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Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Association
Madison, Wis.: The Homestead Co., 1922

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TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN
Agricultural Experiment
Association

WITH TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF

ALFALFA ORDER

Address of President, Secretary's Report, and Account of the Association's Activities in Promoting Progressive Agriculture.

LIBRARY
OF AGRICULTURE
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COMPILED BY
R. A. MOORE, *Secretary*

MADISON, WIS.
The Homestead Co.
1922



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

MADISON, Wis., 1922.

To His Excellency, J. G. BLAINE,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

Sir:—I have the honor to submit for publication, as provided by law, the Twentieth Annual Report of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association, showing the receipts and disbursements the past year, and giving an account of the Association's activities in promoting progressive agriculture.

Respectfully submittd,
R. A. MOORE,
Secretary.

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OFFICERS—1922

President.....	C. S. RISTOW, Black River Falls
Vice President.....	EMIL JACOBSEN, Green Bay
Secretary.....	R. A. MOORE, Madison
Assistant to the Secretary.....	E. D. HOLDEN, Madison
Treasurer.....	R. H. LANG, Jefferson
Clerk and Stenographer.....	CETELLE ARTHUR, Madison

COMMITTEES

Executive:

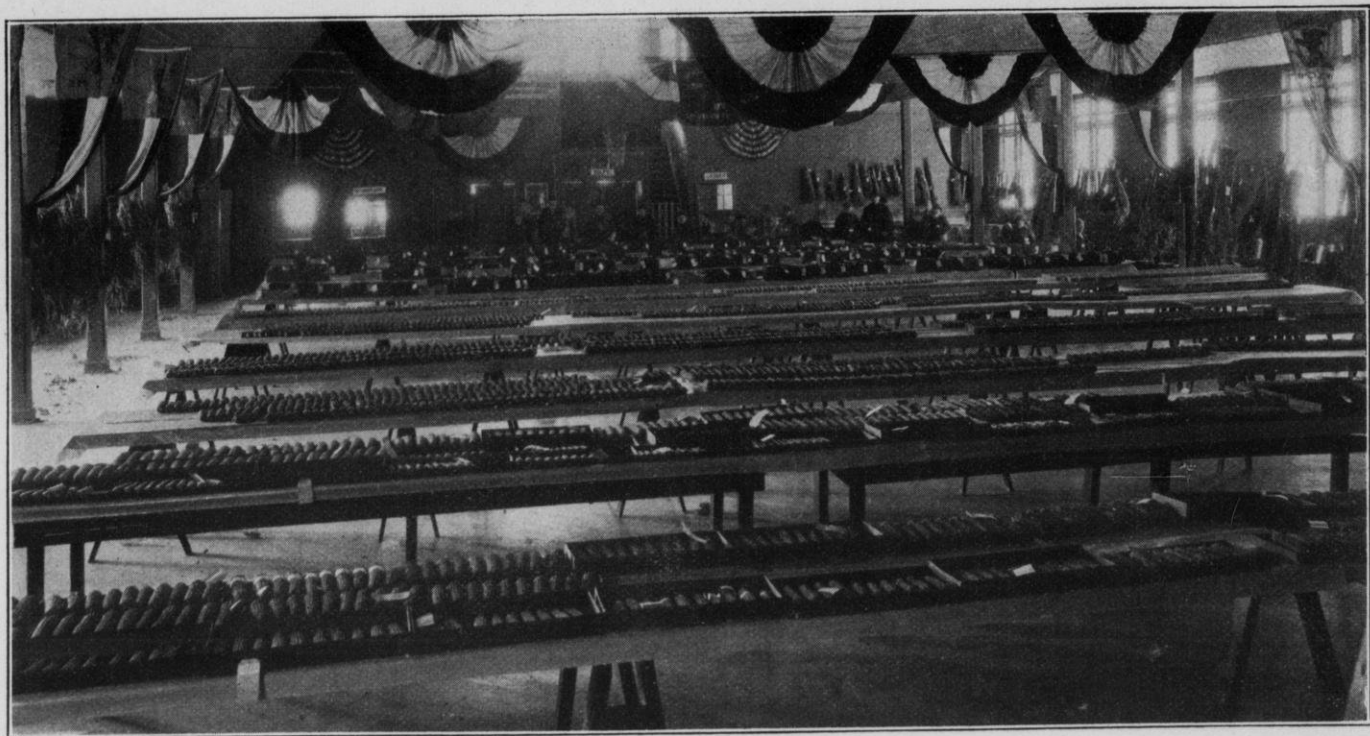
GEO. W. DAVIES.....	Madison
J. R. THORPE.....	Beloit
A. L. STONE.....	Madison
H. E. KRUEGER.....	Beaver Dam
T. H. CAMPION.....	Wauwatosa
GEO. BRIGGS.....	Madison
E. J. DELWICHE.....	Ashland
F. E. BELL.....	Columbus
J. N. KAVANAUGH.....	Green Bay
HENRY MICHELS.....	Fond du Lac

Resolutions:

F. G. SWOBODA.....	Wausau
C. P. NORGORD.....	Madison
H. E. KRUEGER.....	Beaver Dam

Finance:

C. P. NORGORD.....	Madison
H. N. LONGLEY.....	Dousman
H. E. KRUEGER.....	Beaver Dam



STATE GRAIN SHOW, GREEN BAY, JANUARY 24-28, 1922.

ANNUAL MEETING

WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

Alfalfa Order

Soy Bean Order

Green Bay, Jan. 26-27

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Experiment Association was a very pleasant reunion of old friends and acquaintances of previous meetings, and an opportunity to become acquainted with the members of the Brown County Pure Bred Seed Growers' Association.

The following interesting and instructive program was carried out, and seldom has a meeting been punctuated with so many warm and lively discussions. Accounts of the various features are found elsewhere in the report.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 26

President's Address.....	C. S. Ristow
Secretary's Report.....	R. A. Moore
Shall We Grow More Clover and Alfalfa.....	
.....	S. P. Markle, L. F. Graber, H. K. Wiley
What Shall We Do With Soy Beans in 1922...P. W. Jones, G. M. Briggs	
Farm Accounts for Business Farmers.....	J. S. Donald
Pressing Crop Problems in North Eastern Wisconsin....	E. J. Delwiche

FRIDAY FORENOON, JAN. 27

More and Better Seed Corn.....	Emil Jacobsen, Joe Schneider
Improving Our Small Grain Crops.....	Henry Michels, R. E. Vaughn
The Successful County Seed Growers' Association.....	
.....	J. N. Kavanaugh, A. C. Murphy, R. H. Lang
Exhibiting and Advertising Seed Grains.....	
.....	H. E. Krueger, Otto Wolf, Walter Baumgartner
War on Weeds.....	A. L. Stone

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 27

Address of Welcome.....	W. P. Brenner
Response	R. A. Moore
Address.....	K. L. Hatch
The Emergency Farm Loan Act.....	
.....	J. M. Conway, Citizens' National Bank

SATURDAY FORENOON, JAN 28

Junior Corn Judging Contest.....	Armory, 8:00—11:00
----------------------------------	--------------------

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

C. S. RISTOW, Black River Falls

Members of the Experiment Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have heard the question asked many times, "What good is the State Agricultural College to the average farmer?" "What do we get for what it costs the people of Wisconsin?" I believe that I am safe to say that the pure bred seeds which have been sent out from the experiment station to all parts of the state have meant millions of dollars to Wisconsin.

I well remember the time when I first took a trip to Madison and attended the Farmers Short-Course. I heard speeches and talks about pure bred seed grains, by able men, especially by Professor Moore, which set me to thinking. By following Professor Moore's teachings I have been greatly benefited, and many others have been benefited by my experience, for you know good ideas soon spread, and many other farmers saw the benefit of pure bred grains and pure bred seed corn, and of course fell in line and grew them too.

As a rule, scrub seeds mean scrub farming, and pure bred seeds stand for good farming. I also remember well some time ago while shredding corn at my farm that the men said it was the best corn they had shredded that fall. It averaged about fifty bushels to the acre. I thought that it was as good a yield as anyone could expect, but I have long since changed my mind; for with pure bred seed and better methods of farming, as advocated by the college of agriculture, it is much easier for me to grow seventy-five bushels per acre than it was to grow fifty bushels per acre at that time. I am quite certain that many others can and are doing the same.

Then again we hear the question, "What benefit do we get from the pure bred grain show?" It is educational, for by comparing our grain with our neighbor's we can learn much from each other. There have been times when I thought my sample was hard to beat, and even after the judge had placed the samples, I could not understand why I did not get first place, and I remember that when I asked the judge why he placed them as he had, and he would tell me why, his explanation was generally satisfactory to me and I would go home knowing more than I did before; and I would try to correct my mistakes in selecting my sample for another year.

I wish to impress upon the minds of the pure bred seed growers the great importance of keeping their pure bred seed pure and up to the standard. If only one member should become careless all the members would suffer from his neglect. A common fault among us is the fear of discarding good seed with the poor, but we must use the fanning mill with diligence for small grains, and the grader for corn. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Sooner or later the growers of seed grains will find it necessary to breed their varieties with as much care as the live stock breeders today do. In no

way can it be more true that "the evil men do lives after them," than in the growing and distributing of seed grains.

A satisfied customer is the best kind of an advertisement. I once sold seed corn to a man in an adjoining county, and during the next summer his neighbors noticed that the field planted with my seed corn had a good stand, and a good color, and at husking time the difference in yield was very noticeable. I received orders for seed corn from this man's neighbors for the next year's planting. This incident proves that quality counts when it comes to seed grains. What a different effect it would have had on the sale of my seed corn if I had sent to this man a grade of seed inferior to what I was advertising. Honesty pays, and never more certainly than in the selling of seed grains.

My policy is: Advertise what you have to sell and sell what you advertise, not something inferior. This reminds me of the cold and rainy October of a few years ago and what our minister said of it. He said: "We have had forty bright and beautiful Octobers, but people are prone to forget the forty bright ones and complain of the one dark and rainy October." Just so, in the case of the seed grains; a displeased customer, feeling that he has been imposed upon or cheated can raise a howl that will be heard far and wide and thus hinder, rather than promote, the use of pure bred seeds.

Well, I feel certain that we have no member with us today who does not do all in his power to push the good work forward, and this is the least we can do, and is nothing as compared to the years of patient toiling and perseverance put forth by our worthy Secretary.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1921

R. A. MOORE, Madison

Members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association:

For twenty years it has been my special privilege to come before the members of the Experiment Association with the report of the work performed during each preceding year. It is a great pleasure to me at this time to be able to summarize the great work performed, not only during the past year, in behalf of better farm crops.

IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK

The farm crops proposition is the foundation rock upon which all animal and human life rests, and it has been the privilege of your body of loyal workers to put forth their energy and activities in behalf of this important line of effort. Our work has not only been for the supplying of seeds to the farmers of this and other states, but a generous spirit has been extended to the suffering people of Europe and Asia and seed grains have been sent often free to these foreign lands to assist in enabling the agricultural people to put their country again on an agricultural foundation which far exceeds anything heretofore

attained. Thus the work of the association is of world-wide importance and the good seed dissemination goes on through its regular channels gladdening the hearts of many in foreign countries.

EXTENT OF DISSEMINATION

This year the Golden Glow and Silver King corn was called for from far away Egypt, and members of the Experiment Association shipped seeds to help plant the Valley of the Nile. This shows the great expansion of the work and the deep interest that people in foreign countries take in the work of our association.

It is very gratifying for your Secretary to report that we have frequent delegations from foreign countries to visit and learn of the work of this association and we hope through our efforts put forth in behalf of better seed grains to mold the nature of the crops in other countries, as well as in our own. Australia, New Zealand, Egypt, South Africa, the European countries and far away China and Japan are interesting themselves more and more in the pure bred seeds of Wisconsin, and I predict that the association will have a heavier trade than usual from these distant countries which have now learned the value of the Wisconsin pedigreed seeds.

MEMBERSHIP

Through the trying period of the war our association has maintained its regular membership in the state association to the number of one thousand. This together with its cooperative organizations gives it a total membership of 5,000, all thoroughly interested in the improvement of farm crops and the abolishment of scrub grains and grasses as quickly as possible from the fair farms of Wisconsin. The allied organizations with membership now working with the state association is as follows:

Alfalfa Order	500
Soy Bean Order.....	100
Sorghum Order	100
Hemp Order	100
50 County Orders of the Experiment Association.....	3,200
	<hr/>
Total membership	5,000

COMPETITIVE GRAIN DISPLAYS SINCE THE LAST ANNUAL GRAIN SHOW AT LA CROSSE

The Wisconsin Experiment Association with its usual vigor has practically set the pace in all Town, County, State, National and International Shows. The County Fairs at the present time are dependent upon the members of the Experiment Association to furnish them with the products which the various counties are able to produce. From the County Fairs our members exhibit at the State Fairs and from there to National and International Shows. Wisconsin State Fair is

rapidly becoming noted for its wonderful pure bred seed grain shows. The exhibit of last fall exceeded any previous exhibit ever held at the State Fair in the history of Wisconsin.

STATE FAIR

Through the efforts of C. P. Norgord, Commissioner of Agriculture, the importance of farm crops has been duly recognized and sufficient inducement set aside to attract exhibitors so as to show to the people of this and other states what can be done in farm crops production. Already plans are on foot for the next coming fair, and again we look forward to the county and other displays of pure bred products which will surpass that of last year. It is well for all members to consider carefully this great show and begin immediately to plan for it.

INTERNATIONAL SHOW

The great International Hay and Grain Show held recently at Chicago, was one of the most wonderful displays ever held in this or any other country. Nearly all of the states of our nation was represented, as well as Canada. It certainly is a pleasure for your Secretary to report that in this great competition, Wisconsin took practically one-fourth of all the prizes offered, and secured a total of over one hundred and ten premium awards in this great Show.

The Association News Letter of December 15th giving an accurate account, will be heralded with a great deal of interest by members of our association.

"With 377 samples exhibited by 156 growers, Wisconsin's showing was about 25 per cent larger than last year, and our winnings increased in the same proportion. Our one hundred and ten premiums and \$1,247 premium money put us ahead of our friendly rivals to the East and West, and in sweepstakes also we more than held our own, winning sweepstakes on hay, and on corn in Region 1. Our large showing and strong winnings made it a pleasure to represent our state and our growers."

OUR POLICY OF PLACING OUR ANNUAL SHOWS

For nineteen years the Annual Pure Bred Grain Show was held in the city of Madison, but last year the policy was changed.

For the first time in the history of the Experiment Association, the annual meeting and grain show was held at La Crosse. It was the firm conviction of the Directors of the Experiment Association that this great educational display of grains and forage plants should be carried to various parts of the state where people will have an opportunity of visiting, studying, and learning the true merits of the seeds which produce our Wisconsin crops and maintain the great live stock industry of our state.

We feel the time is at hand where with the great competition we now have along the lines of dairying and other live stock efforts that the

Wisconsin farmer must aim, as far as possible, to grow more of his own feeds upon the home farm. No longer can the Wisconsin farmer afford to send too far away for all of the high concentrates he needs for his farm animals when he can grow wonderful crops of soy beans which can be readily ground to take the place of a part, at least, of the high protein concentrates.

Wisconsin's acreage in soy beans is advancing by leaps and bounds, more than doubling each year. We have already reached the period in our development so that we are growing a vast amount more beans than can be sold for seed. Consequently, we must advise members of the association to put forth their utmost efforts to induce the farmers to grow them as a feed so that the product can be used largely upon the farms. Also when Wisconsin lands respond so bountifully to leguminous crops such as alfalfa, red and alsike clovers, soy beans, and sweet clover, there is no reason why we cannot have an ample supply of these high protein hays for our dairy herds. If farmers will pay due attention to the growing of these leguminous crops they will be able to meet the heavy competition they have to meet at the present time along lines of dairying and still be able to carry on the work at a nice profit. It will always be necessary to purchase a large amount of mill feed as concentrates, but it is highly advisable to grow more high protein feeds on our own farms.

JUNIOR CONTEST

The Wisconsin Experiment Association has emphasized the Junior work, realizing fully that the hope of our nation is in the young people, and the aim of the association is to interest them in the ground work of agriculture so as to give them a chance to think over these worthy walks of life before deciding upon life's work.

The Junior contest at La Crosse was a success from every standpoint, which encourages the association to continue this great work. Not only do students compete in the work, but attend the meeting and take part in the actual judging work. This work has been emphasized further by putting on a much more extensive show for the Green Bay meeting. We hope that this special line of work will be continued by our association, as I realize that no expenditure of funds goes for a better cause than the awakening of the interests of agriculture in the heart of every farm boy.

TWO ACRE CONTEST WORK

The two acre corn contest work has been carried on during the past few years, and has led to a great deal of competitive work between the actual corn growers of our state. Over one hundred entered the contest this year. However, yields and moisture reports have not, as yet, been fully determined. The educational features of the work have not been lost sight of and the fact has been thoroughly demonstrated that the possibilities of the standard future yield of corn of Wisconsin is very high. We realize when we find that 138 bushels of shelled corn

such as was grown in Brown County in 1920 is a mark sufficiently high so as to tax all the energy of the corn breeder as well as the corn grower in reaching that enormous figure. We note that if we could reach that point of corn production or even half of it, it would mean many million dollars for the farmers of our state. While we do not conceive that it is possible to get a general average of 138 bushels per acre, yet, we can conceive that we might reach an average of half of that great yield very readily.

In a five year test carried on by fifteen hundred members of the association, we found that we got a general average of 62½ bushels per acre which is about twenty bushels more than the average yield of the state over a ten-year period. Consequently, with the improvement of the standard varieties that we now have and the general improvement of cultural methods there is no reason why we cannot increase the yield of corn materially in our state within the next four or five years.

These two acre contest yields have certainly opened the eyes of the members of the association and also the farmers of the state of a possibility of what can be produced on the farm. We sincerely hope that this work can be continued, but this will be determined quite largely as to whether or not the association will have sufficient funds for the continuance of this great line of effort.

NORTHERN GRAIN SHOW

For two years the Wisconsin Experiment Association has been actively interested in and has given encouragement in funds as well as the service of men from the Agronomy Department in the helping to stage a Grain Show in the northern part of the state. This grain show followed the holding of the various county grain shows so that farmers of the north would have an opportunity of visiting a pure bred grain show in close proximity to them. These shows have been a decided success from the standpoint of exhibits placed on the boards, the number of people in attendance and their general educational effect. Many of the prize winning samples of the Northern Grain Show are sent to the State Experiment Show to compete for prizes in competition with exhibits from various parts of the state.

We find the educational value of these shows is of great importance as it gives the farmer a mental image of what pure bred seeds look like. Also he gets a general idea of the importance of pure-bred seeds and realizes fully that it is practically useless for him to grow farm crops unless he uses high class seed. By looking over the samples carefully he gets a mental picture of that which he desires to produce and then through his own efforts attempts to reach the coveted goal.

The general display work of the pedigreed seeds has aided materially in making a broad dissemination of these seeds so that they are now found on nearly every farm of the state. The State Association has extended aid to this new order of the association to the extent of two hundred dollars per year together with traveling expenses of several men to assist in the encouragement of this line of effort. We consider that the funds used for the defraying of premiums and paying

the traveling expenses of men to assist in carrying on the show has been money well expended and we hope that this line of work can be continued as the beneficial effects of the same have been of material benefit to those of the north who would not have been able to attend a high class grain show if they had not had one held in close proximity to them.

MARKETING SEED GRAINS

Special efforts are annually put forth by the Experiment Association in assisting as far as possible to market all the pure bred seeds grown by the members of the association. An estimate of the pure bred seeds disposed of last year amount in the neighborhood of \$1,400,000. This system of marketing has been built up through some twenty years' study on the market situation. The association work goes on quietly marketing this enormous amount of seed grains annually which really brings life to the association. There would be very little use of growing these pure-bred seeds if they had to be put on the general market as common grains, but it is largely from the fact that seed grains are worth practically twice as much as general grains that enables the members of the association to purchase the proper kind of cleaning machinery and to devote the extra care which is so abundantly necessary in growing the pedigreed seeds.

Owing to the fact that we are a state organization we cannot advertise through the press, yet I desire to say that the press through their generosity has been very kind indeed to the Experiment Association, and have often written stories and run articles through their columns which has resulted most favorably to the marketing of the enormous quantities of seed grains that the state association grows.

The association gets out annually a printed seed growers' list which is placed in the hands of those vitally interested in this work of pure bred seed dissemination. Our seed lists go to public officials all over the world and are placed in the hands of nearly every County Agricultural Agent in the United States. Through this system of advertising, thousands of calls come to our state from other states and all over the world, which enables us to find markets for the pedigreed seeds.

MARKETING EXPOSITION

Efforts are now on foot to hold an Annual Marketing Exposition at Milwaukee and your Secretary is highly in favor of this exposition, providing it does not, in any way, duplicate our other competitive shows. I feel that this would be a new line of effort competing with neither State Fair nor any of the annual shows of the association, but would aid and assist them strictly along the marketing lines.

The idea, as far as the Experiment Association is concerned, would be to have large quantities of grain just as it is put up for shipment to the average customer. Also have certain pamphlets explaining the work on pure bred seeds and use the grains, grasses and clover seeds on hand to attract the attention of the purchaser. There is no real reason why it would not add to the efficiency of our plan and system

of marketing which is now in vogue. Consequently, I feel that we should favor this movement providing we have the funds to carry into effect our part of the proposition.

SEED GRAIN INSPECTION

During the past few years considerable attention has been paid to the inspection of seeds. The Experiment Association has adopted a double system which requires grains to be inspected in the field as well as in the bins. It has been found from actual experience that the time to look over the grains to detect mixture and to determine whether or not obnoxious weeds are present is during the heading period of the grain field.

We are busily engaged at the present time in building up a system which will not be so expensive as to take the profits all out of the seed grain growing, yet on the other hand, will be an educational program that will aid and assist the better growing of the seeds so as to help others by our latest method of dissemination.

The county agents of our state, nearly all of whom are secretaries and managers of the county units of the association, have rendered a valiant service to the Experiment Association in their faithfulness along the line of field inspection. We find when the county agent is traveling about his county attending various lines of agricultural effort he is quite willing to make these field inspections of the pure bred seeds, thereby enabling us to have the work performed without sending an inspector direct from Madison, thus curtailing expenses very much.

The system of making bin inspections of grain is also approved and samples are regularly sent to the central office for further test. After this inspection the party growing the seeds will be certified to and his seeds listed as certified stock. This plan is working out nicely, as during the past year from the tremendous sales of seeds only six complaints were received at the office, and three of those were on account of delayed shipments which was no fault of the grower.

We feel with this honesty of practice performed by members of the experiment association there is no reason why the pure-bred seeds will not always be in demand and stand out prominently as a great advertisement for the state of Wisconsin. In many parts of our country Wisconsin is already known as the pure-bred seed grain state of America.

I am pleased to announce that the seed companies of Wisconsin are closely co-operating with us in our good work and we now find that practically every prominent seed company in the state handles experiment association seeds to a certain extent. This is encouraging, as with the hearty co-operation of those farmers who have spent long years in building up organizations for the cleaning and grading and shipping of seed, we are certain to do much more good work than otherwise could be accomplished. We are in need of these organizations to help round out the great work of the Wisconsin Experiment Association.

SEED PEDDLERS

Annually we have the seed peddler that gets on the road and makes a house-to-house canvass of the farmers of the state. These peddlers are usually supplied with highly illustrated pamphlets, often carrying very fine samples of seed so as to lead the farmer to believe that he is buying a superior stock. Many of our farmers tumble to the persuasive language of these people and purchase oats, wheat, barley and corn at three and four times the amount that they could have got pedigreed seeds direct from members of the association. Too often they find when they have parted with their money that they get nothing but scrub seeds which would be a positive detriment for them to even sow on their farms. We hope that every member of the association will condemn this practice and in every possible way let farmers know the effects of this pernicious system on the agriculture of the state.

CORRESPONDENCE

The correspondence of the association has reached a magnitude that is almost beyond comprehension. This shows the deep interest that people are taking in the work of our organization. By co-operating with the department of agronomy we are enabled to make our funds go a great deal further as far as hiring assistance is concerned than we possibly could if the association had to stand full time of such workers.

A very favorable co-operative plan has been worked out so that the experiment association office force can be housed in the Agronomy Building and typewriters, mimeographs and other machines can be purchased and run jointly by the experiment association and the college of agriculture. We are fortunate indeed to have this kind co-operation, as it would be an impossibility for us to run and perform the work we are now doing even though we received twice the appropriation we are getting at the present time.

The experiment association gets out in large quantities shipping tags containing the seal of the association and arrange them so that it will be a handy and ready tag so that the member can merely fill in the blank of the shipments to comply with the state law. Also seed envelopes are gotten out in lots of several thousand so that members of the association are saved over one-half in securing such tags and envelopes direct through the association.

DISSEMINATION OF SEED FROM THE COLLEGE

It has been the practice of the experiment association to purchase direct from the experiment station farm these pedigreed seeds which have been bred through long years of patient work and have reached the point where they can be grown in hundred or thousand-bushel lots on the farm.

The experiment association purchases these seeds direct from the station and gives amounts to members of the organization. Since the membership of the association has increased to such large numbers the association has been obliged to confine itself to not more than one of the various kinds of seeds, as it does not have sufficient funds to buy more. These seeds are given to the member of the experiment association, who grows the same upon his home farm under the direction of the association, giving the association the necessary information that is secured through such tests through the active co-operation of one thousand or more members of the association. By testing the pure-bred grain, grasses and clover seeds we have been enabled to get an enormous lot of data which would have taken a great many years for one to secure if he had to work individually. This is one of the reasons that Wisconsin has come to the front so rapidly in the pure-bred seed grain work, as we were enabled to make so many short cuts through the wide range of testing made by members of the association.

The dissemination work will be continued again this year and many members of the association will be started on some line of seed which they have not heretofore been given by the association.

At the annual meeting held at La Crosse some actions were taken during the business meeting which will be of interest to the members of the association at this time. For twenty years the fee of the association has been but fifty cents. Money secured in seeds, together with the state appropriation, has enabled us to carry on the work of our association. However, owing to the fact that all other organizations comparable at all with the experiment association have from one to five dollar fees, it was thought by the membership that our fee should be at least one dollar, thus giving the association more funds to carry on the work planned and also to let the state feel that the association members were sufficiently interested in their organization to make this contribution of fees to render a fund that would be at least one-fourth of that contributed by the state. This resolution was passed unanimously and all members uniting for 1922 will be required to pay a fee of \$1.00.

The constitution was also amended so that hereafter parties who have been worthy members of the county association and have done commendable work in the way of growing pure-bred seeds in the association may, upon recommendation of their secretary, become members of the state association. Heretofore our constitution provided that only parties who had taken a course in the college of agriculture or some other college of agriculture was eligible for membership. This was very necessary at the time of the organization of the association, as people did not understand the importance of pure-bred seed grain as they do now. Consequently we desired only young men who had been trained in the art and practice of growing pure-bred seeds to engage in the work.

We now have many farmers who are thorough students of our bulletins and reports bearing upon the great work of the association; also

who are actively engaged in growing the pedigreed seeds that have the necessary qualifications as far as their ability to grow the seeds to perfection is concerned. Consequently the experiment association thought that if these men had shown a deep interest in their own county organization that they would be enabled to unite with the state association if they so desired upon the recommendation of their secretary, so we expect many of the members of the county association will join with the state association this year and we welcome them to this great organization which has been instrumental in aiding and assisting in the great work of pure-bred seed dissemination.

IMPROVING OUR SMALL GRAIN CROPS

HENRY MICHELS, Fond du Lac

Many farmers in their ambition to develop high-producing cows, prize-winning hogs, and other fancy live stock, forget that their ultimate success depends upon their ability to provide cheap rations for their animals. It would seem that the chief interests of the present-day farm-



A BEAUTIFUL FIELD OF PEDIGREE RYE, A. G. COX, OSSEO

ers center about the problem of producing a given quantity of live stock products with the least expenditure of feed. But it is just as important that every possible thought be given to the production of the ration itself on a most economical basis. The farmer who wraps himself so closely in his live stock operations that he cannot give his crops intelligent consideration is really hitching the cart before the horse. An economically produced crop is the horse that pulls the farmer with his

cartload of live stock and live stock products to the city we call Prosperity. Some people think this cart does not require a horse.

Not infrequently we find farmers slaving for years, night and day, trying to produce excellent stock, and yet with a bank account always low. Such a farmer may be producing advanced registry cows, or hogs with prize-winning qualities, and still his mortgage remains unpaid and the feed dealer always has a bill against him. Very often we find that this man raises his crops according to standards in vogue centuries ago. To him any old corn is corn, oats are all alike, and barley is thought of only because of its beards. This man produces stock that consumes feed economically, but he does not produce the feed on a profitable basis. Would Henry Ford have amassed his millions if he had installed in his factory all his labor-saving machinery, but had paid no attention to the cost of his raw materials?

Please understand that I am not belittling the efforts of the live stock breeder. We all respect him and gladly reward him for his contributions to the wealth of the world. But I do think that the man who should be honored most is the farmer who can show a profit for each department in his operations. No matter how good the stock, it is always dependent upon the farm crop for its ability to perform.

I believe that every farmer, no matter how intensely he may be devoted to his live stock breeding, owes it to himself, to his farm, to his bank account, to give serious attention also to the "blood lines" that flow through the crops he is raising. I like to think of "blood lines" in our crops, for they flow just as surely as they do in our cattle. Our grains respond to every breeding law that the stockman recognizes. They are subject to the same laws of heredity, environment, variation. Every principle that underlies the breeding of live stock must be considered in the development of an improved strain of grain. The plant that a kernel of oats will produce depends upon the characteristics which that kernel has inherited from its ancestors. If those characteristics are such as tend to produce a large number of well-developed grains we say that the kernel is a good yielder. If, on the other hand, less desirable characteristics are inherited, we want to eliminate that grain from our seed bin.

When man first began to breed cattle for dairy production he had to begin with ordinary scrub stock having no great milk-producing qualities. Yet he found that certain individuals gave more milk than others and when he selected his young stock to replace the old cows he naturally chose calves born of high-producing dams. It has taken centuries of such selection to bring the dairy cow up to her present standard. Perfection is still a long way off, but we have infinitely better cows today than if this selection had never been practiced.

A bin of grain is an aggregation of individual kernels as a herd of cows is a collection of individuals. Each kernel of that grain has its own inherited characteristics. If the grain be just ordinary stock it consists of kernels some of which inherit good characteristics, while others inherit some that are poor. Planting such a mixed grain year

after year cannot bring about any permanent improvement any more than a herd can be improved if all the calves in it are raised. The method of improvement is the same in both cases. It is the work of the plant breeder to ferret out the good grains and propagate these to the exclusion of others.

He does this by going into a general field and selecting a number of the best plants. (Each plant, of course, is the product of a single kernel.) The grain yielded by each plant is sown in a plot by itself the following season. It will be found that some plants which showed great promise the previous season will prove disappointing. This is because poor characteristics were inherited from distant ancestors which did not crop out before. Other plots will be found very prolific.

The best plants are saved out of these plots and their progeny again planted separately the next season. This process must be kept up over a long time, always saving the best plants from the best plots. When the selection has been carried so far that the plots run uniformly good, with a minimum number of undesirable plants, they are allowed to multiply so as to secure enough of the seed to make possible a distribution among farmers. Such a strain of grain is called a pedigree variety because every kernel of it traces back through generations to a single parent kernel. If our kernels of grain were known by fancy names, such as we bestow upon pure-bred live stock, we could write out a pedigree for each just as we do for a registered Holstein or Guernsey, and in their form the pedigrees would be very much alike.

The subject assigned me is "Pure-Bred Grains," but I have talked so much about live stock that I trust I may be pardoned for apparently wandering off my subject. My only purpose in doing it is to make my subject clear. Every farmer studies live stock so closely that he is familiar with all the practices involved in good breeding. Therefore, I believe that I can make myself more easily understood by talking grain improvement to you in terms of live stock breeding. As I pointed out a minute ago the principles involved in each are exactly the same. There is nothing mysterious about it. The man who has the skill and patience to breed a 500-pound cow can also, if he chooses to turn his attention to it, develop a good strain of pedigree grain. Of course, we do not urge each man to breed his own grain. That is neither practicable nor desirable. It is the work of our plant-breeding specialists who can devote their entire time to it and carry it out on a large scale. (When we talk of plant breeders our thoughts always turn to our most worthy secretary, Professor Moore, the man who developed Golden Glow corn, Pedigree barley, Number One oats, and a dozen other strains that have put Wisconsin as a crop-producing state on the map of the world.) Grains multiply a thousand times more rapidly than stock. When a new pedigree strain is first allowed to increase only a few years are necessary for a handful to multiply until it becomes a bushel and the bushel soon increases to thousands of bushels so that farmers everywhere can get some of the seed stock.

I believe if every farmer could be made to understand that there are as great or greater possibilities in the direction of crop improvement

than in live stock breeding and that we have trained specialists who devote lifetimes to this end that our crop productions would be greatly increased. In fact, it has increased wonderfully since 25 years ago, when the work was first begun. But there still are many farmers in this great state of ours who, as I pointed out in the beginning of my talk, devote so much attention to the matter of producing live stock that can be fed economically that they fail to realize that the ration itself must be produced at a profit if the farming system is to be well balanced and carried on at a profit. The greatest possibilities in the direction of reducing the cost of the ration lie in the use of better-bred, higher-yielding varieties of farm crops.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH SOY BEANS IN 1922?

P. W. JONES

My father was a smarter and better man than any of his sons and he trained us all as boys to work. Later I had the privilege of working with him for ten years before starting out for myself. One of his sayings was that any fool could work, but that the smart man was the chap who could get the other fellow to work. On this basis I feel that I have made a very smart president of our soy bean association, as I have had no trouble in getting Professor Briggs, our secretary, to do all the work. A little later he will be given an opportunity to tell you what he has been able to do for the cause in this most unfavorable year.

According to crop-report statistics of December, 1921, Wisconsin planted 8,000 acres of soy beans, not including those planted with corn. Of this acreage 3,500 acres were cut for seed and produced 29,000 bushels, with a total farm value of \$77,000.00 or about \$2.65 per bushel, the yield being slightly less than 9 bushels per acre. The seed acreage was slightly lower than in 1920, but was double that of 1919. The farm value of the seed in 1919 and 1920 was around \$4.00 per bushel.

Of the 8,000 acres 4,400 acres, or 55%, was grown in 8 counties of the central district. Portage county had 1,500 acres, Waushara had 1,100 acres, and Juneau 700 acres. Burnett county, in the northwestern district, had over 500 acres, making a total for the four counties named of 3,800 acres, or nearly half of the entire acreage of the state. Marinette, in the northeastern district, with 350 acres, was the only other county in the North with any considerable acreage, although Washburn, Chippewa and Polk each had over 100 acres.

The seven counties in the western district planted 780 acres, my county, Jackson, being well in the lead with over 300 acres. The balance of the state had a very limited acreage, although every county planted a few beans.

An analysis of these figures shows several interesting things. Those counties where alfalfa is an important crop do not take much interest in soys planted alone and I can't say that I blame them. If I had a

forty-acre field of alfalfa in front of the house and Briggs tramped clear across it up to his knees just to suggest that I try out two acres of some chop suey variety of soy beans I would set the dog on him sure. Again, those counties that have been obnoxious in complaining of red and alsike clover as noxious weeds do not get in very many soys, but again I don't blame them except for the noxious weed part, and most likely I would be using the same dodge myself if I had happened to live in one of those favored counties. Going farther, we find that the largest acreage of soys is in those counties having areas of lighter soils and where the past few seasons have been hard on clover stands. My own county, Jackson, is perhaps typical of this lot of counties. Its acreage of 307 acres was less than a tenth of what should have been planted for hay alone to partially replace the loss of clover. Many farmers are now having to buy hay and the weediest trash that was put up will cost around \$20.00 on the farm. If this weedy stuff is worth \$20.00, what price would you put on the forty tons of almost perfect soy bean hay that went into my barns last summer? Do you think that I would bite if my neighbor offered me two tons of the weedy stuff for one ton of mine?

From my understanding of the situation, I believe that fully half of the area of the state could increase its acreage of soy beans fully tenfold with profitable results. Do not understand me as advocating any such increase for seed purposes, but rather for hay, silage and pasture use. As a matter of fact, it will be more profitable to confine the production of seed beans to those portions which have proved best adapted to it and to there increase the acreage in certain localities where suitable threshing outfits are already located or will be obtained. The machine and labor cost of threshing soys with the smaller size bean hullers is several times what it is when suitable rigs are available, and to produce seed in competition with Illinois, Ohio and Indiana the cost of production must be brought down from what it now is.

In looking over the situation as shown by the figures, it looks to me best to push soy beans hardest in the counties already growing them profitably in sizable acreages and also in those counties having similar soils and conditions, but with smaller acreages of beans. My own experience with soys on peat marsh soil has been so satisfactory the past two seasons that I should also want to include counties having these marshes as being desirable prospects.

THE SUCCESSFUL COUNTY SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

A. C. MURPHY, Shawano

The success of the Perfect Seed Circle, Shawano county's seed growers' association, is due primarily to the fact that the organization selects its members. In that way only men who are interested can join the organization. Thus the members are composed of men who are willing to go out of their way to do things for the organization, are ready to boost for better seeds and everything that will make Shawano county a better county agriculturally.

Honesty in dealings with fellow members and fellow farmers is the watchword of the seed circle. We have a committee whose duty it is to inspect the grains that are offered for seed and to give to the farmers of Shawano county and the surrounding counties the best seed it is possible to produce. The constitution of the seed circle provides that any offender can be barred from the organization after given due trial and found guilty.

Amusement is not forgotten. We believe that a little pleasure with our work makes our work easier and more efficient. It has especially proven so in Shawano county, for our farmers come in as far as thirty-five miles to attend our meetings.

The purpose of the organization is primarily to better Shawano county's agriculture. Our members are now working to develop community shows to take the gospel of good seeds right out to the farmers of each community. We are trying to develop ideals of good seeds in the minds of the farmer and thereby create an interest in better seeds, which we believe is the greatest accomplishment of any county order.

FARM ACCOUNTS FOR BUSINESS FARMERS

J. S. DONALD, Madison

May I direct your minds for a few minutes from the problems of agricultural production to a phase of agricultural economics? Wisconsin has made wonderful progress in quantity and quality of production of live stock, dairy products and grains. To this splendid organization, the Wisconsin Experiment Association, is due great credit for our advance in grain growing and the achievements in pure-bred seed grains.

Most of you men have been fortunate in having had the advantages of training in the short course in agriculture. It has made leaders of you. I want to make a plea this afternoon that you will endeavor to do for the economic side of agriculture what you have done for production. Production is only part of the job.

There is much complaint at this time about general agricultural conditions. Prices for nearly everything the farmer has to sell have fallen. There are many agencies endeavoring to search out the trouble, and

even more recommending a cure. The general impression is that the farmers must organize. Do you know that there are now 265 different national farmers' organizations, 143 interstate farmers' organizations, and 1,761 state organizations? Many of these organizations differ widely in their ideas of the causes and cure of the present agricultural condition. Who has authority to speak for the Wisconsin farmer?

If you members of this association could have your farm facts, what you put into the production of your farm products, in black and white, systematically recorded, you would have a basis for backing up your contention for a fair return above cost of production on the products you have to sell.

No business man is successful without records. The farmer nowadays is a merchant, for he sells what he raises and buys what he needs. But farmers do not appreciate this and the business end of farming is very nearly where it was in our grandfather's time. Farm bookkeeping is our great need. The Wisconsin Farm Record Book, put out at cost, which is fifty cents, is the book designed to serve our purpose. There is a page for each account. There is a place for a map of the farm, which is of great value in noting rotations, etc. Another page takes care of dates of seeding, harvest and yields, which are of more value each succeeding year, for they give the farmer information which is of prime importance in farm management. All features of the book are clear and simple, easy to understand and use.

The college of agriculture will be glad to give assistance in getting a start on farm bookkeeping, and is at your service, awaiting your call.

THE WAR ON WEEDS

A. L. STONE, Madison

The weed problem is rapidly becoming, if it has not already become, the most serious problem confronting the farmers of Wisconsin. The entire live stock industry of the state is dependent upon the ability of the farmers to raise the necessary feed. We are accustomed to think that plant diseases and the attacks of insects may be the cause for very serious loss to the farmers. That they are the source of serious loss, there is no doubt, and the farmers as a rule recognize the loss because its evidence is very plain in the grain and other fields which are attacked. In my mind there is no doubt that, taking the state as a whole, weeds are responsible for a greater loss than the combined attacks of insects and plant diseases. The loss, however, is not so easily seen and measured. It is difficult for a farmer to determine just how great his loss from weeds actually is. It certainly is true that if a crop of weeds is growing on the field it cannot produce a maximum crop of grain or forage, and the size of the crop and the total income from the farm is measured to a very large extent by the seriousness of the weed infestation on it. The fact that great damage is being done has

been recognized by the state legislature, and the present weed-control law was enacted in an effort to help solve what is so rapidly becoming a very serious problem. Under this law there are three agencies responsible for its enforcement. These agencies will be discussed separately according to the duties imposed upon them by the law.

DUTIES OF THE APPOINTING OFFICER

The law provides that each town chairman, village president, or city mayor, shall appoint one or more weed commissioners. The names of persons so appointed shall be reported to the State Department of Agriculture prior to the 15th day of May each year. It is the duty of the appointing officer to know whether the weed commissioners appointed by him faithfully perform their duties and he must report that fact to the State Department of Agriculture some time between the first and the fifteenth days of August each year. He is also given the authority to determine the number of days which the weed commissioners shall devote to the destruction of weeds during the season, and to a minor extent this makes the appointing officer responsible for the enforcement of the law in his respective township, village or city. If without exhausting all available possibilities he fails to appoint a weed commissioner he is subject to a penalty of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$100.00. It is extremely important that every possible effort should be made to secure at least one weed commissioner in every township, village and city. If a certain township does not have a weed commissioner, and practically no effort is made to control the weeds in that township, while at the same time all the surrounding townships are doing their very best to see that the weeds are kept from spreading, the township without a weed commissioner becomes a menace to all the surrounding townships. This is especially true if Canada thistle and perennial sow thistle are among the noxious weeds growing in that township, because their seeds may be carried by the wind to other townships, thus making the labor of the weed commissioners in those other townships of no avail. It sometimes occurs that the appointing officer reports that he has been unable to get anyone to act as weed commissioner, and investigation has shown that there were men in the town who were perfectly willing to act in that capacity, but whom the appointing officer refused to appoint, either because of differences of political faith or for some other reason. No reason whatever is sufficient for failure to appoint a weed commissioner if one is available.

DUTIES OF THE WEED COMMISSIONER

The first duty of the weed commissioner is to investigate as to the presence of noxious weeds on the property in his township, village or city, as the case may be. We have neglected the weed problem so long that to make such an investigation in some township would be a big task; but after the patches of noxious weeds in each township, village or city have once been located, much more efficient work can be done

toward controlling the weeds. It is necessary to serve a notice requiring the weeds to be cut only on the occupants of lands on which noxious weeds are found growing. If it seems desirable to serve the notice on every landholder in the township, village or city, this can be done, but the law does not require it. Having ascertained on what pieces of property noxious weeds are located, it is the duty of the weed commissioner to serve a written notice on the occupant of such property, giving the owner or occupant thereon six days in which to cut or otherwise destroy the weeds growing thereon. If after receiving the notice to cut the weeds the occupant or owner of the property fails to cut them within six days he is subject to a fine of five dollars a day for each day after the sixth that the weeds are allowed to remain uncut. Should the owner of the property fail or refuse to cut the weeds it becomes the duty of the weed commissioner to cut them and to report the cost of so doing to the town treasurer, who shall reimburse the weed commissioner for the time so spent and charge the amount against the property on the next tax roll to be collected, if other taxes are collected.

It sometimes occurs that the owner of certain property does not reside in the township, village or city, or, in other words, is nonresident. However, the owner of such property can be traced through records in the offices of either the assessor or the town treasurer. If the piece of property is a large one the owner is apt to have an agent residing either in the same town, village or city, or in some adjoining locality. Notice should be served on such agent.

In the case of railroads the notice may be served on any official of the company, and if no higher official can be reached, notice to the station agent or to the section foreman will be deemed sufficient. If it is necessary for the weed commissioner to cut the weeds on railroad lands the cost of so doing shall be reported to the town board, which will transmit the bill to the state treasurer, the state treasurer in turn collects the money from the railroad company and returns it to the town, village or city from which the bill was received. The weed commissioner receives three dollars per day for the time actually spent in cutting the weeds and with the advice and consent of the appointing officer may employ such help as is necessary to cut the weeds in his district.

DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In cases where weeds spread by their underground parts or where weeds are growing in standing grain the State Department of Agriculture may fix the time and method of eradication. Regulations governing such eradication and methods for accomplishing it will be found in bulletin twenty-six. Under the old law the weed commissioner was required to destroy or cut all noxious weeds, no matter where they were found growing. Under the present arrangement the weed commissioner is guided by the rules and regulations described in bulletin twenty-six. Under the above-named conditions the weed commissioner is in position to be of great assistance to the farmers of his district. When he is in doubt as to what is the proper action to take he

is entitled to call upon the State Department of Agriculture for assistance.

The department of agriculture is authorized to devise and provide all the blank forms to be used in the administration of the law. Such blanks are now being printed by the state printer in large quantities and are to be supplied to appointing officers at the actual cost of printing and postage. It is extremely desirable that the same form of blank and especially one that has been decided upon as being entirely legal shall be used throughout the entire state. The fact that these blanks are being printed in large quantities by the state printer is almost certain to result in appointing officers being able to get them from the State Department of Agriculture at less cost than they could be procured from the local printer. The State Department of Agriculture is also empowered to hold meetings of appointing officers and weed commissioners at which the duties of the weed commissioners shall be discussed and plans made for more efficient administration and enforcement of the weed control law. It is also given power to inspect the work of the weed commissioners from time to time, and to take such action to assist the weed commissioners in the performance of their duties as it may seem necessary or desirable.

Failure of appointing officers or weed commissioners to perform their duties may be reported by the department of agriculture to the district attorney of the county in which such neglect or failure occurs. It then becomes the duty of the district attorney to at once begin action against such official and to see that the prescribed penalty is imposed.

In view of the fact that large areas of this state are already seriously infested with noxious weeds, so much so that in certain sections fully 25% of the crop-producing areas are practically useless for the growing of crops and the infested areas are constantly growing larger, it would seem that every citizen of the state should be interested in seeing that noxious weeds are kept under control. If this cannot be done by community interests on the part of farmers in any given locality or by arousing public opinion in favor of noxious weed eradication, then every effort should be made to see that the weed law is enforced. If noxious weeds are allowed to spread in the next fifty years as they have in the last fifty years the prosperity of our farmers is seriously threatened.

THE 1922 GRAIN SHOW

Again this year the association's annual grain show was held away from Madison, the Brown County Seed Growers' Association and the city of Green Bay being the hosts. With over 950 samples the show was the largest on record. The Brown county order and the city of Green Bay together provided for every detail of the show and meeting so well they every visitor was immensely pleased. Our next year's goal will be one thousand samples, and the growth of the show from year to year puts this easily within reach. The Green Bay Armory

housed the show nicely, and was artistically decorated with flags and bunting so that it presented a very attractive appearance. School day was the feature of the show. The country schools adjourned and teachers and pupils came in such numbers that seldom has our space been so taxed to accommodate the spectators. The young folks made good use of their notebooks and pencils, and it is doubtful if a single grown-up saw and learned as much as did the average country school visitor. It was a great event for the school children.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT OF THE GRAIN SHOW

That the young folks are becoming a stronger factor and are receiving increasing recognition in the show game is evidenced by the fact that a Junior Corn Contest was last year established as a part of the International Hay and Grain Show. Two of Wisconsin's young exhibitors took fourth and fifth places in Region 2.

Our competitive shows, from the local fairs to the state show, have each become the stepping stone to larger opportunities and higher honors, until even our largest international grain show is open to them for conquest.

The junior exhibits at Green Bay were up to highest standard and made an attractive feature of the show. The winnings are as follows:

- Ten Ears Silver King (Wis. No. 7)
 - Reuben Hellar, La Crosse
 - John Hoffma, Jr., Midway
 - Edna Helgesen, Milton Junction
 - Horace Fowler, Bristol
 - J. G. Demhardt, Oshkosh
- Ten Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12)
 - Gordon Kivlin, Oregon
 - Raymond Hull, Tigerton
 - Bryton Hogan, Clinton
 - F. F. Moore, Green Bay
 - Harold Bauer, Milton Junction
- Ten Ears Wisconsin No. 8 Corn
 - Edwin Moore, Green Bay
 - F. F. Moore, Green Bay
- Ten Ears Wisconsin No. 25 Corn
 - Francis Delwiche, Green Bay
- Single Ear
 - Edwin Moore, Green Bay
 - F. F. Moore, Green Bay
 - Mildred Weter, Zenda

POTATO EXHIBITS

- Late Potatoes
 - James Rentmeister, Green Bay
 - Joseph Menne, New Franken
 - August Bruemmer, La Crosse
 - Peter Van Den Heuvel, West DePere
 - Edward Noyen, New Franken
 - Walter Noyen, New Franken
 - Margaret Kabers, Green Bay

CORN CLUB—INDIVIDUAL MEMBER CONTEST

- 1st. Oscar Berkseth, Glenwood City
- 2nd. Robert Johnson, Bristol
- 3rd. Geo. Arnold, Janesville
- 4th. Oral Bloom, Fisk
- 5th. Horace Fowler, Bristol
- 6th. Paul Rivard, Somerset
- 7th. Mildred Weter, Zenda
- 8th. Edna Helgeson, Milton Junction
- 9th. Harold Bauer, Milton Junction
- 10th. Edward Krueger, Milton Junction

CORN CLUB CONTEST

Silver Trophy—Rock County Corn Club

JUNIOR ESSAY CONTEST

As a feature of School Day, and to give the young people an incentive to inspect the show thoroughly and study the exhibits, the experiment association offered \$25.00 in premiums to the children of the one-room and second-class two-room graded schools for the best essays on "MY VISIT TO THE STATE GRAIN SHOW." There was a large number of interesting and well-written essays, and they showed that the young folks had grasped the important features of the show. The first and second prize winners follow.

 MY VISIT TO THE STATE GRAIN SHOW

RUTH DUQUAINE

One of the most interesting and delightful events of my school career was my visit to the State Grain Show which was held at the Green Bay Armory. I had occasion to see every kind of grain that was raised in the state of Wisconsin.

Chief among the grain crops exhibited were barley, rye, oats and wheat. The seeds were pure, well matured, plump and heavy. The wheat display was of two kinds, namely, spring wheat and winter wheat. The raising of this crop has a very important place on the general farm. The chief use of oats is for grain feed for horses. Oats also produce the best and most practical breakfast food known.

There were several different types of barley: the six-row, the two-row bearded, the hull-less and beardless. The beardless barley was exhibited in sheaf form and was the first of its kind I had ever seen.

Corn was one of the most important cultivated crops on display. There were different varieties: the Golden Glow, Yellow Dent, Silver King, White Flint, sweet corn and pop corn. Each variety was very well selected, as all the ears were well matured and as nearly uniform in size as possible.

Hay and pasture crops took a prominent place in the exhibit. There were the alsike clover, timothy, Sudan grass, vetch and alfalfa. The chief advantages of alfalfa over other hay and pasture crops are its richness in food value. It is one of the best pastures because all stock eat it readily.

Other miscellaneous crops I examined were the field peas, garden peas, soy beans and flax. They were exhibited both in the seed and sheaf form. The seed flax was of a very pretty color. The sheaf plant had a single upright stem. Flax is raised for the seed or grain, from which oil is made. It grows best on comparatively light soil. The soy beans were very true to type. As a forage crop this grain will take a very important place in the north section in the time to come. Field peas in this section are mostly raised for hay and pasture. The chief objection to the crop is the amount of seed required per acre.

Clover seed and buckwheat were displayed. Of the former there were two kinds, alsike clover and Medium Red clover. Alsike clover seed is smaller and darker than that of the Medium Red. The buckwheat seed is a common grain grown on old fields.

The boys and girls who are anxious to aid in the welfare of our farming country can start our work by joining the Junior Club Agriculture Society. The aim of the members of this club is to do everything they can for the improvement of agriculture. By doing our work to the very best of our ability we will be in a position to offer the country of tomorrow the best of farm folks, who will be a pride to the nation.

MY VISIT TO THE STATE GRAIN SHOW

ELSIE MOORE, Green Bay

My visit to the State Grain Show which was held at the Armory at Green Bay was one of the most enjoyable trips I ever had. I was very interested in the wonderful display of every kind of grain, both in the sheaf and threshed. There were many varieties of grain crops which I had never seen before.

I was most interested in the barley and rye exhibits. Wisconsin Pedigree barley was displayed both in the seed and sheaf form. The sheaves were large and attractively arranged.

Flax seed was also exhibited in both forms. The seed was of a deep brown color. Its use is mainly for linseed oil. The flax in sheaf was very pretty. The sheaves were short and at the top where the seeds were located it appeared like small globes.

There were many different kinds of forage plants in the exhibit. The most important of these were the Sudan grass, timothy, vetch, alsike clover and alfalfa. The Sudan grass was long and coarse. I had no opinion of how these hay crops appeared in bundles.

Forage crops take a very prominent place in the agriculture region of today.

The display of corn was about one of the most attractive in the whole building. There was corn from the north and south section. Among the varieties were the Silver King, Yellow Dent, Golden Glow and Murdock. On looking over the display of corn I was very much surprised to see that my father, Thomas Moore, had won first premium on the fifty ears of Golden Glow. This variety of corn has large ears and the kernels also are of the large type.

Other grain seeds on exhibit were peas, navy beans and soy beans. The latter in the sheaf form made a very striking appearance, as they hung beside the navy beans in sheaves. The leaves of the soy beans were much larger than those of the navy beans. The raising of soy beans at the present time is not of great importance in the North, but it is expected that its production will be very large in a short time owing to its great use. This crop is grown for seed, for hay, and for pasture. The bundle of sheaf vetch on exhibit was very fine. Vetch is grown for hay or as a green manure crop.

Other pure-bred seeds displayed were the wheat, clover seed, alfalfa and oats. Every grain of these seeds exhibited were of the best quality and very true to type. I think that every farmer was very careful in selecting all his seed grain for the exhibit.

We school children of the rural districts can help to increase the success of the great farming enterprise by showing our interest and aiding in the work of our fathers so we, too, may be able to take their place in the future and some day we will be proud of our exhibits at the State Grain Show.

JUNIOR CORN JUDGING CONTEST

Held at Green Bay, January 28, 1922

Oshkosh High School this year captured the silver trophy in the junior corn judging contest, with a score of 251.8 out of a possible 300. This is the highest score yet made by any team competing for the cup. Viroqua High School, with a score of 241.2, was close, winning the banner for second place. In spite of the fact that thirty-six of the forty-nine contestants were from Brown county the visitors carried away the honors.

The winning teams are: Oshkosh, T. G. Brown (coach), Albert Schwartz, Orin Wesenberg, Oral Bloom. Viroqua, R. A. Power (coach), Lawrence Jacobs, Torger Johnson, Lief Rusdal.

The ten high individual contestants are:

1. Howard Wood.....	Oshkosh—95.4	\$8.00
2. Albert Schwartz.....	Oshkosh—94.0	6.00
3. La Verne Taylor.....	Oshkosh—91.2	4.00
4. John Rief, Jr.....	Oshkosh—86.0	3.00
5. Ole Espe.....	Viroqua—85.8	2.00
6. John Steiger, Jr.....	Oshkosh—85.7	1.00
7. Orwin Wesenberg.....	Oshkosh—83.6	10 lbs. pure-bred seed corn
8. Lawrence Jacobs.....	Viroqua—82.0	10 lbs. pure-bred seed corn
9. Torger Johnson.....	Viroqua—81.2	10 lbs. pure-bred seed corn
10. Roman Schwartz.....	Oshkosh—79.0	10 lbs. pure-bred seed corn

The schools which have won the trophy are: 1918, Marinette County School of Agriculture; 1920, Waterloo High School; 1921, Viroqua High School; 1922, Oshkosh High School. The cup must be won twice in succession or three times before it becomes the permanent possession of the winning school or club.



OSHKOSH CORN JUDGING TEAM

Albert Schwartz, Orin Wesenberg, T. G. Brown (coach), Oral Bloom, Howard Wood (Individual Champion.)

BROWN COUNTY ORDER WINS TROPHY

Again the silver cup awarded annually to the county order scoring the largest number of points at the State Grain Show was won by Brown county, with a score of 239 points. La Crosse, Brown county's old rival, was second, with 162 points. Dodge, with 139 points, Shawano 122, Marathon 94, and Jefferson, with 80, all showed a large number of very fine exhibits. The large increase in the number of exhibits from Shawano and Marathon, two rapidly developing centers of improved grain and forage crop production, and the large percentage of samples from these counties which got into the winning class, was one of the features of the show. Another year both Brown and La Crosse counties will have to watch closely or another competitor will upset their present seeming monopoly of the cup. The trophy must be won three times to become the permanent possession of the winner, and the Brown County Order, with two winnings to her credit, is planning on "putting it over" for the third time next year. But others are looking forward to next year, also, and competition is bound to be keen.

THE 100 BUSHELS PER ACRE CORN CLUB

That we have not yet found the maximum yield that an acre can be made to produce is indicated by the remarkable new record of Mr. M. J. Strunk, of Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson county. One hundred seventy-one bushels is not the world's record, but if we can each year beat the last record by 33 bushels, as Mr. Strunk has done, three years more will carry us over the top.

And for consistent high yields and progress have you seen anything that beats Jippa Weilinga's record for the last three years? One hundred fifteen bushels per acre in 1919, 125.6 in 1920, and 138.8 in 1921.

Brown county was slightly outdistanced this year for the first time since the contest was started, but look down the list and you will see that her growers use the hundred-bushel mark merely as a starting point. The twelve highest yields were made with Golden Glow corn.

Down to 80 bushels per acre the yields are: George Wheelock, Green Bay, Brown county, 115.5; John Bendel, Stoddard, La Crosse, 113.0; Tom Moore, Green Bay, Brown, 110.4; Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay, Brown, 108.5; Joe Schneider, New Franken, Brown, 107.5; Wm. R. Berger, Oconto Falls, Oconto, 107.1; Herman Berndt, West DePere, Brown, 96.9; Roman Muskavitch, Shawano, Shawano, 92.7; Wm. Sorenson, Bay City, Pierce, 90.3; C. L. Kutil, Seymour, Outagamie, 88.8; Hugh Harper, Lancaster, Grant, 86.6; Milton Martin, Bagley, Grant, 83.6; P. S. Graham, Fennimore, Grant, 82.3.

Last year's results bring the membership of our 100 BUSHEL CLUB up to fourteen. The members with their highest yields are:

Name	Address	Highest Yield
M. J. Strunk.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	171.6
Jippa Wielinga.....	Midway.....	138.8
Jacobsen Bros.....	Green Bay.....	138
Fred Hubbard.....	Morrisonville.....	128.1
Joseph Schneider.....	New Franken.....	120
John Bendel.....	Stoddard.....	117.4
George F. Blahnick.....	Algoma.....	116
George Wheelock.....	Green Bay.....	115.5
Roman Muskavitch.....	Shawano.....	111
Tom Moore.....	Green Bay.....	110.4
Godfried Huppert.....	Diamond Bluff.....	108
Wm. R. Berger.....	Oconto Falls.....	107.1
Robert Hall.....	Lena.....	103.3
P. V. Becker.....	Galesville.....	103

SETTING A NEW YIELD RECORD

Plenty of barnyard manure on well-drained bog land and pure-bred Golden Glow seed direct from the experiment station—this was the winning combination in the 1921 Two-Acre Corn Yield Contest. Mr. M. J. Strunk, of Fort Atkinson, telling how he grew the record crop, said that after plowing in the spring and turning a good coat of manure which had been spread during the winter, he dragged the field both ways to put the surface soil in good condition. After planting the 19th of May, a week later he dragged the field lengthwise the rows just as the corn was getting above the surface. The surface being loose and fine, this did not injure the corn, but helped it along. Three thorough cultivations were given before tasseling. From this time on it was evident to all who saw the field that this was an unusual crop, and it was watched with interest by all the neighbors.

The field was ripe about the middle of September and was cut and shocked, and according to Mr. Strunk, it was "some corn and some job." It was husked out about the last of October and was well cured and as dry as a bone. This is shown also by the fact that it tested only 11.4% moisture in the government test.

Rich, black, well-drained bog land is ideal for growing corn, says Mr. Strunk. Some of his land has had corn for seven years in succession because it is so rich that grain cannot be grown without lodging. Some that was broken longer ago is just getting to a point where grain can be raised. The seed used for planting the contest crop was Golden Glow received from the experiment association as a prize in the 1920 contest. Thorough cultivation is essential, and Mr. Strunk believes in dragging the field even before the corn is above ground, so as to destroy the seedling weeds and keep the surface soil mellow.

A HIGH THREE-YEAR AVERAGE

Have you seen anything which beats this for consistent high yields and progress: 115.0 bushels per acre in 1919, 125.6 in 1920, and 138.8 in 1921? This is the record of Jippa Wielinga, of La Crosse county. There can be no doubt that Jippa knows how to raise corn, and the following extract from a letter tells in his own words how he made his latest record:

"In 1920 the field had alfalfa on it which was cut three times. It yielded approximately four tons per acre. In the spring of 1921 the field was heavily top dressed with very rotten manure, then when the alfalfa was about 14 inches high, on or about the 12th day of May, the field was plowed, then double disced, then harrowed three times. I then sowed 200 pounds of commercial fertilizer (2-12-2) per acre and 100 pounds of acid phosphate per acre. I planted the corn about the 17th day of May in rows 3 feet 6 inches apart, and the hills in the row about 2 feet apart. The field was harrowed twice before the corn came

up, then cultivated 15 times, following which I sowed (on or about July 21st) an additional 100 pounds of commercial fertilizer (2-12-2), following which I cultivated once more. The corn was cut and shocked September 18th to 20th."

Jippa has put his heart and soul into corn improvement, and he is at his best when telling how he raises and puts up his show samples and seed corn.

AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE OF THE PURE BRED AND PEDIGREED GRAINS

Variety	Average Yield
Pedigree Barley.....	48.3
Oats—Pedigree 1.....	48.0
Pedigree 5.....	30.5
Pedigree 7.....	37.1
Pedigree Rye.....	27.1
Marquis Spring Wheat.....	12.6
No. 7 Corn (Silver King).....	66.7
No. 12 Corn (Golden Glow).....	63.5

OUR FOREIGN CONQUESTS

While there is yet a considerable portion of the territory within our own state where miscellaneous and scrub grains persist, and this territory should be the battle ground of our increasing efforts to drive out the scrub population with the pure-bred varieties, at the same time we have been pioneering in foreign fields, and our conquests have been remarkably successful. In several European and Asiatic countries, as well as in Australia and South Africa, several of the Wisconsin grains have long since won their right to permanent citizenship, and in the Valley of the Nile, one of the most ancient seats of civilized agriculture, the Wisconsin Silver King corn is now taking its place beside the date palm and the fig tree. The accompanying cut showing letter and check from Egypt for a second order of Silver King corn will be of interest to all who have placed their faith in the pure-bred grains and who are proud to see their reputation spread and their territory widened.

SOY BEAN OBSERVATIONS

G. M. BRIGGS

During the past two seasons the experiment association has furnished seed of several varieties of soy beans for trial and demonstration purposes, and this was distributed through the state. From observations on the plots where this seed was planted conclusions were drawn on several points:

1. Varieties behave differently on different types of soil and with different climatic conditions.

2. The Wisconsin Early Black adapts itself to conditions the best of all our varieties.

3. The Manchu is the larger growing of the medium varieties, Ito San, Black Eyebrow, Manchu and Early Brown.

4. The seed demand will be extremely varied, many years very small, owing to the ease with which every farmer can raise his own seed.

5. Soy beans in corn is a success in about 50% of the cases. Where separate soy bean attachment is used and a perfect stand of corn and beans can be obtained, success is most often had. Soy beans and weeds do not thrive, and as most drilled corn has weeds in it, the planting of soy beans in drilled corn is not highly recommended.

6. Because of excellent quality of hay and success of crop, the planting of soy beans for hay should be urged wherever applicable. If soil is light, planting in rows and cultivating so as not to ridge up rows would be most satisfactory, and on heavier soils broadcasting or solid drilling can be practiced where soil is thoroughly worked previous to planting and surface weed seeds germinated and destroyed. Soy beans planted the first part of June make excellent quality of hay where moisture conditions have been right to make a quick start and seed of good quality and well inoculated is used.

7. Soy beans in combination with Sudan grass and oats have been tried in many places in the state with various degrees of success. Where the mixture was not too heavy to Sudan, and not planted too early, the results are very gratifying, giving a heavy tonnage of good hay per acre. In Shawano county oats and soy beans as hay proved so profitable that many farmers expect to follow up the practice another year.

8. In the management of soy beans when raising for hay, cutting should not be delayed too long. To make the best hay some pods probably had best be nearly mature, but regardless of stage growth cut the crop not later than August during hay weather.

LET US GET THE MOST OUT OF THE STATE SEED INSPECTION DIVISION

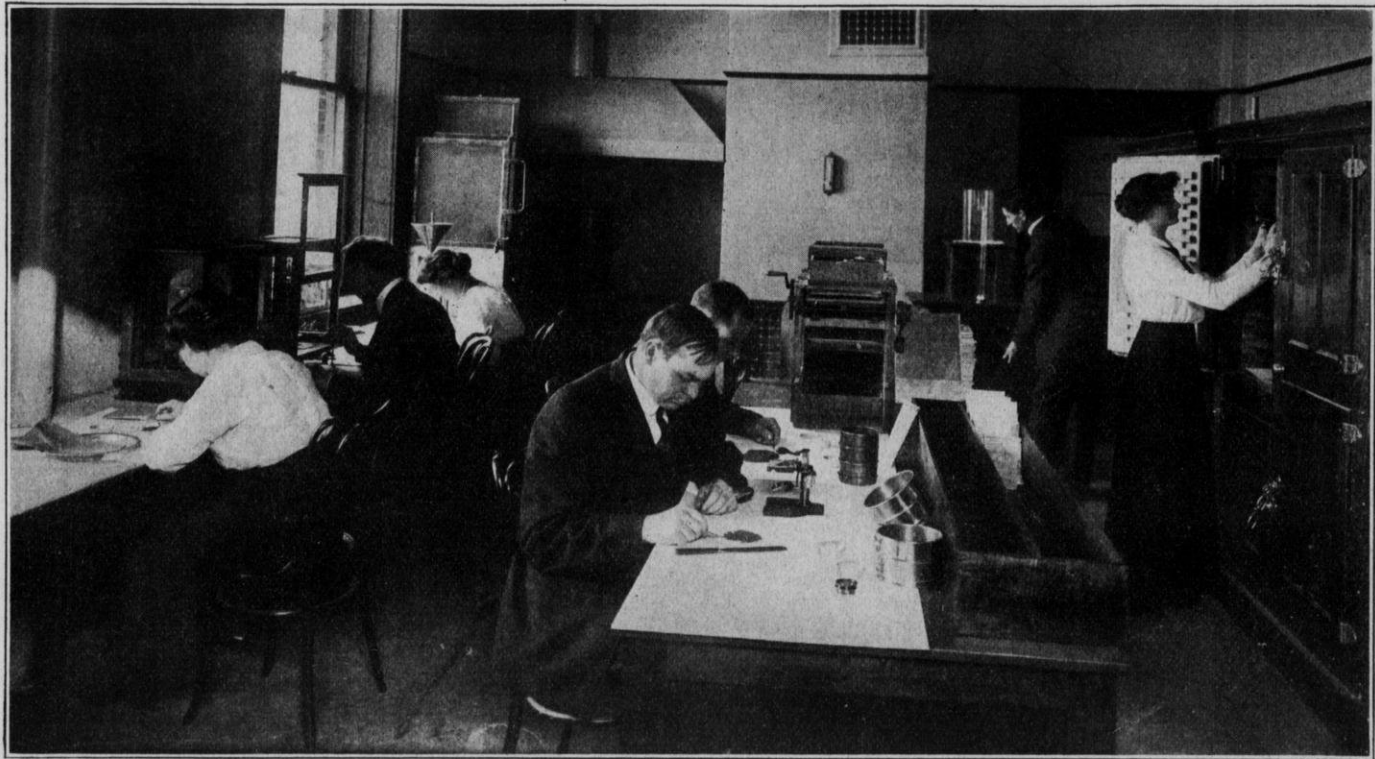
E. D. HOLDEN, Madison

All who are interested in pure seeds, whether from the standpoint of seller or purchaser or one who merely plants his own seed, should inform themselves thoroughly of the services which the State Seed Inspection Division can render. These services are of special interest and importance to experiment association and county order members, who are leaders in the fight for pure-bred varieties and pure, high-quality seed.

The seed inspection work was started in 1909. It came about as the result of the necessity for some authoritative source of information from which the purity and quality of seeds could be learned. In many cases lots of seed sold on the market were a deliberate fraud on the part of the merchant to get a good price for a poor article. In other cases inferior seed was sold which was supposed by both the seller and the purchaser to be all right. It might be that the seed would germinate poorly, producing a poor stand. It might be that the seed was poorly cleaned and dirty, so that seed prices were paid for worthless dirt and inert material, or, worst of all, it often happened that crop seeds sold contained the seeds of some of the noxious weeds, such as quack grass, Canada thistle, wild oats, etc., which are among the farmer's worst enemies. And in those days it was very difficult to get definite and accurate information on these points, and buying and selling seed was something of a game of chance.

But with the establishing of the seed inspection division of the State Department of Agriculture, which was put under the direction of Prof. A. L. Stone, an early short course graduate and a charter member of the Wisconsin Experiment Association, the situation was changed so that now no one need plant seed of which he is not sure of the purity and the power to germinate. The department is equipped with expert seed analysts and the scientific apparatus necessary to make the finest determinations of the kinds and amounts of weed seeds and dirt and other worthless matter contained in crop seeds, and to determine the germinating power of the seeds.

If you are purchasing seeds the state law requires that the tag or label on the container state the purity and germination of the seed. This is your protection. If you suspect that the statements on the tag are false and the seed is not as represented you can have a sample tested, free of charge, by the State Seed Inspection Laboratory. If you have seed grown by yourself which you expect to plant, and you suspect that it may contain the seed of harmful weeds or may be poor in germination, the seed laboratory will test it for you free. If you have weeds in your fields or near by which you suspect may be a dangerous character, you can have them identified, named, and any information concerning them you wish by sending a specimen to the laboratory. If you wish to know the best methods of getting rid of weeds which



THE STATE SEED INSPECTION LABORATORY.

are troubling you, this information will be sent free on request. These services are yours for the asking.

If you are a seller of seeds, the law requires that you attach to each package a label giving information as follows:

KIND OF SEED	NAME
WHERE GROWN	
PURITY	GERMINATION TEST
IMPURITIES	

1. Name and number of noxious weed seeds
2. Name and per cent of foreign seeds
3. Per cent inert matter

Label Required for All Packages of Seed Exceeding One Pound in Weight

The germination, purity and kinds and amounts of impurities are frequently quite difficult to determine on the farm, without the proper apparatus for weighing and counting small samples of seeds, and the knowledge necessary to identify the weed seeds and impurities. In this matter, also, the Seed Inspection Division is at your service. All the information which is required by law to be on the label can be obtained by sending a sample of the seed to the laboratory for inspection. In this case, where the seed is to be sold, the laboratory charges 25 cents for each sample inspected. You can feel perfectly safe in selling seeds under a label filled out according to this test, for the State Seed Inspection Division is the final authority in the state on questions of purity and quality of seeds.

With this service at his command it is now possible for every farmer to assure himself of the character of the seed he plants, whether purchased or grown by himself, and he can assure himself and his customers that seed he sells is shown by official test to be just as he represents it to be. Let us not neglect to let the State Seed Inspection Division serve us whenever we need its help.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Chicago, Ill., November 29, 1921

The third meeting of the International Crop Improvement Association, after an inspiring address delivered by President H. G. Cutler, was devoted mainly to reports of committees on standardization of definitions and requirements for different classes and grades of seed grains. With the large number of crop improvement associations which have come into existence and which are doing similar work in the various states, has come the necessity of correlating their purposes and activities and unifying their methods so that they can work to-



NORTHERN WISCONSIN GRAIN SHOW, SPOONER, JANUARY 4-6, 1922.

gether effectively for the common good. The committees from the various associations, which have been working on these problems, have made a great deal of progress toward the desired goal.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, G. H. Cutler, Edmonton, Alberta.

First vice president, R. A. Moore, Madison, Wisconsin.

Second vice president, W. A. Ostrander, La Fayette, Indiana.

Third vice president, A. L. Bibbins, Syracuse, New York.

Secretary-treasurer, J. W. Nicholson, Lansing, Michigan.

THE NORTHERN WISCONSIN MIDWINTER GRAIN SHOW

The enterprising spirit of the northern farmers, which has brought such great progress in creating new farm homes out of cut-over land, is asserting itself in very effective efforts to increase the yield and quality of the farm crops by production and dissemination of pure-bred varieties especially adapted to the northern region. To show the results of each succeeding year's work an annual midwinter grain show is held by a group of the northern counties in co-operation with the experiment association. The last show, which was held at Spooner January 4-5-6, was a striking proof of the interest taken in the results of crop improvement work, and of the great influence of the work itself. Nowhere in the state are the farmers more thoroughly convinced of the value of pure-bred varieties and thorough understanding of the best methods of growing than they are in this northern section. Next year's show will be held at Park Falls, in Price county, and the officers are: President, E. J. Delwiche; vice president, V. E. Brubaker; secretary, George Briggs; treasurer, E. H. Thompson.

Alfalfa Order

MORE ALFALFA AND CLOVER FOR WISCONSIN

S. P. MARKLE, President, La Crosse

Ladies and Gentlemen: The subject assigned to me, "Shall We Grow More Clover and Alfalfa?" is a broad one. In trying to answer the question I am going to leave out the word clover and talk alfalfa, not that I love clover the less, but that I love alfalfa more. I have traveled from the western boundary of the state to the eastern boundary and if I could take all of my hearers over the same route that I came I could answer the question without saying a word. The view from the car window would be enough, as one would see some of the tumble-down farmhouses and barns, scrubby cattle and runty corn shocks in certain sections. I could not tell what kind of soil it was, but one thing I was

sure of—it needed fertilizer. I am quite sure the soil is no more sandy than some of the sand hills around La Crosse.

I will tell you of an instance that happened near my home. A certain person took three acres of sandy land that had been rented till it was so low in fertility that it wouldn't raise good **sand burs**. He planted it to corn and the last time he cultivated it he sowed it to vetch. The corn grew only about 4 feet high. The next July he disked it and the following spring he plowed it and put on 1,400 pounds of commercial fertilizer. He limed it at the rate of 4 tons per acre and put on 2 tons of inoculated soil per acre. About two weeks after he put on the fertilizer he sowed 20 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre. After the little plants had reached the height of about one inch a wind storm swept the field, destroying all the plants, which made it necessary to reseed. The first year he got two cuttings and the second year he got three cuttings. That winter about half of the alfalfa winterkilled, so he plowed it under and planted it to corn. He got a crop of 66 bushels to the acre and won second prize on 10 ears of Golden Glow at the state show at Madison. This three acres of land never saw a forkful of barnyard fertilizer.

Now then, ladies and gentlemen, if that doesn't answer the question, "Shall we raise more alfalfa?" I shall call on my able lieutenant, L. F. Graber, to put on the finishing touches.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT

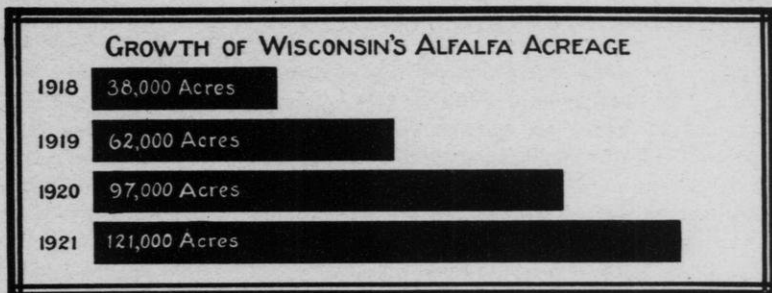
L. F. GRABER

The alfalfa acreage of Wisconsin has continued to make a steady growth, having reached a present total of 121,000 acres. Wisconsin's alfalfa hay crop this year is valued at nearly \$7,000,000. In 1910 our alfalfa area was reported at 18,000 acres and the total amount of alfalfa hay produced at that time was valued at considerably less than \$1,000,000. These figures reflect credit on the work of our association, which is now entering its eleventh year of service.

EIGHTEEN COUNTIES HAVE 90% OF THE TOTAL ACREAGE OF ALFALFA IN WISCONSIN

Alfalfa growing in Wisconsin is largely confined to the southern and eastern sections. A glance at the illustration will indicate the leading alfalfa counties in order of their importance. These 18 out of the 71 counties of the state produce 90% of our alfalfa. There is much room for expansion of Wisconsin's alfalfa territory, particularly in the western tier of counties. In the northern part of Wisconsin, where clover for the most part grows like a weed and where alfalfa is rather difficult to establish, the promotion of our alfalfa work has not been emphasized. The matter of securing an abundance of lime in the soil is of primary importance in making alfalfa a success. As far as obtaining

an acreage is concerned we find certain territories where the soils are generally so sour that the progress of the work is largely dependent upon the ability of the farmers to secure lime for their soils.



LIME GRINDERS RENDER GREAT SERVICE

In our previous report considerable emphasis was laid upon the results secured with one alfalfa lime demonstration held in Green county and which resulted in the local grinding of 5,500 tons of lime. During the past year the Iowa county agent, Mr. H. R. Noble, has taken hold of this idea and was able to get one lime-grinding outfit started, which has ground during the past summer (1921) 2,300 tons of lime at local quarries for the near-by farmers. This work was done at a cost to the farmer of from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per ton and represents a saving of several hundred dollars. There are also six or eight lime grinders in operation in Rock county and it is reported that during the past summer some 7,000 tons of limestone have been ground. Lime grinders appear to be of service largely where the farmers live considerable distances from freight stations. In many instances it is much more advisable to have lime shipped in than to attempt local grinding.

A NEW THOUGHT IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPER CUTTING STAGE OF ALFALFA

The tendency of the average farmer in reference to cutting alfalfa is to feel that the crop must be cut in an early stage, otherwise serious damage may obtain with the succeeding growths. Experiments are now beginning to show that real early cutting (in the bud stage or before blossoming) tends to reduce the vigor of the next crop and lower the yields. An experiment conducted the past year with three varieties of alfalfa (Grimm, Common Kansas and imported Turkestan) has shown that in this carefully conducted trial two cuttings made in the full bloom stage yielded as much hay an acre as three cuttings made either in the tenth bloom or bud stages. Of course, the full bloom stage gave a rather coarse quality of hay, but real early cutting seems to weaken and thin out alfalfa, while later cutting appears to strengthen the plants against winterkilling, weeds and blue grass.

While the results of this test are not final, it would seem safe to feel that alfalfa should be cut for hay as near as possible to the full bloom stage without sacrificing too much on the quality of hay.

CAN WISCONSIN GROW ALFALFA SEED?

The past summer has offered the greatest encouragement for the production of home-grown alfalfa seed. The summer was dry and it is estimated that about 1,000 bushels of alfalfa seed were grown in our state. While all seasons may not be so favorable, this should prompt us to look forward to the day when we may grow our own seed, especially the hardy types, and thereby save paying the high prices which the hardest strains command. Yields of from 2 to 3 bushels an acre have been quite commonly reported and in some cases as high as 5 bushels per acre appear to be obtained.

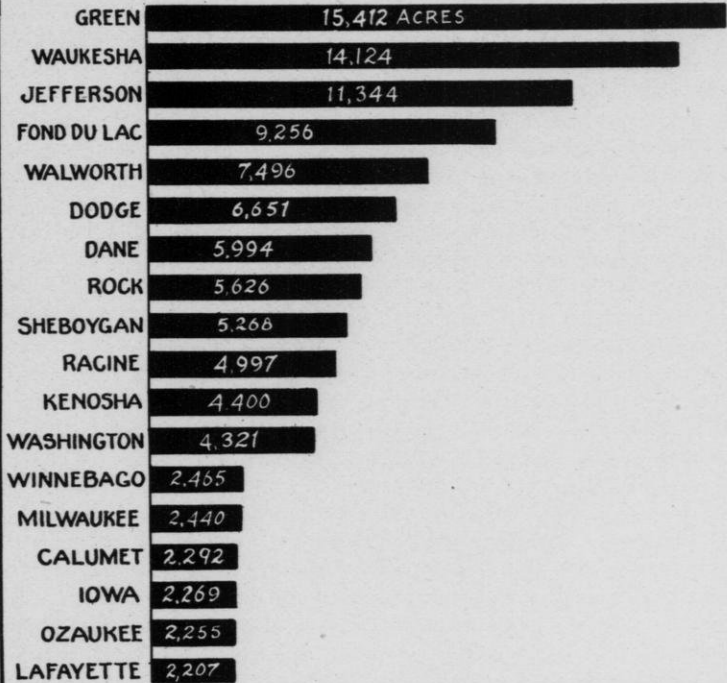
The seed is cut and handled in a very similar manner to red clover seed and hulling is easily done with a clover huller. When it is considered that the average yield of red clover in Wisconsin is about 2 bushels per acre and that the average price is probably not in excess of 20 cents a pound, the possibility of profit in the growing of alfalfa seed as compared with clover seems very promising. It is true that we may expect failures in attempts to produce our own seed, but it should be borne in mind that these same failures obtain with the clover crop. Furthermore, if the second crop of alfalfa is left for seed and it is noted that pods fail to begin development the field could be cut for hay. On the other hand, if a heavy growth of pods is started the field very probably can be allowed to go to seed with splendid results. We hope in the near future to bring forth a special Wisconsin strain of alfalfa which appears to be exceedingly hardy and which is giving promise of being able to produce seed under our humid climatic conditions.

COMPARE VALUE OF WESTERN STRAINS OF COMMON ALFALFA

Wisconsin-grown alfalfa seed, especially that coming from old fields, will probably prove to be hardier and more desirable than the average western-grown Common, since our winters are perhaps more severe as applied to alfalfa than those which obtain out west. Four-year trials on two series of 126 plots located at Madison and Waukesha, representing seed from 86 western growers, has given results fairly indicative of the relative value for Wisconsin conditions of the various regional strains of Common western alfalfa seed. Seed from South Dakota and Montana growers has held the lead in hardiness and permanence of good stands, with Kansas a close third. New Mexico and Arizona grown strains proved very susceptible to winter injury, which resulted in a high percentage of poor stands and blue grass infestation. Utah and Idaho grown Common seemed somewhat less desirable than the Kansas grown lots.

It appears quite plainly that as far as Common alfalfa seed is concerned there is no necessity for Wisconsin farmers paying a premium for "Montana" seed when South Dakota grown Common is available at a lower price. While the trials indicate considerable variation of Common strains within a given state—some being hardier than others—the average Common South Dakota grown seed appears the equal in practically every respect to the more popular Montana strains. While the results are not entirely complete, it seems that more importance is attached to Montana alfalfa seed than comparative tests would warrant.

THE 18 COUNTIES WHICH PRODUCE 90% OF ALL THE ALFALFA GROWN IN WISCONSIN



SEED IMPROVEMENT WORK IN IDAHO

H. K. WILEY, Black Foot, Idaho

President of the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association.

It is a great pleasure, indeed, to visit the state of Wisconsin, the cradle of crop improvement work in this country, and I am glad to be able to tell you that Idaho, while still young in this work, is accomplishing a great deal in the breeding and certification of grains and forage, and is making great strides in the standardization, not only of grain, but also of potatoes and other crops.

Through this work, carried on by the state pure-bred seed department through local organizations and the experiment stations, ninety per cent of the wheat grown in southern Idaho is of one variety, and the same is also true of the barley. The potato work has been centered on two varieties with equally good results and these are being constantly improved through seed plots and careful hill selection. Two or three sections of the state that are especially adapted to the production of seed potatoes have gone into this line of work exclusively.

While the work is not as far advanced as it is in Wisconsin, where it has been in progress for a much longer time, yet we are getting some splendid results, and the farmers over the state are taking a very great interest in the production of better seeds.

A number of years ago, while on a visit to Rocky Ford, Colorado, Experiment Station, I had my attention called to a new variety of alfalfa, over which Supt. R. K. Blinn was very enthusiastic, and as I had there an opportunity to compare it with a great many other varieties growing in his plots and to check up on the performance of this particularly variety, I concluded there was a great deal of merit to this Grimm alfalfa and that it would be well suited to the section of Idaho in which I had then, but recently, taken up my residence. Since the Grimm was recommended to be especially adapted to the higher altitudes and severe climatic conditions and as I was at an altitude of 4,500 feet where we had plenty of zero weather and often 25° or 30° below, with scant snow covering, I was confident of the value of this location for the production of a high quality of seed. I had Mr. Blinn secure a small quantity of the seed for me, which I planted in the spring of 1911.

While this section of Idaho seems to be especially adapted to seed production, and we are able to harvest a crop every season, yet the very conditions that give us the high quality of seed that we produce also works to our disadvantage by making our seasons so short that we are able to produce only a limited yield per acre.

My neighbors gradually became interested in the work until there has grown up in that neighborhood a specialized industry and one in which the growers take a great deal of interest and pride. The industry has grown to such an extent that during the summer of 1921 the

growers felt that it would be of an advantage, not only to themselves, but to the consuming public as well, if they would form an organization, so we formed the "Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association," a non-profit co-operative association in which the seed is all pooled and each member gets the same price for seed of like grade.

We were very careful about the fields that we received into the organization. They were all inspected and passed on at blooming time by the state pure seed commissioner and after that the seed stock from which every field was planted was carefully abstracted, and if the origin could be fully traced to the original Carver county fields they were refused membership in the organization.

We kept one man constantly on the work of field inspection during the summer, urging that the fields be cleaned of weeds, for we realized that there is one particular time when weed seed can be successfully removed from small seed—that is before harvesting. This work is made comparatively easy, as our membership is all down in one corner of Bingham county and in a very compact area.

To insure a well-graded and standardized product, we established a warehouse and cleaning plant in Blackfoot, where all the seed is shipped and is graded, scarified and placed in 150-pound branded bags and sealed. We furnish an affidavit with each shipment as to its genuineness and so long as the seal is not broken we absolutely stand behind it.

I certainly appreciate the opportunity of meeting the experiment association members, who are the leaders in crop improvement work in Wisconsin, and trust that some time we may have the pleasure of having you visit us in Idaho.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALFALFA ORDER

Green Bay, Wisconsin, Jan. 26, 1922

The program of the Alfalfa Order was held in the afternoon and was begun by an enthusiastic address on the merits of alfalfa by our president, Mr. S. P. Markle, of La Crosse, Wis. The secretary then made his report on the progress of the work of the association. Mr. H. K. Wiley, of Blackfoot, Idaho, president of the Idaho Grimm Seed Producers' Association, and one of the largest growers of Grimm alfalfa seed in the West, gave the meeting a splendid address on the seed improvement work in Idaho.

Following the program the business meeting of the experiment association was held and immediately following this the Alfalfa Order held its business meeting. The meeting was called to order by President Markle. A committee previously appointed by the president of the experiment association and composed of H. E. Krueger, E. J. Delwiche and Frank Bell served as a nominating committee. On motion which

was duly seconded the minutes of the last annual meeting which were published in the last annual report were approved without being read. This motion carried unanimously. The treasurer's report was then read and it was moved by Mr. Michels that it be accepted. This motion was seconded and carried unanimously. The report of the nominating committee was then read by Mr. Krueger and it was recommended that the present officers be continued for the ensuing year. This report was adopted unanimously and said officers were duly elected.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Thursday, Jan. 26, 1922

Minutes of previous executive committee meeting read and adopted.

A budget was presented and discussed, covering expenditures for the various proposed activities of the association for the coming year. The fact was emphasized that expenditures and the number of lines of work must be greatly limited in order to keep within the income of the association. Appropriations for the following lines of work were favorably considered:

Two-Acre Corn Yield Contest.

International Hay and Grain Show.

Northern Wisconsin Grain Show.

State Grain Show and Annual Meeting.

Seed dissemination.

The budget as presented was adopted.

A question, put to a vote of the several state associations comprising the membership of the International Crop Improvement Association, viz.: "Should the definition Registered Seed as recognized by the international association include a requirement that sacks containing such seed be sealed, or should sealing of sacks be left optional with the several state associations," was put before the executive committee for action. The committee voted to favor that sealing of sacks be left optional under definition of Registered Seed.

It was recommended by vote of the committee to have statement on association shipping tags that, should the seed sold under such tags not come up to standard, the purchaser should notify the secretary of the association.

It was moved and carried that a committee composed of the secretary and two others to be appointed by him work and report on the subject of standards for seed grains.

Motion to adjourn carried.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MEETING

Thursday, Jan. 26, 1922

Meeting called to order by President C. S. Ristow.

Moved and carried that the chairman appoint a committee on nominations, resolutions and honorary membership committees. Appointed were: Nominations—H. E. Kreuger, F. E. Bell, E. J. Delwiche. Resolutions—Henry Michels, L. F. Graber. Honorary membership—R. A. Moore, P. W. Jones.

Minutes of last business meeting read by Sec. R. A. Moore, and adopted.

Financial report read by Sec. R. A. Moore, and adopted.

The committee on honorary membership reported, and recommended that honorary membership be conferred on the following: H. K. Wiley, Blackfoot, Idaho; J. N. Kavanaugh, Green Bay; W. E. Spreiter, Onalaska; W. P. Brenner, Green Bay; A. C. Murphy, Shawano. Moved and carried that the report be adopted and the above enrolled as honorary members.

The committee on nominations reported, and recommended: President, C. S. Ristow, Black River Falls; vice president, Emil Jacobsen, Green Bay; secretary, R. A. Moore, Madison; treasurer, R. H. Lang, Jefferson. Moved and carried that the report of the committee be adopted and the nominees be declared elected.

Moved and carried that a telegram be sent to Jippa Wielinga, Midway, as follows: "Jippa, we miss you at Green Bay."

The committee on resolutions reported, and recommended that the following resolutions be adopted:

Be it resolved: That the Wisconsin Experiment Association and its affiliated orders, appreciating the warm hospitality which the city of Green Bay and Brown county have extended to the grain show and annual meeting, the great efforts which Mr. Kavanaugh, Mr. Brenner and their committees have made in providing splendid accommodation for the show and for the association's meetings and for the entertainment of visitors, and the worthy purpose which actuated them—that of establishing a spirit of friendly co-operation and understanding between the country and city community—do hereby tender the sincere thanks and gratitude of the members of the experiment association and their affiliated orders.

WHEREAS, There is produced annually in Wisconsin a considerable quantity of flax straw which is now almost entirely a waste product, and in addition there are produced in this state other similar fibrous materials which are in urgent need of a market, and since preliminary investigations indicate that such material can be utilized for manufacturing a high grade of paper, and since the national department of agriculture already possesses a fully equipped laboratory for the investigation of raw materials for paper manufacture, and

WHEREAS, An appropriation of \$15,000 by the national government has been proposed for the investigation of flax straw for paper and pulp, this item to be included in the regular appropriation for research

work by the forest products laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1922, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association that it is vitally important to the agricultural welfare of this state that experimentation with flax straw as a source of paper stock be conducted; that the association, therefore, requests and respectfully urges that the proposed appropriation be given favorable consideration by congress, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each senator and representative from Wisconsin.

WHEREAS, Large quantities of red clover and alfalfa seeds are annually imported into the United States, and

WHEREAS, Such imported seeds have been proven by careful and extensive tests to be for the most part decidedly inferior to American-grown seed, both in hardiness and purity, and

WHEREAS, We believe that the increasing number of failures to secure successful stands of clover and alfalfa are due in a large measure to the sowing of such imported seed, either straight or mixed with domestic seed, and

WHEREAS, It is possible to so extend the areas in the United States now producing clover and alfalfa seed that this country will produce ample supplies, and

WHEREAS, Such extensions of producing areas would quickly follow if producers were protected against the competition of cheap, imported seed, be it

RESOLVED, By the members of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association in annual convention assembled, that we favor the enactment of a tariff of not less than four cents per pound on red clover and alfalfa imported into the United States, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the secretary of this association be directed to send a copy of this resolution to each member of congress representing the state of Wisconsin.

The above resolutions were adopted by vote of the meeting.

Motion to adjourn carried.

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. 24, 1921.....	\$ 3,971.63
State Appropriation, July 1, 1921.....	5,000.00
Receipts, Jan. 24, 1921-Jan. 20, 1922.....	1,801.54
Total.....	\$10,773.17
Disbursements, Jan. 24, 1921-Jan. 20, 1922.....	7,584.60
Balance on hand, January 20, 1922.....	\$ 3,188.57

WISCONSIN AT THE INTERNATIONAL HAY AND GRAIN SHOW

With 377 samples exhibited by 156 growers, Wisconsin's showing was about 25 per cent larger than last year, and our winnings increased in the same proportion. Our 109 premiums and \$1,247 premium money put us ahead of our friendly rivals to the east and west, and in sweepstakes also we more than held our own, winning sweepstakes on hay and on corn in Region 1.

The educational exhibits put up by the agricultural colleges and experiment stations were one of the strong attractions at the exhibition. The central purpose in these exhibits is to show in a striking and effective manner some of the recent and important developments in agricultural science and their practical application. The Wisconsin display featured, by means of pictures, charts and models, the transition "From Forest to Farm Home," in our northern cut-over country, and showed the services which the various state agencies, such as land-clearing department, State Department of Agriculture, agricultural college and experiment stations are doing to aid in this transition.

Following is a list of winnings:

- Corn—10 Ears White—Region 1
 3 Alex Hildeman, Belle Plaine
- Corn—10 Ears Yellow—Region 1
 2 Roman Muskavitch, Shawano
 3 Wm. Herman, Shawano
- Corn Sweepstakes—Region 2
 J. R. Thorpe, Beloit, Wisconsin (White Dent)
- Corn—10 Ears Yellow—Region 2
 1 J. E. Brunker, Blue Mounds
 3 H. T. Draheim, Gotham
 4 Elmer Biddick, Livingston
 5 H. C. Brueckner, Jefferson
 11 J. A. Brunker, Ridgeway
 12 Jippa Wielinga, Midway
 15 A. N. Kelley, Mineral Point
 16 Hyde & Funk, La Crosse
 20 L. M. Hanson, Mondovi
 21 Michael Boese, Jefferson
 22 C. H. Howitt, Randolph
 23 John Bendel, Jr., Stoddard
 24 Loetta Draheim, Gotham
 25 Justus Brueckner, Jefferson
- Corn—10 Ears White—Region 2
 1 J. R. Thorpe, Beloit
 2 J. A. Brunker, Ridgeway
 3 J. E. Brunker, Blue Mounds
 9 Theron Thorpe, Beloit
 10 John Bendel, Jr., Stoddard
 11 Ubbe Anderson, North Bend
 14 Otto Wolf, La Crosse
 15 Carl Labus, La Crosse
 23 Henry M. Husseboe, Taylor

Rye

- 24 H. E. Krueger, Beaver Dam
- 30 Noyes Raessler, Beloit

White Winter Wheat

- 4 Minnie L. Krueger, Beaver Dam
- 5 H. E. Krueger, Beaver Dam

Soft Red Winter Wheat

- 21 R. R. Ruty, Beaver Dam

Field Peas

- 1 Frank Gasper, Rockland
- 5 John Mleziva, Luxemburg

Soy Beans

- 1 Adolph Troemner, Friendship
- 2 Louis H. Krohn, Shawano
- 4 D. A. Frazer, Shawano
- 5 W. H. Basse, Milwaukee
- 6 J. L. Krause, Reeseville
- 8 Gust Guskalkson, Columbus
- 9 Frank J. Lindley, Fox Lake

Two-Row Barley

- 4 H. T. Draheim, Gotham

Six-Row Barley

- 2 H. E. Krueger, Beaver Dam
- 9 Minnie L. Krueger, Beaver Dam
- 13 John E. Stern, Beaver Dam
- 15 Arnold Ruty, Beaver Dam
- 18 Ed Peters, La Crosse
- 22 Fred Englehardt, Beaver Dam
- 23 Henry De Vries, Beaver Dam
- 25 Arthur Ehlert, Beaver Dam

Oats—Region 2

- 1 Arnold Rutz, Beaver Dam
- 2 H. T. Draheim, Gotham
- 3 L. M. Hanson, Mondovi
- 4 Otto Wolf, La Crosse
- 7 Geo. Baier, La Crosse
- 8 Carl Labus, Bangor
- 9 Fred Englehardt, Beaver Dam
- 12 H. E. Krueger, Beaver Dam
- 13 Frank Gasper, Rockland
- 14 Minnie L. Krueger, Beaver Dam
- 15 Ed Peters, La Crosse
- 16 Geo. Leonard, Ft. Atkinson
- 17 R. H. Lang, Jefferson
- 18 Wm. Bell, Arlington
- 20 H. M. Krause, Reeseville
- 21 Ella M. Krueger, Beaver Dam
- 22 Henry De Vries, Beaver Dam
- 24 C. H. Rhodes, Kansasville
- 25 Gust Guskalkson, Columbus
- 26 W. H. Basse, Milwaukee
- 27 J. L. Krause, Reeseville
- 28 Arthur Ehlert, Beaver Dam
- 30 John E. Sturn, Beaver Dam
- 31 A. C. Basse, Milwaukee

Single Ear—Region 1

- 1 Roman Muskavitch, Shawano
- 2 F. D. Williams, Spooner

Single Ear—Region 2

- 2 H. T. Draheim, Gotham
- 4 Leo Brueckner, Jefferson
- 5 J. E. Brunker, Blue Mounds
- 11 J. R. Thorpe, Beloit
- 12 J. A. Brunker, Ridgeway
- 15 Noyes Raessler, Beloit
- 19 W. E. Colladay
- 20 C. H. Howitt, Randolph
- 22 Elmer Biddick, Livingston

Junior Corn Contest—Region 2

- 4 Oscar Berkseth, Glenwood City
- 5 Geo. H. Arnold, Janesville

HAY

Sweepstakes and Silver Trophy

- Otto Wolf, La Crosse (Bale Red Clover Hay)

Red Clover Hay

- 1 Otto Wolf, La Crosse
- 4 J. L. Krause, Reeseville
- 10 F. J. Lindley, Fox Lake

Alfalfa Hay

- 1 Geo. Baier, La Crosse
- 2 Otto Wolf, La Crosse
- 4 Swartz Bros., Waukesha
- 10 A. J. Stace, Portage

Timothy Hay

- 3 Otto Wolf, La Crosse
- 4 F. J. Lindley, Fox Lake
- 6 C. H. Howitt, Randolph
- 7 Geo. Baier, La Crosse

Timothy Seed

- 10 A. C. Ellickson, Arlington

Flint Corn—Region 1

- 6 Albert Peterson, Rhinelander
- 8 Laverne Johnson, Pulaski
- 9 Carl Sternhagen, Florence
- 10 A. W. Brown, Rhinelander
- 12 Henry J. Schulte, Milwaukee

Flint Corn—Region 2

- 6 Frank J. Lindley, Fox Lake
- 10 H. T. Draheim, Gotham
- 11 Wm. R. Leonard, Ft. Atkinson
- 13 Chas. H. Howitt, Randolph

PREMIUM AWARDS

Wisconsin State Grain Show, Green Bay, Wisconsin,
January, 1922

- Ten Ears Silver King (Wis. No. 7) (North Section)
Alex Hildeman, Belle Plaine
C. E. Flint, Oconto
Frank Blonde, Green Bay
Ed C. Johnson, Frederic
Herman Naber, Cecil
- Ten Ears Early Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 8) (North Section)
Wm. Herman, Shawano
Otto G. Baumgärtner, Wrightstown
E. Rading, Green Bay
Henry J. Roffers, De Pere
R. G. Beetham, Spooner
C. C. McAdams, Rothschild
- Ten Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12) (North Section)
Otto Kroening, Shawano
Raymond Muskavitch, Shawano
Roman Muskavitch, Shawano
Thos. McDonald, Menomonie
H. R. Berndt, West De Pere
Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay
W. D. Brownson, Seymour
- Ten Ears Wis. No. 25 (North Section)
Anthony Delwiche, Green Bay
Joachim Carstens, Crivitz
Lot Mast, Spooner
J. A. Perkins, Spooner
L. Schmidt, Rothschild
- Fifty Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12) (North Section)
Tom Moore, Green Bay
Roman Muskavitch, Shawano
Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay
Otto Kroening, Shawano
Paul Falk, Bonduel
Roy McDonald, Menominie
- Fifty Ears Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 8 or Wis. No. 25) (North Section)
Tom Loken, Tigerton
Lot Mast, Spooner
Wm. Herman, Shawano
Anthony Delwiche, Green Bay
Oscar Berkseth, Menomonie
- Ten Ears Silver King (Wis. No. 7) (South Section)
Ed Peters, La Crosse
Otto Wolf, La Crosse
A. N. Kelly, Mineral Point
A. H. Bruemmer, La Crosse
R. H. Lang, Jefferson
Albert Spangler, Jefferson
Linus Spangler, Jefferson

- Ten Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12) (South Section)
John Bendel, Jr., Stoddard
Geo. Reif, Hixton
Mrs. L. F. Easton, La Crosse
R. H. Lang, Jefferson
P. W. Jones, Black River Falls
Theron Thorpe, Beloit
Robert W. Ward, Fort Atkinson
- Ten Ears Murdock (Wis. No. 13) (South Section)
H. C. Brueckner, Jefferson
Leo Brueckner, Jefferson
Arthur O. Popp, Jefferson
Robert C. Boese, Jefferson
Otto Wolf, La Crosse
John Rasmussen, Hartland, Minn.
- Fifty Ears Silver King (Wis. No. 7) (South Section)
John Bendel, Jr., Stoddard
J. A. Bruncker, Ridgeway
Ed Peters, La Crosse
J. R. Thorpe, Beloit
Otto Wolf, La Crosse
Linus Spangler, Jefferson
Albert Spangler, Jefferson
- Fifty Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12) (South Section)
J. A. Bruncker, Ridgeway
Hyde & Funk, La Crosse
Jippa Wielinga, Midway
J. Emmett Bruncker, Blue Mounds
R. H. Lang, Jefferson
John Bendel, Jr., Stoddard
P. E. Sheppler, Rockland
- Fifty Ears Murdock (Wis. No. 13) (South Section)
Leo Brueckner, Jefferson
H. C. Brueckner, Jefferson
Elmer G. Biddick, Livingston
Robert C. Boese, Jefferson
Gust Guskalkson, Columbus
- Ten Ears 8-Row Yellow or Smut Nose Flint (Either Section)
Frank J. Lindley, Fox Lake
Louis Pralle, La Crosse
John De Pow, Oconto
E. Polege, Stratford
- Ten Ears 8-Row White Flint (Either Section)
Gust Guskalkson, Columbus
Lavern Johnson, Pulaski
- Ten Ears Pop Corn (Either Section)
Linus Spangler, Jefferson
S. P. Markle, La Crosse
Fred Porter, Burnamwood
- Ten Ears Sweet Corn (Either Section)
Linus Spangler, Jefferson
Gertrude Bakker, Shell Lake
Louis R. Dahms, Bonduel

- Single Ear Dent Corn (Any Variety) (Either Section)
 Leo Brueckner, Jefferson
 H. C. Brueckner, Jefferson
 J. Emmett Brunker, Blue Mounds
 Tom Moore, Green Bay
 Joseph A. Brunker, Ridgeway
- Peck Wisconsin Pedigree Barley
 R. H. Kleinsmith, Onalaska
 Henry J. Roffers, DePere
 P. Dumdei, Wausau
 Otto Wolf, La Crosse
 J. O. Jacobsen, Green Bay
 Peter Guerts, DePere
 Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay
 Alfred Steffin, Wausau
- Peck Any Other Variety Barley
 Otto Wolf, La Crosse
 Ed Peters, La Crosse
 H. R. Berndt, West DePere
- Peck Wisconsin Pedigree No. 1 Type Oats
 Henry J. Roffers, DePere
 Walter A. Thiem, DePere
 Otto G. Baumgartner, Wrightstown
 Walter Baumgartner, Wrightstown
 Chas. Schmidt & Son, Wrightstown
 Herman Naber, Cecil
 L. Schmidt, Rothschild
 H. E. Krueger, Beaver Dam
- Peck Wisconsin Pedigree 5, Swedish Select Type Oats
 R. H. Kleinsmith, Onalaska
 Otto Wolf, La Crosse
 Geo. H. Leonard, Fort Atkinson
 H. E. Krueger, Beaver Dam
 J. O. Jacobsen, Green Bay
 L. Schmidt, Rothschild
 Bernard LaSee, DePere
 J. L. Krause, Reeseville
- Peck Wisconsin Pedigree No. 7 Kherson Type Oats
 Walter Baumgartner, Wsightstown
 Robert W. Ward, Fort Atkinson
 J. L. Krause, Reeseville
 H. E. Krueger, Beaver Dam
 Chas. H. Howitt, Randolph
- Peck Any Other Variety Oats, variety named, not included above
 Wm. Schmidt, Rothschild
 Gust Guskalkson, Columbus
 Oliver J. Meyer, Hales Corners
- Peck Winter Wheat
 Wm. Rosenthal, Wittenberg
 Wm. Marquardt, Lyndhurst
 Emil Heins, Gresham
 Minnie L. Krueger, Beaver Dam
 H. Venske, Wausau
 Minnie Krause, Reeseville
 A. G. Basse, Milwaukee
 Ed Whitmore, Wausau

- Peck Spring Wheat
Emil Reik, Wausau
P. Dumdei, Wausau
Ed Whitmore, Wausau
Walter Baumgartner, Wrightstown
J. L. Krause, Reesville
John McDonald, Iron River
Emil Spath, Tigerton
H. R. Berndt, West De Pere
- Peck Wisconsin Pedigree Rye
Frank F. Prochnow, Luxemburg
L. Schmidt, Rothschild
Otto Kroening, Shawano
Frank Dittman, Underhill
Ed Peters, La Crosse
Otto Wolf, La Crosse
Reinhold Kressin, Jackson
Tom Moore, Green Bay
- Peck Any Other Variety Rye
Albert I. Johnson, Clintonville
Wm. Schmidt, Rothschild
Minnie L. Krueger, Beaver Dam
- Peck Medium Red or Mammoth (Variety Named)
J. L. Krause, Reesville
Roman Muskavitch, Shawano
Eugene O'Leary, Denmark
Jos. M. Mleziva, Luxemburg
Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay
Walter Baumgartner, Wrightstown
Wm. Dohan, S. Kaukauna
Jos. M. Ledvina, Luxemburg
- Peck Alsike Clover
Ed Whitmore, Wausau
John G. Mleziva, Luxemburg
R. H. Lang, Jefferson
L. Schmidt, Rothschild
- Peck Sweet Clover
Wm. P. Brenner, Green Bay
C. H. Winkler, Green Bay
Dick Golden, S. Kaukauna
J. L. Krause, Reesville
- Peck Timothy
H. E. Krueger, Beaver Dam
Henry Whitmore, Wausau
W. A. Graham, Fennimore
P. Dumdei, Wausau
- Peck Silver Hull Buckwheat
Oscar Torgeson, Wittenberg
L. Schmidt, Rothschild
Gust Guskalkson, Columbus
- Peck Japanese Buckwheat
P. Dumdei, Wausau
Wm. P. Brenner, Green Bay
J. L. Krause, Reesville

- Peck Navy Beans
H. Venske, Wausau
H. R. Berndt, West DePere
J. L. Krause, Reesville
Geo. Wheelock, Green Bay
- Peck Any Other Variety Field Beans
Frank Tiffany, Webster
Julius Barany, Ashland
J. A. Perkins, Spooner
Alfred Steffin, Wausau
- Peck (black) Soy Beans
Roman Muskavitch, Shawano
Louis Krohn, Shawano
Frank Tiffany, Webster
W. B. Webster, Babcock
Geo. Kersten, De Pere
Frank Lindley, Fox Lake
Gust Guskalkson, Columbus
J. A. Perkins, Spooner
- Peck Ito San Soy Beans
E. G. Hanson, Grantsburg
Adolph Troemer, Friendship
G. O. Kleeman, Shawano
D. A. Frazer, Shawano
Wm. H. Basse, Milwaukee
J. L. Krause, Reesville
A. H. Thompson, Black River Falls
Gust Guskalkson, Columbus
- Peck Manchu Soy Beans
L. D. Kegler, New Lisbon
Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay
J. O. Jacobsen, Green Bay
Mike Gau, Marathon City
H. R. Kellar, Wausau
- Peck Black Eyebrow
Adolph Troemer, Friendship
E. G. Hanson, Grantsburg
S. O. Hart, Minong
R. E. Golisch, Wausau
- Peck Any Other Variety Soy Beans
Herman Naber, Cecil
Geo. Wheelock, Green Bay
Frank J. Lindley, Fox Lake
- Peck Smooth Peas
Arthur M. Derr, Marshall
Frank Spreeman, Cecil
Wm. Schmidt, Rothschild
- Peck Wrinkled Peas
A. Lohberger, Lake Nebagamon
Nester Heglund, Ashland
Gust Guskalkson, Columbus

- Peck Scotch Peas
John McDonald, Iron River
O. Hagen, Washburn
Max Duquaine, New Franken
Abe Anderson, Ashland
Jos. M. Ledvina, Luxemburg
Jos. M. Mleziva, Luxemburg
G. R. Rousseau, Cecil
- Peck Green Peas
Wm. Roffers, Jr., Ashland
James Dally, Port Wing
P. E. Sheppler, Rockland
Ed Whitmore, Wausau
- Peck Any Other Variety Field Peas
Frank Gasper, Rockland
James P. Oleson, Ripon
Ed Wilkie, Washburn
- ½ Peck Amber Sorghum Seed
Arthur M. Derr, Marshall
Wm. P. Brenner, Green Bay
H. E. Krueger, Beaver Dam
Minnie L. Krueger, Beaver Dam
- Peck Sudan Grass Seed
Walter Baumgartner, Wrightstown
- Peck Flax Seed
Frank Deek, Ashland
Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay
John Bresters, Green Bay
Wm. Rohan, S. Kaukauna
- Sheaf Wisconsin Pedigree Barley
Henry Baumgartner, Wrightstown
Otto Baumgartner, Wrightstown
Walter Baumgartner, Wrightstown
Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay
- Sheaf Any Other Variety Barley
J. L. Krause, Reesville
H. B. Berndt, West De Pere
Ed Whitmore, Wausau
- Sheaf Wisconsin Pedigree No. 1 Type Oats
Walter Baumgartner, Wrightstown
Henry Baumgartner, Wrightstown
Wm. Basse, Milwaukee
- Peck Wisconsin Pedigree 5, Swedish Select Type Oats
Otto Wolf, La Crosse
J. L. Krause, Reesville
Frank Gasper, Rockland
R. H. Lang, Jefferson
- Sheaf Wisconsin Pedigree 7 Kherson Oats
Henry Baumgartner, Wrightstown
Walter Baumgartner, Wrightstown
J. L. Krause, Reesville
Gust Guskalkson, Columbus

Sheaf Any Other Variety Oats (Variety Named)

J. L. Krause, Reesville
 Henry Baumgartner, Wrightstown
 H. R. Berndt, West De Pere
 Ed Whitmore, Wausau

Sheaf Winter Wheat

J. L. Krause, Reesville
 Oliver J. Meyer, Hales Corners
 Wm. H. Basse, Milwaukee
 A. G. Basse, Milwaukee

Sheaf Spring Wheat

Otto Baumgartner, Wrightstown
 Henry Baumgartner, Wrightstown
 Walter Baumgartner, Wrightstown
 Minnie L. Krueger, Beaver Dam

Sheaf Wisconsin Pedigree Rye

Otto Wolf, La Crosse
 Frank F. Prochnow, Luxemburg
 Ed Whitmore, Wausau
 R. H. Lang, Jefferson

Sheaf Any Other Variety Rye

Tom Moore, Green Bay
 L. Schmidt, Rothschild
 Platten Bros., Green Bay

10 Heads Amber Sorghum

P. E. Sheppler, Rockland
 Arthur M. Derr, Marshall
 H. E. Krueger, Beaver Dam
 Wm. P. Brenner, Green Bay

Bundle of Alfalfa

Frank Gasper, Rockland
 A. H. Thompson, Black River Falls
 Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay
 H. R. Berndt, West De Pere
 J. O. Jacobsen, Green Bay
 A. G. Basse, Milwaukee
 A. J. Stace, Portage

Exhibits Consisting of First, Second and Third Cuttings of Alfalfa

Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay
 Otto Wolf, La Crosse
 Wm. H. Basse, Milwaukee
 A. J. Stace, Portage

Bundle of Red Clover

J. L. Krause, Reesville
 H. R. Berndt, West De Pere
 Otto Wolf, La Crosse
 H. T. Draheim, Gotham
 Wm. H. Basse, Milwaukee
 Henry Baumgartner, Wrightstown
 Lavern Johnson, Pulaski

Bundle of Mammoth Clover

H. T. Draheim, Gotham
 J. L. Krause, Reesville
 Otto Wolf, La Crosse
 Geo. Wheelock, Green Bay

Bundle of Alsike Clover

J. L. Krause, Reeseville
Ed C. Johnson, Frederic
Otto Wolf, La Crosse
Geo. Wheelock, Green Bay
Wm. H. Basse, Milwaukee
Walter Baumgartner, Wrightstown
Frank J. Lindley, Fox Lake

Bundle Vetch

Louis Krohn, Shawano
Emil Heins, Gresham
J. L. Krause, Reesville
Otto Baumgartner, Wrightstown

Bundle Timothy

Otto Wolf, La Crosse
Henry Baumgartner, Wrightstown
Leo Brueckner, Jefferson
Frank Gasper, Rockland

Bundle Sudan Grass

J. L. Krause, Reesville
Wm. H. Basse, Milwaukee
Herman Wagner, Cecil
Walter Baumgartner, Wrightstown

Bundle of Any Other Variety Hay not included above

Wm. H. Basse, Milwaukee
Walter Baumgartner, Wrightstown
Bernard Andrews, Shawano

Bundle Soy Bean Hay

Bernard Andrews, Shawano
Frank Gasper, Rockland
Ed. Peters, La Crosse
Chas. Koonz, Gresham
Wm. H. Basse, Milwaukee
J. L. Krause, Reesville
John Bendel, Jr., Stoddard

Bundle Mature Soy Beans (Wis. Black, Manchu, Black Eyebrow, Ito San)

Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay
J. O. Jacobsen, Green Bay
Otto Wolf, La Crosse
Gust. Guskalkson, Columbus
Bernard Andrews, Shawano
Louis Krohn, Shawano
Wm. H. Basse, Milwaukee

Bundle Mature Soy Beans (Any Other Variety)

Virgil J. Dawson, Franksville
R. G. Dawson, Franksville

Bundle Field Pea Hay

Otto Wolf, La Crosse
Ed. Peters, La Crosse
Wm. H. Basse, Milwaukee
Walter Baumgartner, Wrightstown

Bundle Mature Field Peas
 Louis R. Dahms, Bonduel
 L. Schmidt, Rothschild
 Otto Wolf, La Crosse
 Wm. Schmidt, Rothschild

Bundle Hemp
 J. L. Krause, Reesville

Sheaf Flax
 J. L. Krause, Reesville
 John Bresters, Green Bay
 Walter Baumgartner, Wrightstown
 Otto Baumgartner, Wrightstown

HONORARY CLASSES

Ten Ears Clark's Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 1)
 Elmer G. Biddick, Livingston
 H. T. Draheim, Gotham

Ten Ears Silver King (Wis. No. 7)
 John Bendel, Jr., Stoddard
 Joseph A. Brunker, Ridgeway
 S. P. Markle, La Crosse
 J. R. Thorpe, Beloit

Ten Ears Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 8)
 R. H. Lang, Jefferson
 Frank Gasper, Rockland

Ten Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12)
 Joseph A. Brunker, Ridgeway
 J. Emmett Brunker, Blue Mounds
 Noyes Raessler, Beloit
 Jippa Wielinga, Midway

Ten Ears Any Variety 8 Row Flint
 H. T. Draheim, Gotham
 Geo. H. Leonard, Fort Atkinson
 Chas. H. Howitt, Randolph
 Frank Gasper, Rockland

Peck Wisconsin Pedigree Barley
 H. E. Kreuger, Beaver Dam
 Minnie L. Kreuger, Beaver Dam
 Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay
 Chas. H. Howitt, Randolph

Peck Wisconsin Pedigree No. 1 Oats
 Otto Wolf, La Crosse
 H. T. Draheim, Gotham

Peck Wisconsin Pedigree No. 5 or Swedish Select Oats
 Louis M. Hansen, Mondovi
 Minnie L. Kreuger, Beaver Dam
 Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay
 H. T. Draheim, Gotham

Peck Winter Wheat
 J. L. Krause, Reesville
 H. E. Kreuger, Beaver Dam
 Wm. H. Basse, Milwaukee

Peck Spring Wheat
Minnie L. Kreuger, Beaver Dam
H. F. Kreuger, Beaver Dam

Peck Wisconsin Pedigree Rye
Noyes Raessler, Beloit
Minnie L. Kreuger, Beaver Dam

Bundle of Alfalfa
Swartz Bros., Waukesha
Otto Wolf, La Crosse
Wm. H. Basse, Milwaukee

SWEEPSTAKES AND TROPHY AWARDS

Best Ten Ears Yellow Dent Corn
H. C. Brueckner, Jefferson

Best Ten Ears Silver King Corn
John Bendel, Jr., Stoddard

Best Peck Spring Wheat
Minnie Kreuger, Beaver Dam

Best Peck Pedigree 1 Oats
Otto Wolf, La Crosse

Best Sample Winter Rye
Albert J. Johnson, Clintonville

Best Peck Six Rowed Barley
R. H. Kleinsmith, Onalaska

Best Peck Pedigree 5 Oats
R. H. Kleinsmith, Onalaska

Best Bundle Pedigree Barley
Henry Baumgartner & Son, Wrightstown

Best Ten Ears Any Variety Corn
H. C. Breuckner, Jefferson

Best Fifty Ears Dent Corn
J. A. Brunkner, Ridgeway

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.

COUNTY PURE BRED SEED GROWERS ASSOCIATION AND
OFFICERS WHO GUIDE THEM

Barron County

President—Wm. Bartlett, Barron
Vice President—W. H. Clark, Rice Lake
Secretary-Treasurer—R. L. Cuff, Barron

Brown County

President—Frank Blonde, Green Bay, R. 1
Secretary—J. N. Kavanaugh, Green Bay
Treasurer—Joe Schneider, New Franken

Burnett County

President—A. J. Dufty, Webster
Vice President—E. R. Reitan, Leef
Secretary-Treasurer—E. H. Thompson, Webster

Calumet County

President—H. J. Duecker, Kiel
Vice President—Carl J. Peik, Chilton
Secretary-Treasurer—Royal Klofanda, New Holstein

Clark County

President—Fred Sears, Neillsville, R. F. D. 2
Vice President—J. E. Counsell, Neillsville, R. 1
Secretary-Treasurer—R. V. Brown, Neillsville

Columbia County

President—F. E. Bell, Columbus
Vice President—August Soldner, Reeseville
Secretary-Treasurer—E. J. Fritz, Columbia, R. 3

Dane County

President—Otto Toepfer, Madison, R. F. D.
Vice President—J. F. Koltes, Dane
Secretary-Treasurer—

Dodge County

President—H. E. Kreuger, Beaver Dam
Vice President—W. E. Bussewitz, Juneau
Secretary-Treasurer—A. A. Brown, Juneau

Door County

President—Frank Krueger, Forestville
1st Vice President—C. F. Martens, Egg Harbor
2nd Vice President—Julius Hass, Ellison Bay
3rd Vice President—Ole Erickson, R. F. D., Washington Island
Secretary-Treasurer—Moulton B. Goff, Sturgeon Bay

Eau Claire County

President—Chas. L. Koll, Eau Claire, R. F. D.
Vice President—J. H. Halbert, Augusta
Secretary-Treasurer—A. C. Russell, Augusta

Fond du Lac County

President—L. B. Cummings, Fond du Lac
Vice President—W. A. Lawson, Rosendale
Secretary-Treasurer—Frank J. Donovan, Van Dyne

Forest County

President—J. Hutsel, Laona
Vice President—C. J. Rasmussen, North Crandon
Secretary-Treasurer—A. W. Schmutzer, Crandon

Grant County

President—W. J. Steinhoff, Platteville
Vice President—Chas. Wilkins, Platteville
Secretary-Treasurer—J. C. Brockert, Platteville

Green County

President—M. L. Karney, Brodhead
Vice President—Wm. Smiley, Albany
Secretary-Treasurer—C. Tochterman, Jr., Monroe

Green Lake County

President—W. F. Kolb, Berlin
Secretary—Wm. Michaels, Berlin
Treasurer—Chas. Gibbard, Berlin

Iowa County

President—Otto Oimoen, Barneveld
Secretary-Treasurer—Joe Brunker, Ridgeway

Jackson County

President—C. S. Ristow, Black River Falls
Vice President—P. A. Hemmy, Humbird
Secretary-Treasurer—A. P. Jones, Black River Falls

Jefferson County

President—Geo. Leonard, Ft. Atkinson
Vice President—Linus Spangler, Jefferson
Secretary-Treasurer—Raymond Lang, Jefferson

Juneau County

President—Claude Hale, Mauston
Vice President—James MacKenzie, Mauston
Secretary-Treasurer—Stanley Sands, Mauston

Kenosha County

President—H. H. Lois, Camp Lake
Vice President—
Secretary-Treasurer—L. J. Morin, Kenosha

Kewaunee County

President—W. C. Katel, Kewaunee, R. F. D. 1
 Vice President—J. H. Kloss, Kewaunee, R. F. D. 1
 Secretary-Treasurer—Jos. Koss, Casco

La Crosse County

President—Ed. Peters, La Crosse
 Vice President—H. J. Rogers, La Crosse
 Secretary-Treasurer—L. C. Hatch, Onalaska

LaFayette County

President—H. D. Schreiter, Darlington
 Vice President—John Stephenson, Darlington
 Secretary-Treasurer—W. W. Woolworth, Darlington

Langlade County

President—Geo. Wunderlich, Elmhurst
 Vice President—Chas. Schotte, Antigo, R. F. D. 5
 Secretary-Treasurer—W. M. Bewick, Antigo

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President—A. H. Morse, Tomahawk
 Secretary-Treasurer—A. H. Cole, Merrill

Manitowoc County

President—A. H. Bauer, Manitowoc
 Secretary-Treasurer—C. W. Meisnest, Manitowoc, 1513 Mich. Ave.

Marathon County

President—Fred Bandy, Wausau, R. F. D. 2
 Vice President—Mike Bauman, Marathon
 Secretary-Treasurer—W. J. Rogan, Wausau

Marinette County

President—W. E. Morton, Marinette
 Vice President—C. F. Kennison, Pembine
 Secretary-Treasurer—M. E. Sibole, Marinette

Milwaukee County

President—E. S. Robbins, Elm Grove
 Vice President—Nels Guenther, So. Milwaukee
 Secretary-Treasurer—C. E. Fawcett, Wauwatosa

Monroe County

President—C. F. Hanson, Sparta
 Vice President—L. A. Miller, Sparta
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 Vice President—V. P. Reeves, Stiles
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President—Wm. J. Bichler, Belgium
Vice President—Chas. J. Nieman, Cedarburg
Secretary-Treasurer—Richard F. Berger, Fredonia

Pierce County

President—W. O. Peirce, River Falls
Vice President—Ed. Campbell, Ellsworth
Secretary-Treasurer—

Polk County

President—
Vice President—Geo. Clark, Dresser Jct.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. S. Klinka, Balsam Lake

Price County

President—Geo. Lawton, Park Falls
Vice President—C. A. Peterson, Prentice
Secretary-Treasurer—H. J. Rahmlow, Phillips

Racine County

President—James B. Cheesman, Racine
Vice President—C. C. Gittings, Racine
Secretary-Treasurer—E. A. Polley, Rochester

Richland County

President—H. T. Draheim, Gotham
Vice President—R. R. Runke, Richland Center
Secretary-Treasurer—Verne W. Post, Sextonville

Rock County

President—Noyes Raessler, Beloit
Vice President—Floyd Hubbard, Evansville
Secretary-Treasurer—R. T. Glassco, Janesville

St. Croix County

President—R. W. Brunner, Hudson
Vice President—O. H. Brown, New Richmond
Secretary-Treasurer—Geo. J. Ruemmele, Hudson

Sauk County

President—Albert Wickern, Baraboo
Vice President—R. J. Martin, Baraboo
Secretary-Treasurer—H. M. Eschenbach, North Freedom

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 Secretary-Treasurer—

Wood County

President—A. P. Bean, Vesper, R. F. D. 1
 Vice President—J. F. Schmidt, Arpin, R. F. D. 2
 Secretary-Treasurer—Ralph A. Peterson, Grand Rapids

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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