

Peck No. 1 Oats—Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick.

Peck No. 5 Oats—Aug. Dahlberg, Frederic.

Peck Spring Wheat—H. T. Draheim, Gotham.

Peck Winter Rye—Tom Moore, Green Bay, R. No. 5.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES—1926

Officers

President.....	Joseph A. Brunker Ridgeway
Vice President.....	H. T. Draheim, Gotham
Secretary.....	Ransom A. Moore, Madison
Asst. Secretary.....	E. D. Holden, Madison
Treasurer.....	Charles H. Howitt, Randolph
Clerk and Stenographer.....	Lillian Sherven, Madison

Committees

Executive

Chas. Ristow, Black River Falls	George Briggs, Madison
F. E. Bell, Columbus	E. J. Delwiche, Ashland
A. L. Stone, Madison	J. N. Kavanaugh, Green Bay
J. B. Keenan, Lancaster	Henry Michels, Fond du Lac

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

CONSTITUTION

Article I—Name

This organization shall be known as the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association.

Article II—Object

The object of this association shall be to promote the agricultural interests of the state.

1st. By carrying on experiments and investigations that shall be beneficial to all parties interested in progressive farming;

2d. To form a more perfect union between the former and present students of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture so as to enable them to act in unison for the betterment of rural pursuits in carrying on systematic experiments along the various lines of agriculture;

3d. By growing and disseminating among its constituency new varieties of farm seeds and plants;

4th. By sending literature bearing upon agricultural investigation to its membership, and

5th. By holding an annual meeting in order to report and discuss topics and experiments beneficial to the members of the association.

Article III—Membership

Section I. All former, present and future students and instructors of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture shall be entitled to become members of this association.

Any county order member who has been actively engaged in county order work for two or more years, and who is recommended by the secretary of his county order and the secretary of the state association, is eligible to membership in the association.

Section II. Honorary membership may be conferred upon any one interested in progressive agriculture by a majority vote at any annual or special meeting of the association.

Article IV—Dues

A fee of one dollar shall be collected from each member annually.

Article V—Officers

The officers of this association shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, whose terms of office shall be one year or until their successors are elected.

Article VI—Duties of Officers

Section I. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the society and enforce the observance of such rules and regulations as will be for the best interest of the organization; to appoint all regular committees as he may deem expedient for the welfare of the association.

Section II. In the absence of the president, the vice president shall preside and perform all duties of the president.

Section III. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep all records of the association; to report the results of all coöperative experiments carried on by its membership and the experiment station, plan the experimental work for the members of the association, and labor for the welfare of the society in general.

Section IV. The treasurer shall collect fees, keep secure all funds of the association and pay out money on the written order of the secretary, signed by the president. He shall furnish bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars, with two sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties.

Article VII—Amendments

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members of the association present.

Amendment No. 1—Adopted Feb. 9, 1906

Any person residing within the state having completed a course in agriculture in any college equivalent to that given by the Wisconsin University, may become a member of this association under the same regulations as students from the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Amendment No. 2—Adopted Feb. 11, 1909

Any County Agricultural School within the state may be admitted to membership of the Experiment Association upon request by the principal of such school and the payment of an annual fee of \$1.00.

BY-LAWS

Article I. The officers of this association shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting.

Art. II. The president and secretary shall be ex officio members of the executive committee.

Art. III. This association shall be governed by Roberts' Rules of Order.

Art. IV. All members joining at the organization of this association shall be known as charter members.

Art. V. The time and place of the annual meeting shall be determined by the executive and program committees.

Constitution adopted and organization effected Feb. 22, 1901.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE COUNTY ORDER OF THE WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

Article I.—Name. The organization shall be known as the-----
-----County Pure Bred Seed Growers Association—an Order of
the Wisconsin Experiment Association.

Article II.—Object. The object of this organization shall be to promote the agricultural interests of the County and State in general.

1st. By coöperating with the Experiment Association in growing and disseminating pure bred seed grains.

2nd. By having Associations' exhibits at agricultural fairs.

3rd. By having annual meetings in order to report and discuss topics beneficial to the members of the Order.

Article III.—Membership. 1. Any person may become a member of this Order who has taken a course in the College of Agriculture at Madison or at any place in the State under the jurisdiction of the College.

2. Any one who is interested in pure bred grains and live stock or in progressive farming in general may become a member of this Order.

3. Honorary membership may be conferred upon anyone interested in progressive agriculture by a majority vote at any annual or special meeting.

Article IV.—Dues. A fee of fifty cents shall be collected from each member annually.

Article V.—Officers. The officers of this order shall consist of a President, Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer, whose terms of office shall be one year, or until their successors are elected.

Article VI.—Duties of Officers. 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Order and to enforce the observance of such rules and regulations as will be for the best interest of the organization; to appoint all regular committees as he may deem expedient for the welfare of the Order.

2. In the absence of the President, the Vice President shall preside and perform the duties of the President.

3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep the records of all meetings and proceedings of the Order, also the names of all members and their addresses. He shall also keep the funds of the Order, collect all fees, pay all debts, and shall submit a written statement of all moneys received and paid out by him and shall balance his books not later than one month before the annual meeting.

Article VII.—Disbursements. The funds of the Order shall be used to defray expenses or by vote of the Order for such purposes as will advance the agricultural interests of the Order and shall be paid out

only upon an order signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

Article VIII.—Amendments. This constitution may be amended at any meeting, by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Order present.

BY-LAWS

Article I.—The officers of this Order shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting.

Article II.—This Order shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order.

Article III.—All members joining at the organization of this Order shall be known as Charter Members.

Article IV.—The time and place of holding the annual meeting shall be determined by the officers.

Adopted....., 19----



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