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Why grow pedigree field crops?. Bulletin no. 7 February 1921

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The Banker-Farmer

WISCONSIN
BANKERS'
ASSOCIATION

News Bulletin

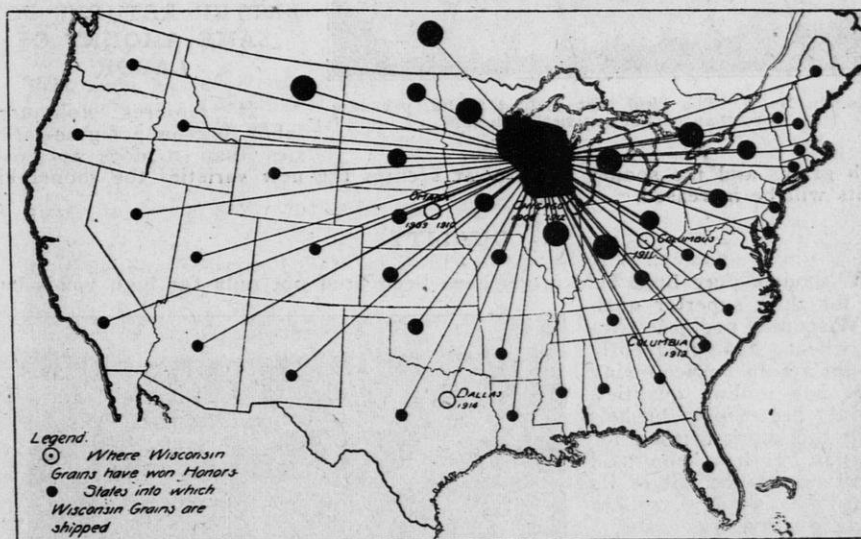
A Little Journal of Agricultural
Information for the Farmer

BANKER-
FARMER
EXCHANGE

BULLETIN No. 7

FEBRUARY, 1921

Why Grow Pedigree Field Crops?



OTHER STATES ARE LOOKING TO WISCONSIN FOR PUREBRED SEEDS.

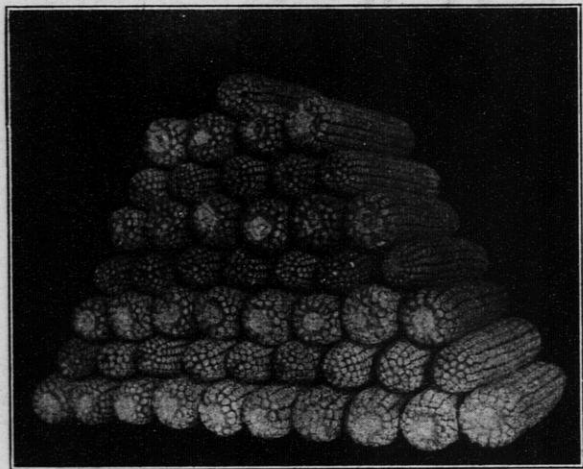
Compliments of

FARMERS STATE BANK

BANKVILLE, WIS.

Why Grow Pedigree Field Crops?

Every farmer desires to grow those crops which secure greatest returns for his labor. The Wisconsin Experiment Station has made every effort to determine which crops are best adapted to the state and has placed twenty years of intensive breeding work upon most of the various field crops. The result is that today Wisconsin is the **greatest pure bred seed state**.



Wisconsin No. 7. The kind that yielded 22 bu. per acre more than common varieties in 1920.

scrub grains and the sooner the grower secures the profits will be increased.

QUALITY

Wisconsin pure bred field crops have been bred not only for high yields but also for their superior quality. Wisconsin pedigree winter wheat has frequently brought a higher price owing to its fine milling qualities. Several cents per bushels above the market price for pedigree rye has been paid by millers on account of its uniformity and excellent milling quality.

HOW PEDIGREE GRAINS ARE PRODUCED

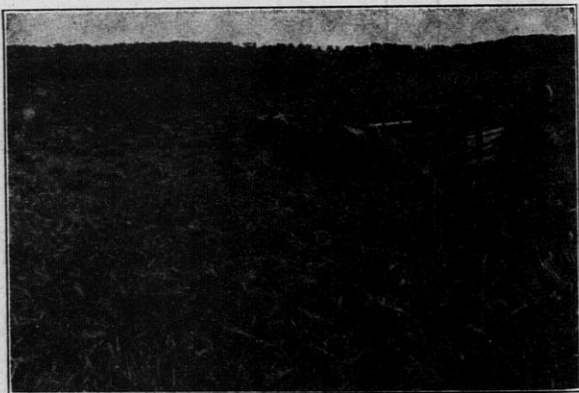
Wisconsin pedigree grains are produced by three methods (1) selection, (2) crossing and (3) introduction and special selection of new varieties. Silver King, Wisconsin No. 7 corn was produced by straight selection while Golden Glow Wisconsin No. 12 corn was produced by crossing two different strains of yellow dent corn. Several of the best strains of small grains have been introduced from Europe for foundation stock and strains especially adapted to Wisconsin conditions have been bred.

BETTER YIELDS

Tests for the past three years show that pedigree barley has outyielded the common varieties by four bushels per acre. Pedigree rye averaged 10 bushels per acre higher than common rye. Pedigree oats produced 8 bushels more per acre than other varieties. Wisconsin Pure Bred corn averaged 22 bushels per acre above other corn. Some fields produced over 100 bushels per acre.

BETTER RETURNS FOR SAME AMOUNT OF LABOR

It requires no more labor to grow pedigree varieties than it does to grow the new varieties the sooner his



Wisconsin Pedigree Barley, which outyields any other variety.

DESCRIPTION OF WISCONSIN PEDIGREE SEEDS

BARLEY—The Wisconsin Pedigree Barleys are of the six rowed type which have proven so successful in this state. They are high-protein strains particularly rich in feeding value, are strong, vigorous growers with large well-filled heads supported by a stiff straw of good length. There is practically no difference in the yielding power of these varieties or their adaptability to different soils. These barleys do best, however, on a fertile clay loam soil.



A Start in the Right Direction.

CORN—Wisconsin No. 12 corn or Golden Glow is a yellow dent originated at the Station Farm. The kernels are not so wide or deep as the more southern varieties of corn. Although the ears are not so large as the Silver King, yet it is a remarkably heavy yielder. It matures in about one hundred and ten days.

Wisconsin No. 7 or Silver King is white dent corn noted for its high percentage of seed ears. It is an especially good silage corn and is considered the highest

yielding corn per acre. The kernels are somewhat larger than the Golden Glow, thus requiring a slightly longer time for maturing.

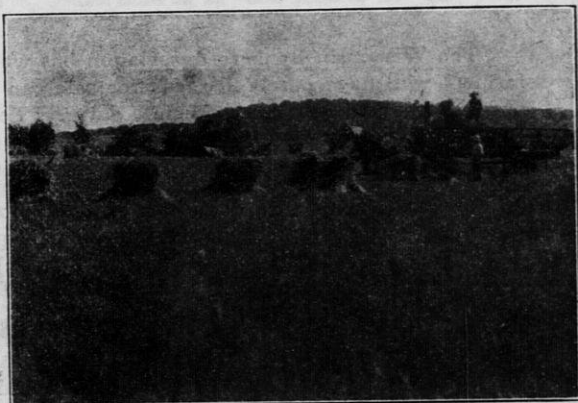
Wisconsin No. 8 or early Yellow Dent is noted for its earliness. It is not so heavy a yielder as the other varieties nor are the ears quite so large. This corn is adapted to regions where early maturity is desired.

Wisconsin No. 25 Yellow Dent is our earliest variety of dent corn. It originated at the Ashland Branch Experiment Station under the severe conditions of northern Wisconsin, and was bred especially for this region.

OATS—The Pedigree 1 Oats are prized not only for their heavy yielding qualities but for a very stiff straw which enables them to withstand lodging. They are adapted to the fertile prairie or clay loam soils where ordinary varieties are apt to lodge. The kernels are not so plump and large as the Swedish Select strain but the abundant yields make it one of the most popular varieties. The kernels are white, rather long with a medium hull.

Pedigree 5 Oats have originated from the old Swedish Select varieties. They are a very high yielding plump white oat with a stiffer hull than the Pedigree 1. These varieties are adapted to lighter soils or soils less liable to cause lodging.

Pedigree 7 Oats are a selection from the hardy and early Kherson variety. They are especially adapted for rich soils likely to cause lodging, and where earliness is especially to be desired.



Turkey Red Winter Wheat, which is a Record-breaker in Wisconsin.

RYE—The Pedigree Rye far outyields the ordinary varieties of rye growing in

this state. It has an extremely long head well filled with large plump kernels. The straw is tall and of the best quality. This rye is a fall or winter variety and should be sown from August 20 to October 1.

WHEAT—Pedigree 2 Turkey Red is a hard winter wheat with exceptionally fine milling qualities. It outyields any other variety of wheat in southern Wisconsin.

Pedigree 408 Basca winter wheat was bred in northern Wisconsin. It is our best yielding wheat for this section, and possesses excellent milling qualities.



A Picture of Prosperity.

Of Special Interest to Growers
and Users of
PUREBRED SEEDS

The Wisconsin Bankers Association has worked out a plan whereby farmers who have purebred seeds for sale can list them at local banks and have buyers referred to them. Farmers desiring to purchase seeds can secure same at the price asked by the grower by letting their wants be known at the banks where they conduct their business.

We now have large quantities of the following seeds for sale, all tested for purity and germination and of high quality:

Timothy Barley Oats Alfalfa Clover
Peas Spring Wheat Soy Beans Seed Potatoes

Interested parties should
get in touch with

Banker-Farmer Exchange

D. H. Otis, Director.

1822 Chadbourne Ave.

Madison, Wis.

