



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Seventeenth annual report of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association with Sixth annual report of Alfalfa Order. Address of president, secretary's report with papers and addresses given by me...

Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Association
Madison, Wis.: Democrat Printing Co., State Printer, 1918

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/6DUPVXG4ODA3A9D>

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see

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

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

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

RBW7
AG7

17

WISCONSIN

Agricultural Experiment
Association

1919

Library
of the
University of Wisconsin



SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN

Agricultural Experiment
Association

WITH SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF

ALFALFA ORDER

Address of President, Secretary's Report With Papers and Addresses
Given by Members of the Association and Others Interested
In Progressive Agriculture.

COMPILED BY

R. A. MOORE, *Secretary*

MADISON, WIS.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTER
1918



PRIZE-WINNING CORN ASSEMBLED AT THE GRAIN SHOW

231592

DEC 30 1919

RBW7

. AG7

17

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

MADISON, WIS., 1919.

To His Excellency, EMANUEL L. PHILIPP,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

Sir—I have the honor to submit for publication, as provided by law, the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association, showing the receipts and disbursements the past year, also outlines for experiments, and addresses and discussions given at the annual meeting at Madison, February 3rd to 8th, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. MOORE,
Secretary.

1901
1902

LIBRARY
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter of Transmittal.....	3
Officers and Committees.....	6
Constitution and By-Laws.....	7-8
President's Address.....	9
- Report of the Secretary.....	10-17
Memorial	18
- Demand for Pure Bred Seed Grains, H. W. Albertz....	21-25
- Report of the Association's Cooperative Work.....	26-27
Conference of the Executive Committee.....	29
New Features for 1919.....	30
Annual Report of the Alfalfa Order, L. F. Graher, Sec....	33-37
Resolutions	39
Financial Statement	40
Names of Winners of Trophies and Awards.....	41-48
Proposed Changes in the 1920 Premium List.....	49
County Orders of the Experiment Association and Offi- cers.....	50-54
Constitution and By-Laws of County Orders.....	55

OFFICERS—1919

President.....	FRANK BELL, Columbus
Vice President.....	RUFUS GILLETTE, Verona
Secretary.....	R. A. MOORE, Madison
Asst. to the Sec'y.....	E. D. HOLDEN, Madison
Treasurer.....	PETER SWARTZ, Waukesha
Clerk and Stenographer	CLARA BRABANT, Madison

COMMITTEES

Executive:

GEO. W. DAVIES.....	Lancaster
J. R. THORPE.....	Beloit
A. L. STONE.....	Madison
J. B. CHEESMAN.....	Racine
JESSE VAN NATTA.....	Phillips
H. E. KRUEGER.....	Beaver Dam
T. H. CAMPION.....	Onalaska

Resolutions:

J. B. CHEESMAN.....	Racine
C. P. NORGORD.....	Madison
H. E. KRUEGER.....	Beaver Dam

Finance:

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

Cooperative Experiments:

Farm Crops.....	R. A. MOORE
Soils.....	A. R. WHITSON
Farm Engineering.....	E. R. JONES
Agricultural Chemistry.....	E. B. HART
Agricultural Extension.....	K. L. HATCH
Farm Management.....	J. B. BORDEN

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 investigations 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.

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 fifty cents 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 cooperative 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.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

F. E. BELL, Columbus

To-day conditions are far different than one year or even six months ago, when the very air was charged with uncertainty and the last hour was no guide to what the next would be.

Peace with its multitude of problems is here, and while the world faces a shortage of protein foods and fats, we are almost certain to face an era of lower prices. However, there is no need of our worrying or feeling discouraged. Years of successful work that have placed Wisconsin first in acre yield of corn, barley, and oats and almost at the top with wheat has placed us in such a strongly entrenched position that nothing I can now imagine can or will affect us severely. A few short weeks ago every College, Normal School and University was a transplanted West Point and echoed to the tread of marching feet, while thousands of young men were fitting themselves to take the places as leaders of those who fell on the Field of Honor. However, that need is happily past and the S. A. T. C. are turning to things constructive instead of things destructive.

Our army of production must go steadily forward. Our Agricultural College is that army's West Point. Its students and our Experiment Association members must be its officers, ever striving for greater things if we are to live up to our past. There is reported to be a great interest in things agricultural among our soldiers over seas—that among them the Reports of our Agricultural College and Experiment Association furnish ninety per cent of the subject matter. Do these facts mean anything to our members? Decidedly,—an ever widening field, an ever widening interest and surely an ever widening market with resultant profits, which, after all, is what most of us are after, as very few pose as philanthropists and fewer of us are.

These things loom big in bringing that profit:

Good stationery with name of farm at the head.

A neatly gotten up price leaflet.

Prompt and truthful answers to inquiries,

“Typewritten preferably, but not necessarily.”

Quality always! Quality,

and a price that pays you for your extra care and trouble, because it is an absolute fact that what the average buyer pays well for he will do well by and with.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1918

R. A. MOORE, Madison

Members of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Experiment Association:

It certainly is a great pleasure for me to appear before you at this annual meeting. It has been the pleasure of your Secretary to watch the growth of the Wisconsin Experiment Association with a great deal of interest, and to see it grow from a few members, looking out upon the horizon of advancement to see what was best to do, to a great working organization which makes its influence felt around the entire world. The great good that the Experiment Association has done in the way of growing and disseminating the pure bred seed grains has been worth untold millions to the state of Wisconsin and our country in general. It is the fond hope of your Secretary that this good work will still continue and that the Experiment Association will become more firmly established in the hearts and minds of the people of our state. There is a great work to perform, and we know the members of the Association are equal to the occasion.

We have had untold difficulties to surmount during the past two years. A large number of our members went into the country's service, and many others who would have come to the College of Agriculture and united with the Association also were taken from us. This has somewhat thinned our ranks, but with the return of our members there is no reason why the Association will not flourish as never before.

MEMBERSHIP

Our membership, notwithstanding the inroads made upon the same through the exigencies of war, has maintained itself very nicely, and at the close of 1918 we had a total of 1082 paid up members. There are nearly as many more whose membership fee has merely lapsed, so that we can estimate our membership at practically 2,000.

COUNTY ORDERS

The County Orders of the Experiment Association are established in 55 counties, and for many years have carried on exceedingly good work. During the past two years, with so many war measures on foot, there seems to be a waning of enthusiasm and active effort on the part of the County Orders. Surely there must be new life thrown into our County Order system in order to maintain it at the high standard it has previously held. Every member of the Association should throw his zeal and energy in behalf of the County Order. Find out immediately the officers and make helpful suggestions to them in regard to holding meetings and carrying on work for the year. Spring will soon be with us, and we desire to get busy upon the various lines of effort at the earliest opportunity. One of the special lines of effort for every County Order to take up is the holding of an annual meeting together with a grain show. This has helped to maintain the high standards of pure bred seeds to a greater extent than any other one factor. The keeping of a good grain exhibit at the Courthouse or in any public place where farmers can see the same, and the names of growers who have seed for sale, helps wonderfully. The taking of an exhibit to the State Fair also has been of great value, and it is hoped that the County Orders will again keep in close touch with the Commissioner of Agriculture and again exhibit at the State Fair.

The Jackson County Order has made a movement which could be carried out by other counties to good advantage. Jackson County has started the work of putting up corn curing buildings for the purpose of fire drying seed corn. This means wherever a corn curing building is put up corn will be cured in it from year to year, and Jackson County will soon become known far and near as one of the leading seed corn counties. This work should be emphasized and farmers encouraged as there is always a good demand for well cured seed corn. No seed corn should be put on the market unless it is properly fire dried.

Kenosha County also is putting forth efforts in the same direction but having each corn curing house serve several farmers, and we look forward to having several central drying houses for corn erected in Kenosha County the coming year. The Secretaries of the County Orders in many counties have also advocated

the putting up of grain storage buildings and many good granaries and facilities for handling pure bred seed grains on many of the seed farms. Fanning mills and grain graders have been put on seed grain farms.

Burnett County has put forth special efforts in the way of the dissemination of Wisconsin pedigree rye, and this work has been carried on to such an extent that nearly every farm in the county has the pedigreed rye placed upon it. Burnett County is going to be in a position to furnish rye to practically one-fourth of our entire state. It is sincerely hoped that other secretaries will take hold of work that will be of immense value to the farmers and push it to the utmost extent. Several of the County Orders have pushed very strenuously the growing of soy beans which means so much to people in the sandy regions of the state.

La Crosse County has led the state in its wide dissemination of pure bred seed. Farmers have been brought to feel that it is a disgrace to any longer grow the scrub grains upon their farms and the beautiful pedigree grains are grown everywhere.

Brown, St. Croix, Winnebago, Jefferson, and several other counties have put forth active efforts in the way of pushing the pure bred seed grain dissemination work. Their slogan has been "Pure Bred Seeds for Every Farm." This certainly is commendable, as the sooner we get the scrub grains kicked off the farms and replaced by pure bred strains, the better it will be for each and every farming community.

SEED GRAIN CANVASSERS

Each season sees the traveling salesman going about the country with fine samples of seed to show the various farmers and induce them to purchase. In nearly every instance they have nothing more than common, ordinary seeds to sell, which they do sell at an enormous figure, often selling oats from \$3 to \$5 per bushel. Many of our farmers invest in them simply because they do not really know the source of supply of our pedigreed seeds. They also are not aware of the fact that most of the Wisconsin pedigreed seeds have had from 15 to 18 years breeding work placed upon them and are far superior to any seed they possibly could purchase from a traveling agent. They would also be able to get the seed at about one-third or one-

fourth what it would cost to secure seed from the traveling salesman. I feel that much more publicity should be given to the pure bred seed grain work, and especially where it can be obtained.

SEED GRAIN LIST

The Wisconsin Experiment Association published 5,000 lists showing where the pure bred seed grains could be secured. These lists were sent to the county agents in various states as well as our own, and to public places. This method of advertising is about the only method that is taken up by the Experiment Association. It seems to me it is about the only method that we can use as we are a state association and cannot advertise as an individual. I feel, however, that our growers should put forth much more effort in advertising than they do. In looking over a copy of one of our leading farm papers of Wisconsin I noticed about 100 animal ads while there were only two ads of pure bred seeds. It seems to me this is out of all proportion, and I think that the members of our Association should make it a point to do more or less advertising. Many of the members of the Association should become a regular correspondent for their home papers and often write up little articles concerning the pure bred seeds in comparison with common varieties. This would attract attention at home and be instrumental in bringing in a good many orders near home. Three or four lines of advertising in a good agricultural paper would certainly show results that would pay.

SEED GRAIN INSPECTION

During the summer and a portion of the fall considerable effort has been put forth in the way of inspecting the seed grains in the fields and again after threshing so that the grains could be looked at while in storage. I feel that much more of this work should be done than what we are doing at the present time. It seems to me that wherever we have county agents acting as secretaries and managers of the County Orders that the responsibility of doing considerable of this inspection work should fall upon them. They could then be the source of supply, keeping their good grain growers listed, and the state association could merely refer orders direct to them and they could become the intermediary between the purchaser and the seller. We feel

that the success of the putting of pure bred seeds on every farm in the various counties rests quite largely with the county agent who acts as manager of the county order. He could furnish the names of his growers to go into the state seed list.

CONTAMINATED SEED GRAINS

Wisconsin has come through a trying period during the past year in the way of farm seeds. It was well that we had such an organization as the Wisconsin Experiment Association or we would have been in a very helpless condition. Members of the Association, notwithstanding the fact that 1917 was a poor year, had 75,000 bushels of pure bred corn which was sold for seed. This saved the day for Wisconsin and was one of the means of sending old Wisconsin forward to head the list in yield per acre of the corn growing states.

We did not fare quite so well when it came to supplying spring wheat. We desired to double our acreage, and in order to do this we had to secure some from outside sources. This wheat that was on the market as seed wheat was contaminated with mustard, wild oats, and quack grass. The Seed Inspector promptly prevented several carloads from coming in, and had other carloads rejected, so that on the whole very little contaminated seed was sown. We more than doubled our acreage, going from 146,000 acres in 1917 to 348,000 in 1918, which averaged 24.6 bushels per acre. This magnificent yield may be accounted for from the fact that over 50% of the crop was put in by using our improved Marquis seed wheat. Wisconsin will soon take her place as a wheat growing state.

FIELD AND CANNING PEAS

Another line of work we should emphasize is the growing and dissemination of select varieties of field and canning peas. Professor Delwiche at the Branch Station farms has improved several varieties, and these should be grown especially in the north where disease and insect enemies are unknown. Pea canning factories should be invited to locate in this region as I feel sure that northern Wisconsin is to become in the future the canning center of Wisconsin.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONTEST WORK

The Experiment Association is still interesting the young

people in this line of effort. Over 12,000 were engaged in corn work last year. The acre corn contest work will be especially emphasized this year. Corn and grain judging contests for the young people will be held at Madison at the time of the annual meeting next year.

CORN GROWING CONTESTS FOR FARMERS

Efforts will be put forth to interest farmers in increasing yields of pure bred corn per acre. Mr. Campion will have supervision of the work for the Association, and we look for good results. With the good work so well in hand there is no reason why 1919 should not be the banner year for the Wisconsin Experiment Association.

DISSEMINATION OF SORGHUM SEED

Owing to the sugar shortage of last year it was thought advisable to have two or three hundred of the members of the Association grow sorghum. The Association secured a supply of seed from one of the leading seed houses and made a dissemination of the same. Our growers carried out their tests very nicely, but unfortunately the seed secured was not pure and true to type. We find that it is necessary for Wisconsin to breed and disseminate her own seed. The Agronomy Department is now busily engaged, and has been during the past two years, in breeding sorghum seed that can be depended upon year after year in nearly all parts of Wisconsin. We desire to get a few growers of good sorghum seed, and will make another dissemination of seed the coming year.

SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS

From general observations made in past years we have found that our growers who specialize on one variety each of corn, oats, barley, wheat, etc., are more apt to keep the same pure and true to type than if they attempt to grow several varieties of corn and various grains. It is certainly very hard to grow several varieties of corn and keep them pure on a single farm, and we are up against nearly the same proposition when we attempt to do the same with oats, wheat, etc. We would, therefore, recommend to members of our Association that it would be well for them to specialize on a limited number of varieties. During the past three years the Agronomy Department has been

putting forth special efforts to improve those pedigreed varieties of seeds. Consequently it has now considerable quantity of what is known as select pedigreed barley, oats, corn, etc. This select strain has been taken and bred up from our older strains, and some were disseminated last year. More will be disseminated again this year so that members of the Experiment Association will have more highly bred strains of the same varieties than they have had in previous years.

CORRESPONDENCE

I very much desire at this time to call the attention of the members of the Experiment Association to the desirability of answering promptly all correspondence. We have found in several instances after a member of this Association had sold his pure bred grains he would not take the trouble to answer the correspondence. We feel that although it requires postage stamps and some effort on the part of the member to answer correspondence, yet he would be further ahead in the end if he attended to such duties properly. A brotherly spirit should exist, and does exist, between members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association, and if members would answer correspondence and after their supply of seeds is exhausted would refer parties back to the Secretary of the state association, it would lead to some other of the members securing an order. We hope that this will be religiously attended to in the future and no party will hereafter complain of writing to members of our Association and not receiving a reply.

ONLY GOOD SEED SHOULD BE SHIPPED OUT

No member of the Experiment Association should ever be guilty of sending out any seeds that are not of good standard quality. A single shipment sent out by a member of the Association would hurt the honor and good name of possibly hundreds of our growers. We have been very much pleased in the past to receive so many complimentary letters concerning the quality of the seeds shipped out by our members. However, we have received a few letters and samples of seed that have been shipped in the past that were not complimentary to the members of our Association. Nearly all of our members wish to do good clean honest work, and where we have a few members of the Associa-

tion that try to live on the prestige of the Association we find it is an injury to all concerned. Going into the seed grain business is not an expensive proposition, but there is some machinery necessary, some buildings to put up, and a few things that are essential on every well regulated seed growing farm. For money invested I feel there is no safer or quicker proposition to realize on invested funds than in the seed grain business. It only takes a few dollars to get started, and when we conceive of the enormous supply that is taken annually from our state we find it is one of the lines of agriculture that brings in enormous sums to be distributed among a very large number of people.

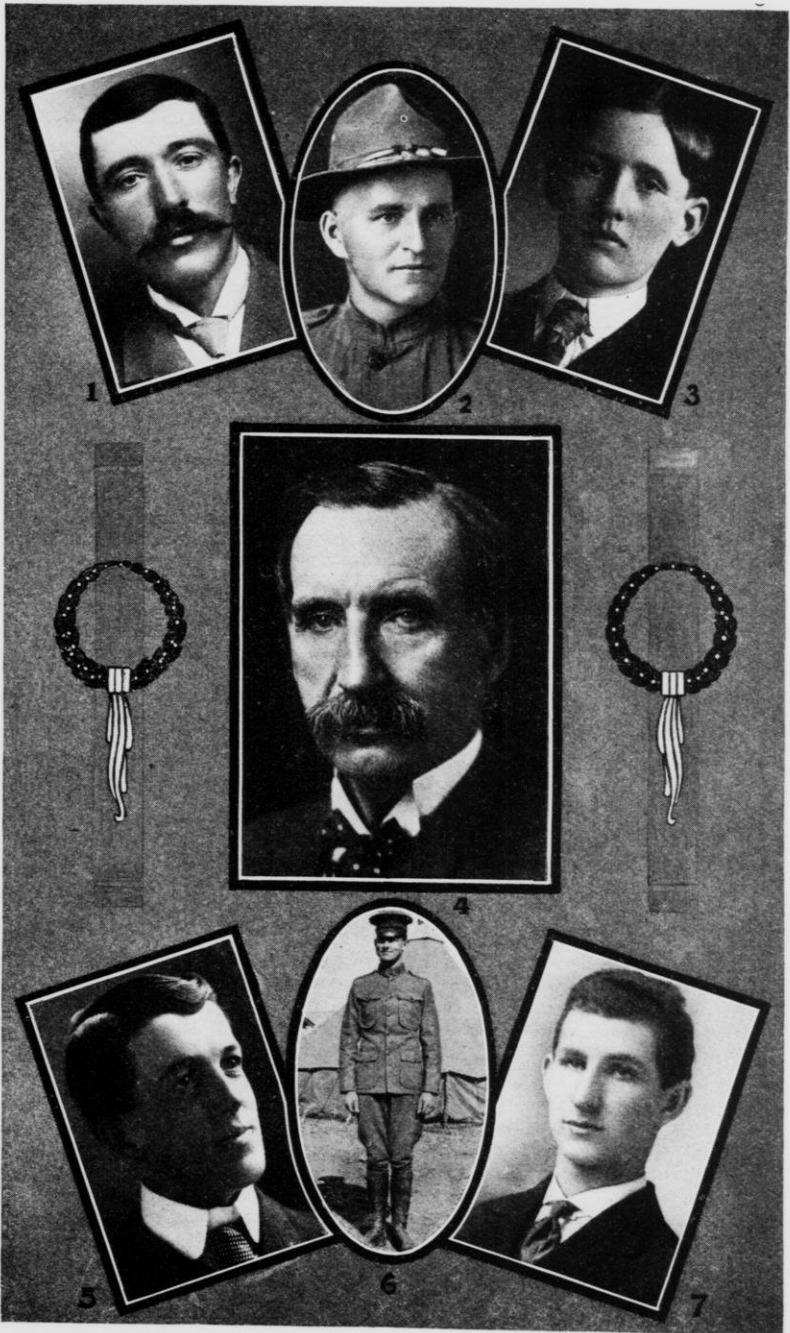
We hope with the sending out of the advanced pedigreed grains, and with the many new lines of work which will be carried on this year that the work of the Experiment Association will be more interesting, instructive and more profitable than ever before.

In Memoriam

During the past year the grim reaper made a deep inroad and secured a large harvest among the members of the Experiment Association. Not only was a claim made on pioneers and members who had been active for many years past, but also those who were in the prime of life numbered among the deceased members.

From many sections of the state came the report that a member in that section would no longer be with us. A number of the younger members made the supreme sacrifice in the service of their country. The deceased members were progressive and broad minded men who have rendered a useful service to the state in doing everything in their power to promote the agricultural industry. They were among the leaders in any progressive movement and the loss to the state through their death cannot be replaced.

The members of the Experiment Association and Alfalfa Order feel the loss of the co-workers keenly and wish to convey their earnest sympathy to the bereaved and sorrowing relatives.



1 HERMAN SCHOEN 2 JOHN SWARTZ 3 M. NOLTIMER
4 HON. W. D. HOARD
5 HARRY L. POST 6 KURT GRAF 7 CHARLES BURT

W. D. Hoard

Deeply do we regret to record the loss of Wisconsin's grand old man and foremost citizen, Ex-Governor W. D. Hoard, who died at his home in Ft. Atkinson, Nov. 22, 1918.

For many years he had been feeble in health although active mentally in his efforts for the betterment of Agriculture. He was an honorary member of the Wisconsin Experiment Association and Vice President of the Alfalfa Order since its organization in 1911. The keen interest which he manifested in pure bred seeds and crop improvement and his pioneer work in developing alfalfa growing in Wisconsin were second only in their effect to the splendid influence which contributed so largely and prominently in Wisconsin's progress and ultimate supremacy in the dairy industry.

Governor Hoard was a leader. His vision was broad, clear and comprehensive. He saw things in their entirety and the fruits of his work were magnanimous. He organized the Wisconsin State Dairyman's Association and the Northwestern Dairyman's Association. He was elected Governor of Wisconsin in 1888 and during his term of office he secured the passage of the law creating the Dairy and Food Commission.

He served as President of the Board of Regents of the University; President of the Wisconsin Board of Commissioners for the St. Louis World's Fair; President of the National Farmers' Congress and as a veteran of the Civil War was Grand Commander of the Wisconsin G. A. R. These honored positions reflect the confidence, respect and honor which the people he served tendered him.

Governor Hoard founded a great dairy publication, Hoard's Dairyman, and a local paper, the Jefferson County Union. His influence on agriculture was not only national in its scope but in Canada and foreign countries his work bore fruit and brought forth recognition of his powerful leadership.

Governor Hoard was born in Stockbridge, New York, October 10, 1836. He is survived by three sons, Frank, Halbert and Arthur and a daughter, Mrs. Paul Tratt; a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth McGinnis, and a brother, H. E. Hoard, of Montevideo, Minnesota.

The Wisconsin Experiment Association and Alfalfa Order were proud to number among its friends and supporters such a noble character as Governor Hoard and we mourn his inestimable loss. To his sorrowing wife, relatives and friends we extend our sincerest sympathy in their bereavement.

THE DEMAND FOR PURE BRED SEED GRAINS

H. W. ALBERTZ

Long before the history of man was recorded, it was known that the seeds of some plants were more productive than others, and that the good qualities of plants were transmitted to the progeny.

The American Indians recognized the value of careful selection of seed corn before the white man came to America. The work of selecting and storing the seed was religiously delegated to the oldest squaw who carefully selected the biggest ears of corn, dried them, wrapped them in pieces of skin and carefully stored the treasure until the following spring when the oak leaves had grown to be as large as a mouse's ear.

The early Romans also made various attempts to improve the yield and quality of field crops. Virgil, an early Roman writer who lived many centuries before Christ, says: "I have, indeed, seen many sowers artificially prepare their seeds, and steep them first in saltpeter and black lees of oil, that produce might be larger in the fallacious pods and though, being hastened, they were soaked over a slow fire, selected long and proved with much labor, yet have I seen them degenerate, unless human industry with the hand, pulled out the largest every year." It is clear that even in those early days attempts were made to stimulate the seed and increase yields. While the Roman idea has long been abandoned, we are still following the principle of selecting the best for further production.

In Scotland and in many of the other foreign countries it has for a long time been a common practice to build a stock from that part of the field where the plants were most vigorous and most productive and of the highest quality. This grain is kept by itself for seed after being well winnowed and cleaned.

THE SWEDISH SEED ASSOCIATION

These early attempts have led to the development of a new phase agricultural effort—that of systematic plant improvement

through selection and breeding. As early as 1886 an association called the Swedish Seed Association was organized at Svalof, Sweden, whose aim was to improve field crops under cultivation at that time. In many respects this association has laid the foundation for practical methods of crop improvement and is still rendering a useful service. The Swedish Seed Association owns forty acres of land which is used for experimental plots. On these plots the different varieties from all parts of the world are grown in competition with one another. As soon as a particular variety has proved itself worthy of dissemination, it is placed in charge of the Swedish Seed Company, a separate organization which sows the seed in large increase fields and sells it to the growers. While this association has not been able to fulfill all its aims, it has rendered valuable service not only to Sweden but also to other grain growing countries of the world.

THE CANADIAN SEED ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Seed Association is an organization very similar to the Wisconsin Experiment Association. It was organized three years later than our association and has made rapid strides in improvement of Canadian crops. The work of the Canadian Seed Association extends over the entire dominion. Each member is required to make hand selections each year. He is requested to grow several varieties in plots in competition for several years and then decide upon which variety he proposes to improve. Having decided upon the variety, the next step is to secure the very best and purest "Seed Stock" or registered seed of that variety. This or its progeny may be obtained either from an experimental station or from another member who has been operating for a number of years, and who has a supply of such seed on hand. He keeps the sort pure and multiplies it under the inspection and direction of the association. Where a pure foundation stock is not available the grower may proceed to grow such stock from the chosen variety. This is accomplished by operating each year a "hand-selected-seed-plot" from which is selected annually a sufficient quantity of typical heads, panicles, ears or pods to give enough clean seed to sow another plot the following year. This system, if properly worked out, has a tendency to keep the variety pure

and to improve the quality and yield of the crop because only the best plants are selected for seed every year.

After reviewing the work of other associations let us direct our attention to Wisconsin. Ever since its organization, the Wisconsin Experiment Association has been successful in its aims for two reasons, first because Wisconsin is especially adapted to raising pure bred seed and second, the members of the Experiment Association have exercised every effort to improve their field crops.

WISCONSIN PURE BRED SEEDS

The demand for Wisconsin seeds has been so great that during the past few years the members of the Experiment Association could not grow enough seeds to supply this demand. This is true especially of corn and soy beans.

Wisconsin is primarily a dairy state. With rare exceptions every farmer in the state is a general dairy farmer. The fertility of the soil is high because the manure is returned to the soil. A good system of rotation is followed in all portions of the state. Small grains usually follow a cultivated crop. This system enables the farmer to free his land from weeds especially wild oats and such other weeds which are very troublesome in regions where one grain crop necessarily follows another. The pure bred seed industry fits well into the dairy industry. The grower cleans his pedigreed grains well and sells them at an advanced price and feeds the poorer grains to his stock. If by chance he buys feed containing weed seeds he will encounter little difficulty in keeping grain fields free from weeds because manure which might contain weed seeds is hauled on corn land. This land receives several cultivations during the season so that the possibilities of noxious weeds are reduced to a minimum.

Wisconsin has also a wide variation in climate and soils. The growing season in the northern part of the state is several weeks shorter than in the southern part. The entire tier of counties along the shore of Lake Michigan have a much cooler climate than the counties in the same latitude in the western part of the state. The soil ranges from a light sand to a heavy clay. The greater portion is a rich prairie loam. This variation in climate and soil has led to the production of grains and corn especially adapted to peculiar conditions. Special varieties of

corn have been developed to meet the requirement caused by the difference in growing season. Three varieties of oats have been developed to meet the different soil conditions.

The members of the association have done everything in their power to grow the pedigreed grains and keep them pure. Very frequently have I inspected the fields of farmers during the summer of 1918 and have found that they would not offer any seed grain for sale if they had noxious weeds on any part of their farm. They felt that you can never be too sure that every weed kernel is removed and that it is better to be safe now than sorry afterward.

A large number of growers make a special effort to keep their seeds pure. They often supply their neighbors with pure seed free of charge in order to avoid danger from mixture from adjacent fields. Some of them give the neighbors a new supply of corn every year. The Association has developed several pedigree grain growers and several pure bred corn growers with a nation-wide reputation. There is room for still more members of this type to supply the needs of farmers in Wisconsin and outside the State.

DEMAND FOR BETTER SEEDS

During the past year there has been a greater demand for pure bred seed grains than in any previous years. This increased demand is due mainly to the efforts of the county agents and emergency food agents who did everything in their power to increase crop production. Many farmers who had heretofore never made an effort to grow improved varieties of field crops now did all they could to secure the best varieties. The average farmer is now aware of the fact that there are better grains than the scrub varieties and all he needs to do in order to secure the best is to make his wants known to the county agent. In the course of the next few years, pedigreed seed grains will be in demand more than ever before because their merits are better known from year to year. Many county order secretaries reported that they assisted in placing over one thousand bushels of pedigreed grains in the state. While a larger number of farmers are already growing the pedigreed grains, there is still room for more to grow them. According to 1917 statistics, Wisconsin corn acreage was 1,918,105; oats 2,250,744; winter wheat

93,262; spring wheat 145,535; barley 600,170; rye 409,890. Every acre of land should be sowed with the best seed. The corn acreage alone requires 319,684 bushels of seed. This means that in order to produce the maximum amount per acre the variety best adapted to the locality should be sowed.

With a yield of fifty bushels of seed corn per acre, it would require 6,373 acres to supply the demand of seed corn in this state. With the shortage of pure bred seed corn last spring, yields from less than 3,000 acres of the pure bred seed corn were reported to the office of the Experiment Association. While many farmers will perhaps be planting corn produced from varieties adapted to southern climates but which matured in Wisconsin last fall because we had a very favorable fall to mature corn, the growers will soon be looking for our standard varieties. The price of land in Wisconsin is too high to permit farmers to speculate with varieties which will mature only one year out of ten. Growers of pure bred corn will not make a mistake by holding that corn which they cannot sell this year over until next year.

There is no time like the present in getting started with pedigreed grains and no member of the Experiment Association can afford to fail to take advantage of present opportunities.

REPORT OF ASSOCIATION'S CO-OPERATIVE WORK

SOY BEANS

Two pounds of seed were sent to members in different parts of the state in the spring of 1918, with directions for planting, cultivating and harvesting. Inoculation was furnished with each lot. Twenty-four members reported the results of their trial.

The methods of harvesting were reported as follows:

- 9 members harvested the soy beans by pulling them by hand.
- 2 harvested with a corn knife.
- 3 harvested with a mower.
- 1 harvested with a mower and bunching attachment.
- 1 harvested with a navy bean harvester.
- 8 did not report on method of harvesting.

Up to the present time, the best method of harvesting is with a mower and bunching attachment.

EARLY BLACK SOY BEANS

The following method of planting was reported:

- 7 members planted them alone in rows.
- 2 planted in rows with corn.
- 1 sowed broadcast.

Reports on yield of hay were as follows:

- 1 reported 2 tons per acre.
- 3 reported 1 ton per acre.
- 1 reported $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre.

Most of the experimenters grow the soy bean for seed.

On clay loam soils, the average height of plants was 30 inches, while on sandy soil the average was only 20 inches.

ITO SAN

Reports from members indicate that the average height of Ito San soy beans was better than 30 inches and the yield was more than 2 tons of hay per acre. Even on jack pine sand, the average height was more than 2 feet. The Ito San yielded better than the Early Black variety, but were later in maturing and were injured by the frost in some of the counties in central Wisconsin.

MANCHU

Reports on the Manchu variety indicate that they are not quite as tall as the Ito San nor as short as the Early Black variety. They mature somewhat earlier than the Ito San. The average yield reported is more than two tons per acre.

Reports seem to indicate that soy beans are adapted to light soils and will take the place of leguminos crops, were clover fails. The quality of hay compares very favorably with that of clover.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ACRES OF EACH VARIETY OF GRAIN REPORTED AND AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE

Variety	Acres	Av. Yield
Ped. Barley	1462	39
Any other Variety Barley.....	245	36
Ped. Oats, No. 1.....	1727	56
Kherson or Ped. No. 7.....	431	56
Any other Variety Oats.....	869	53
Ped. Rye	572	27
Any other Variety Rye.....	113	23
Ped. Winter Wheat	161	28
Marquis Spring Wheat.....	1052	32
Any other Variety Spring Wheat.....	351	25
No. 7 Corn	1028	58
No. 12 Corn	1335	62
No. 8 Corn	235	57
Clark's Yellow Dent & Murdock Varieties.....	756	58

LARGEST YIELD PER ACRE REPORTED

Variety	Total Production	Yield per Acre	Size of Field
Pedigree Barley	112½ bu.	90 bu.	1¼ A.
Pedigree No. 1 Oats.....	1500 bu.	100 bu.	15 A.
Pedigree Rye	300 bu.	60 bu.	5 A.
Marquis Wheat	168½ bu.	65 bu.	2½ A.
Wis. No. 12 Corn.....	1000 bu.	125 bu.	8 A.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

Owing to the epidemic of Spanish Influenza, the program of the Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Experiment Association was not carried out in full this year. The Executive Committee met and laid plans for the year. A report of their plans is found in this Annual Report of the Secretary. Special stress was placed on making the work of the county orders stronger and more effective. At the meetings of the county orders the following subjects are to be emphasized:

1. Value of home grown corn for silage.
2. Seed corn curing houses.
3. Necessity of grading grains every year in order to keep up the yielding qualities.
4. Soy beans as a soil improver and forage crop.
5. Value and necessity of county order exhibits.

The greatest and best grain contest ever held since the organization of the Association was placed in the Agronomy Building for an entire week, where it was judged and prizes awarded to the successful exhibitors.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1919.

J. B. Cheesman, Presiding.

Report of work of the Association during the past year by Professor R. A. Moore was read and adopted.

The following plans were presented by Mr. T. H. Campion:—

1. That a two-acre corn yield contest be held.
2. That county orders be classified according to number of members.
3. That the county order securing the highest number of points at the Annual Grain Show be awarded a silver trophy.
4. That the Experiment Association adopt a letter head which may be used by its members.

Professor Moore moved that Mr. Campion's suggestions be arranged in permanent form and be embodied in the Annual Report, as an appendix to the Secretary's report. Motion seconded and carried.

At the suggestion of Mr. H. E. Krueger, it was moved that the Wisconsin Experiment Association make an effort to exhibit at the National Soils Products exhibition or other national exhibition if the Secretary deems such plan advisable. Motion seconded and carried.

The budget for 1919 was presented and discussed. Professor Moore presented the financial report of the Secretary and in the absence of the Treasurer, presented also the Treasurer's Report. Both reports were placed in the hands of the Finance Committee for approval. Mr. Rufus Gillette moved that the report be adopted as read. Motion seconded and carried.

Moved by H. E. Krueger that owing to the fact that the Association does not meet this year the term of the present officers be extended until the next annual meeting. Motion was seconded and carried. Meeting adjourned.

NEW FEATURES FOR 1919

At the last annual meeting of the Executive Committee, the following new features were adopted:—

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTY ORDERS

Class A—50 or more members

Class B—30 or more members

Class C—20 or more members

County Orders will receive seed for experimental work on the basis of classification.

Class A—10 bushels

Class B— 4 bushels

Class C— 2 bushels

In case of corn, 10 lbs. of seed will be considered equivalent to 1 bu. small grain.

Any County Order having more than 50 members will be privileged to get one additional bushel of seed for every ten additional members.

TROPHY FOR COUNTY ORDERS AT STATE GRAIN SHOW

A silver trophy will be awarded to the County Order whose members score the greatest number of points at the Annual Show. Basis of award to be as follows:

For each First—5 points

For each Second—4 points

For each Third—3 points

For each Fourth—2 points

For each Fifth—1 point

TWO-ACRE CORN YIELD CONTEST

Any member of the Association or any County Order may enter two acres to compete on the basis of yield for the following premiums:—

First Prize—Pure Bred Bull Calf (Any Breed)

Second

Third

Fourth

Fifth

To be announced later.

The Secretary will furnish rules and enrollment blanks. Entry must be made by June 1st.

RULES OF TWO-ACRE CORN YIELD CONTEST

1. Standard variety of Wisconsin corn must be grown (Silver King (No. 7), Golden Glow (No. 12), Early Yellow (No. 8), Yellow Dent (No. 25), Clark's Yellow Dent, Murdock).

2. Entry must be made by June 1st.

3. The Secretary of the County Order and the County Superintendent of Schools shall select a third party to make up a committee within the county to see that all rules of the contest are carried out. If the Secretary of the County Order or County Superintendent of Schools are unable to act as members of said committee, the Secretary of the State Association shall appoint the other members of the committee.

4. The contestant may grow just two acres or he may select any two acres from a large acreage to compete for the premium. However, the two acres must be designated by August 1, 1919.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT—ANNUAL GRAIN SHOW—WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

OPEN TO BOYS AND GIRLS CORN CLUB MEMBERS

I. JUNIOR CORN EXHIBIT CONTEST:

- Best 10 Ears No. 7 corn—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th
- Best 10 Ears No. 12 corn—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th
- Best 10 Ears No. 8 corn—1st, 2nd, 3rd
- Best 10 Ears No. 25 corn—1st, 2nd, 3rd
- Best Single Ear—Any Variety—1st, 2nd, 3rd.

II. CORN CLUB—INDIVIDUAL MEMBER CONTEST:

The **Best Corn Club Member** in the state will be selected by the State Club Leader, on the basis of the **Corn Record Report** and the **Ten Ear Exhibit** displayed at the Grain Show.

Prizes will be given to winners of 1st, 2nd, etc. places.

III. CORN CLUB CONTEST:

The **Best Corn Club** in the State will be determined by the State Club Leader on the basis of **Corn Record Reports** and **Ten Ear Exhibits** displayed at the Grain Show.

Clubs competing in this contest must have five or more members with **Reports** and **Exhibits** at the Grain Show.

Prizes will be given to winners at 1st, 2nd, etc. places.

JUNIOR CORN JUDGING CONTEST

OPEN TO CORN CLUB MEMBERS AND SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES

IV. INDIVIDUAL CORN JUDGING CONTEST:

The competitors will judge and score samples of corn at the Grain Show, and the **Best Corn Judge** will be determined by ability shown in scoring and judging.

Prizes will be given to winners of 1st, 2nd, etc. places.

V. CORN JUDGING TEAM CONTEST:

A team consists of three members of a club or school who are designated to represent such club or school in the contest.

The team representatives will compete in the individual judging contest, and their individual scores will be added to compute the team standing.

1st prize—Cup (to be held by the club for one year, until won twice in succession or three times by one club, when it will become the permanent property of that club).

2nd prize—Banner.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALFALFA ORDER FOR 1918

BY THE SECRETARY

The regular annual meeting and program were not held due to the Influenza epidemic but the executive committee held conference and voted unanimously that the present officers should be continued until the next annual meeting.

The distribution of Grimm and other hardy varieties of alfalfa seed for experimental purposes is being continued and very gratifying reports were received last Spring (1918) on the Grimm sent out by the Association in 1916.

GRIMM DISTRIBUTED IN 1916 SHOWS DECIDED SUPERIORITY IN HARDINESS

Following the first winter 1916-1917 which was not particularly severe there were 48 reports received—36 of which stated that a superiority in the hardiness and cold resistance of Grimm alfalfa could be noticed in comparison with common alfalfa while sixteen farmers making the trial reported that at this time the common was in every respect just as good as the Grimm.

The winter of 1917-1918 was exceedingly severe causing dire losses of both red clover and alfalfa throughout the state. With these climatic conditions, Grimm and common were put to the test. Forty-six farmers reported their experience following the second winter with this Grimm our Association furnished them in 1916 with the common growing immediately adjacent. Twenty-eight of these farmers found their common practically all winterkilled in the spring of 1918 while this Grimm in the same field came through with no serious winter injury except in a few cases where the weather conditions were such that even the Grimm partially winterkilled.

Fourteen observed a decided difference in favor of Grimm but their results were not nearly so pronounced as the others.

Four reports indicated that the two winters so far had not been sufficient to cause winterkilling of either Grimm or Common.

The big problem, however, is to get the true genuine Grimm alfalfa seed and our organization has taken important steps to locate the most reliable growers. The Secretary of the Alfalfa Order spent several weeks out West in the summer of 1918 inspecting fields and investigating the integrity of many of the largest growers of Grimm alfalfa. Detailed report of this will be submitted at our next annual meeting. Suffice to say at this time that there are several large producers of true hardy Grimm alfalfa seed out West which we have confidence, will prove to be valuable sources of this hardy variety of alfalfa seed. Grimm alfalfa seed should not be purchased by anyone unless its origin and all other circumstances indicate that the seed is true to name. Purchasers of Grimm should buy their seed early. It is poor policy to wait until seeding time.

CARDINAL POINTS FOR SUCCESS WITH ALFALFA

L. F. GRABER, *Sec'y Alfalfa Order*

Get inoculated with the right ideas about growing alfalfa.
Sow alfalfa right or don't sow it at all.
Give it a square deal, if you expect a square deal in return.
Alfalfa is a rather PARTICULAR crop but it requires nothing in the way of soil treatment but what is largely required to produce the most abundant yields of corn, small grains and other crops.

AVOID FLAT LANDS

If you have a heavy flat soil with a hard pan subsoil, or a tight blue or red clay subsoil that does not permit good under drainage, *leave alfalfa alone*. You will have better luck with timothy and alsike. Alfalfa *must* have good surface and under drainage. It likes a gravelly limestone subsoil best. Sometimes it grows remarkably well on rich bottom lands or on black flat prairie loams that have good thorough under drainage but in certain years it will suffer most severely from ice sheets and other winter injury on any flat ground. **CHOOSE A SLOPING SOIL.**

SELECT A REASONABLY RICH SOIL

It's just a waste of time and money to attempt growing alfalfa on a worn-out piece of ground. If your land is not rich and fertile put on a good dressing of manure and in many instances phosphate fertilizer would help immensely. REMEMBER—

Lime, inoculation and manure,
Make alfalfa doubly sure.

USE CLEAN GROUND

If you want to avoid weed trouble have your alfalfa follow some well cultivated crop like corn or potatoes. If weeds get bad the first season clip them high prior to August 15. Use a grain binder. It works fine. Haul the cut weeds off the field if there is a heavy growth.

WHAT ALFALFA NEEDS MOST—LIME

Don't throw away money, time and labor in trying to grow alfalfa on sour ground without using lime. Take no chances on that soil of yours. *Find out if it needs lime.* Have it tested and save money. Get your County Agent to do it or send a five ounce sample to your Experiment Station. They will let you know how much lime, if any, you should use for success with alfalfa. If your soil is very sour and you are not in a position to get ground limestone or some other suitable form of lime, *better wait with alfalfa.* Lack of lime has been the cause of thousands of failures in the way of sickly yellow *starving alfalfa fields.* Why take a chance? Have your soil tested and play sure. Every ton of alfalfa contains 100 pounds of lime which it has taken out of the soil. If it doesn't get all the lime it needs you will have a miserable crop. *Use Lime if Your Ground Needs It.*

INOCULATE

Where alfalfa has not been previously grown, either the seed or the soil should certainly be inoculated. Why take a risk? The soil method or good cultures which can be gotten from your Experimental Station will give excellent results.

ROLL! ROLL! ROLL!

Alfalfa wants a firm but well prepared seed bed. Fall plowing is the best with the heavier soils as it gives the soil time to settle and become firm. Alfalfa sown on spring plowed ground,

and, especially loose sandy soils, is greatly benefited by rolling with a corrugated roller. It helps clover also and brings better yields of grain. The corrugated roller is a much needed implement on many farms. Alfalfa wants a firm seed bed with the lumps on the surface well broken up. The corrugated roller will do this. GET ONE. You will never regret it.

USE ENOUGH SEED

If your land has lots of lime and a good open gravelly sub-soil and grows alfalfa easily, 14 to 16 lbs. an acre of good seed that germinates 90 per cent or above is sufficient. If you are sowing alfalfa for the first time better use 20 lbs. Especially this year when alfalfa, particularly the Grimm and other hardy varieties may contain a high percentage of hard slow sprouting seeds *better use twenty pounds.*

TRY MIXING A LITTLE TIMOTHY WITH ALFALFA

It is surprising how well timothy grows with alfalfa. The first crop is ready to cut just when the timothy is headed out and at this stage timothy is very palatable and digestible. The second and third crops will be pure alfalfa. But the big point is—suppose the alfalfa should winterkill? You will have the timothy left and the way it thickens up and grows on those dead alfalfa roots is very remarkable. When winterkilling occurs, a crop of timothy is far better than nothing. Try at least in a small way mixing in one-fourth or one-fifth timothy by weight with your alfalfa. Sow the mixture 20 pounds an acre.

MIX ALFALFA SEED IN WITH ALL YOUR TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEEDING

It is a splendid idea on most farms to mix in with your regular timothy and clover seedings from 2 to 4 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre. Inoculate this seed before mixing and you will soon get your whole farm inoculated for future crops of alfalfa. Alfalfa growing with timothy and clover improves the yield and quality of hay and at the same time you can get some idea of how well your soil will grow alfalfa. Even, if your ground is a little sour, a thin sprinkling of alfalfa plants will get sufficient lime for a good strong healthy growth.

INSURE AGAINST DROUGHT AND GRASSHOPPERS

Many a good stand of alfalfa and of clover too is ruined by the summer's drought. Grasshoppers are fierce in some sections. Here's a way to play reasonably safe on this. Sow your alfalfa with one bushel of early ripening grain an acre. *Cut this grain for hay just after it has headed out.* This gives the alfalfa a good growing start to stand later summer drought as well as grasshopper injury. Cutting the nurse crop for hay is absolutely necessary when grain lodges, otherwise the alfalfa will smother. Would especially advise this method when high priced Grimm or Baltic alfalfa seed is used. With this plan you take little chance at a failure if your soil conditions are right. Canning peas make an excellent nurse crop because they are cut early (generally in June.) Other methods can be used that late summer or fall seeding should be avoided.

KEEP A GOOD FIELD AND AVOID BLUE GRASS TROUBLES

Don't cut or pasture your alfalfa after the first week in September. For Alfalfa's sake don't do this. Resist that temptation. Don't kill the goose that lays the golden eggs by trying to get an extra crop late in the fall. Alfalfa needs a growth of from 6 to 8 inches for protection against winterkilling. Grimm and Balic alfalfa will stand later fall cutting than common but even these hardy varieties suffer from this injurious practice. *Play safe.* Don't cut or pasture any alfalfa after the first week in September.

HARDY VARIETIES FOR A STAND THAT WILL LAST

It is true that Grimm, Baltic and Cossack will live through hard winters where common alfalfa may kill out, but remember it is rather difficult to get genuine seed. It is expensive and there is no way to distinguish the seed of any of these hardy alfalfas from common. Buy only from the most reliable sources. There is nothing about these varieties that makes them better than common except their unusual hardiness. They are not absolutely winterproof but they will live through winters where common ordinary Montana or Dakota or Kansas alfalfa kills out. It is just as hard to get a stand with Grimm or Baltic as it is with common but it is generally possible to keep a stand of Grimm or Baltic where common may "kill" after the first or second winter. You are not so apt to have blue grass troubles with these hardy varieties as you are with common.



SHEAVES OF GRAIN AND FORAGE CROPS FROM BADGER FIELDS

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, the Honorable W. D. Hoard full of ripened experience whose fruitage will endure, having passed over the divide; we his friends, co-workers, and standard bearers of his faith in man, and hope for the betterment of agriculture, record our sense of appreciation.

Resolved: That the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association and the Alfalfa Order, in annual meeting assembled do hereby record our high esteem for the character of our beloved associate and leader in all paths of usefulness. During the thirty-four years of our friendship he was always initiating something fresh and was at all times busy in executing the well devised plans and schemes which engaged his interest. We recall the varied subjects, and many occasions which enabled him to instruct, inspire, encourage, and amuse his fellow workers, and the faith he awakened, the hopes he planted, and the joy and happiness which were aroused at the touch of his simple speech, his humor and rich sympathy in the fellowship of mankind.

Committee on Resolutions.

James B. Cheesman, Chairman.

R. A. Moore, Secretary.

L. F. Graber, Secretary Alfalfa Order.

2-27-19.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Peter C. Swartz, treasurer, reported on the financial conditions of the Association as follows:

Balance in Association treasury, Feb. 8, 1918.....	\$1,159.99
Receipts, Feb. 8, 1918 to Feb. 7, 1919.....	1,491.24
	<hr/>
Total receipts on hand, Feb. 7, 1919.....	\$2,651.23
Total disbursements, Feb. 8, 1918 to Feb. 7, 1919.....	1,427.87
	<hr/>
Balance in Association treasury, Feb. 7, 1919.....	\$1,223.36

SECRETARY'S REPORT

R. A. Moore, secretary, reported on the use and condition of state funds. He reported as follows:

Balance in State Treasury, Feb. 8, 1918.....	\$2,522.67
State appropriation, July 1, 1918.....	5,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$7,522.67
Total disbursements, Feb. 8, 1918 to Feb. 7, 1919.....	3,734.42
	<hr/>
Balance in State Treasury, Feb. 7, 1919.....	\$3,788.25

The itemized financial reports are on file for inspection in the office of the Association.

PREMIUM AWARDS

AT ANNUAL PURE BRED GRAIN SHOW FEB. 3—8, 1919.

College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin

- 10 Ears Silver King (Wisconsin No. 7) Corn, North Section
First—H. Lunz, Clintonville
Second—Geo. J. Ruemele, Hudson
Third—Frank Blonde, Green Bay, R. 2
Fourth—Max Duquaine, New Franken
- 10 Ears Early Yellow Dent (Wisconsin No. 8) Corn, North Section
First—Fred Cisar, R. 2, Oconto
Second—Adolph Feifarek, Peshtigo
Third—John Wellens, DePere
Fourth—Chas. Hull, Tigerton
Fifth—Louis Becker, Rothschild
- 10 Ears Golden Glow (Wisconsin No. 12) Corn, North Section
First—Geo. J. Rumele, Hudson
Second—Jacobson Bros., R. 7, Green Bay
Third—Chas. Hull, Tigerton
Fourth—Wm. Ohlfs, Crivitz
Fifth—Jos. J. Vandenplas, R. 2, Green Bay
- 10 Ears Wisconsin No. 25 Corn, North Section
First—H. C. Hanson, Spooner
Second—J. Carstens, Crivitz
- 10 Ears Early Silver King (Wisconsin No. 7) Corn, South Section
First—John Bendel, Stoddard
Second—Burton J. Hopper, Beloit
Third—C. S. Ristow, Black River Falls
Fourth—Adolph Thompson, Black River Falls
Fifth—Ed. Peters, R. 2, La Crosse
- 10 Ears Early Yellow Dent (Wisconsin No. 8) Corn, South Section
First—R. H. Lang, Jefferson
Second—Hieron J. Block, Burlington
Third—J. R. Thorpe, R. 29, Beloit
Fourth—Robt. W. Ward, Ft. Atkinson
Fifth—Geo. H. Leonard, Ft. Atkinson
- 10 Ears Golden Glow (Wisconsin No. 12) Corn, South Section
First—Joseph A. Brunker, Ridgeway
Second—S. P. Markle, R. 1, La Crosse
Third—Lang Bros., Jefferson
Fourth—John Bendel, Stoddard
Fifth—Otto Wolf, La Crosse
- 10 Ears Clark's Yellow Dent, (Wisconsin No. 1) Corn, Any Part of State
First—Roscoe Biddick, Livingston
Second—Robert W. Ward, Ft. Atkinson

- 10 Ears Toole's North Star (Wisconsin No. 11) Corn, Any Part of State
Second—Noyes Raessler, Beloit
- 10 Ears Murdock (Wisconsin No. 13) Corn, Any Part of State
First—H. C. Brueckner, Jefferson
Second—Leo Brueckner, Jefferson
Third—C. Dickelboher, Onalaska
Fourth—John Bendel, Stoddard
- 10 Ears 8 Row Red, Yellow or Smut Nose Flint Corn, Any Part of State
First—Wm. R. Leonard, Ft. Atkinson
Second—John Chambers, Green Bay, R. 9
- 10 Ears 8 Row White Flint Corn, Any Part of State
First—Frank Gasper, Rockland
Second—Anton Bohl, Beaver Dam
- 10 Ears Pop Corn, Any Part of State
First—Wm. R. Leonard, Ft. Atkinson
Second—Henry Baumgartner & Sons, Wrightstown
Third—P. W. Jones, Black River Falls
- 10 Ears Sweet Corn, Any Part of State
First—Theo. S. Ward, Ft. Atkinson
Second—S. P. Markle, La Crosse
Third—(Miss) F. May Lyndon, Delavan
- Single Ear Dent Corn, any Variety, Any Part of State
First—H. C. Brueckner, Jefferson
Second—Lang Bros., Jefferson
Third—Hieron J. Block, Burlington
Fourth—J. W. Leverich, Sparta
Fifth—J. Emmett Brunker, Ridgeway
- 50 Ears Silver King (Wis. No. 7) Corn, Any Part of State
First—S. P. Markle, La Crosse
Second—Joseph A. Brunker, Ridgeway
Third—J. R. Thorpe, R. 29, Beloit
Fourth—J. Emmett Brunker, Ridgeway
Fifth—Ed. Peters, R. 2, La Crosse
- 50 Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12) Corn, Any Part of State
First—Jippa Wielinga, Midway
Second—Jos. A. Brunker, Ridgeway
Third—John Van Loon, La Crosse
Fourth—John Bendel, Stoddard
Fifth—Adolph Thompson, Black River Falls
- 50 Ears Murdock (Wis. No. 13) Corn, Any Part of State
First—H. C. Brueckner, Jefferson
Second—Leo Brueckner, Jefferson
- Best Peck Wisconsin Pedigree or Oderbrucker Barley
First—Wm. H. Basse, Sta. D., R. 3, Milwaukee
Second—Henry Baumgartner & Sons, Wrightstown
Third—Joseph Schneider, New Franken
Fourth—Jacobson Bros., R. 7, Green Bay
Noyes Raessler, Beloit

Best Peck Two Row Barley

First—H. T. Draheim, Gotham

Best Peck Wisconsin Pedigree No. 1 Oats

First—Henry Baumgartner & Sons, Wrightstown

Second—Jacobson Bros., R. 7, Green Bay

Third—Morrisey Bros., Arena

Fourth—J. L. Krause, Reeseville

Fifth—Wm. H. Basse, Sta. D., R. 3, Milwaukee

Best Peck Pedigree No. 5 or Swedish Select Oats

First—Henry Baumgartner & Sons, Wrightstown

Second—H. W. Whitehead, Rockland

Third—Jacobson Bros., R. 7, Green Bay

Fourth—J. L. Krause, Reeseville

Fifth—Frank Gasper, Rockland

Best Peck Kherson or 60 Day Oats

First—Lewis Schoenich, Dousman

Second—H. W. Whitehead, Rockland

Third—J. L. Krause, Reeseville

Fourth—Theo. S. Ward, Ft. Atkinson

Fifth—H. T. Draheim, Gotham

Best Peck Any Other Variety of Oats Not Included in Ped. or Kherson

First—Henry Baumgartner & Sons, Wrightstown

Second—J. L. Krause, Reeseville

Third—Herman Schoeneck, Enterprise

Fourth—Theo. S. Ward, Ft. Atkinson

Fifth—Dewitt Damp, Dane

Best Peck Winter Wheat

First—F. C. Lewallen, West Newton, Ind.

Second—J. J. Ihrig, Oshkosh

Third—Joseph Schneider, New Franken

Fourth—John Ramsey, Peshtigo

Fifth—Lang Bros., Jefferson

Best Peck Spring Wheat

First—Schwartz Bros., Waukesha

Second—Henry Baumgartner & Sons, Wrightstown

Third—Joseph Schneider, New Franken

Fourth—H. Bentz, Rockfield

Fifth—H. B. Berndt, DePere

Best Peck Wisconsin Pedigree Winter Rye

First—A. H. Thompson, Black River Falls

Second—Herman Schoeneck, Enterprise

Third—R. Kressin, Jackson

Fourth—J. L. Krause, Reeseville

Fifth—Fred Swenningson, R. 3, Peshtigo

Best Peck Medium Red Clover

First—Schmidt Bros., Foxboro

Second—R. Kressin, Jackson

Third—J. L. Krause, Reeseville

Fourth—John Hesprich, Lomira

Fifth—A. H. Thompson, Black River Falls

- Best Peck Mammoth Clover
 First—H. Lunz, Clintonville
 Second—J. L. Krause, Reeseville
 Third—Stanley Sebion, Westby
- Best Peck Alsike Clover
 First—H. Lunz, Clintonville
 Second—Schmidt Bros., Foxboro
 Third—J. L. Krause, Reeseville
- Best Peck Timothy
 First—J. L. Krause, Reeseville
 Second—H. Lunz, Clintonville
- Best Peck Silver Hull Buckwheat
 First—H. W. Whitehead, Rockland
 Second—A. H. Thompson, Black River Falls
- Best Peck Japanese Buckwheat
 First—H. T. Draheim, Gotham
- Best Peck Black Soy Beans
 First—Albert Dettman, R. 1, Marinette
 Second—H. Lunz, Clintonville
 Third—Joseph J. Vanderplas, Green Bay, R. 2
- Best Peck Yellow Soy Beans
 First—H. T. Draheim, Gotham
 Second—Robt. W. Ward, Ft. Atkinson
 Third—Theo. S. Ward, Ft. Atkinson
 Fourth—C. S. Ristow, Black River Falls
- Best Peck Smooth or Wrinkled Peas
 First—Nelson Jodon, Solon Springs
 Second—Wm. R. Leonard, Ft. Atkinson
 Third—John Wellens, DePere
- Best Peck Scotch Peas
 First—Fred Swenningson, R. 3, Peshtigo
 Second—Max Duquaine, New Franken
 Third—T. S. Joyce, DePere
- Best Peck Green Peas
 First—A. G. Searing, Ashland Jct.
 Second—E. C. Liebmann, Green Bay,
- Best Peck Any Other Variety of Field Peas
 First—H. Lunz, Clintonville
 Second—R. Kressin, Jackson
- Best Sheaf Oderbrucker Barley
 First—Henry Baumgartner & Sons, Wrightstown
 Second—H. T. Draheim, Gotham
 Third—Jacobson Bros., R. 7, Green Bay
 Fourth—A. H. Thompson, Black River Falls
 Fifth—Otto Wolf, La Crosse
- Best Sheaf Two Row Barley
 First—H. T. Draheim, Gotham
 Second—Jacobson Bros., R. 7, Green Bay
 Third—Robt. W. Ward, Ft. Atkinson

Best Sheaf Pedigree No. 1 Oats

- First—Henry Baumgartner & Sons, Wrightstown
- Second—Jacobson Bros., R. 7, Green Bay
- Third—Peter Dengel, La Crosse
- Fourth—H. T. Draheim, Gotham
- Fifth—J. L. Krause, Reeseville

Best Sheaf Swedish Select or Any Other Variety of Oats

- First—Jacobson Bros., R. 7, Green Bay
- Second—L. M. Hanson, Mondovi
- Third—J. L. Krause, Reeseville
- Fourth—Otto Wolf, R. 2, La Crosse
- Fifth—Stanley Sebion, Westby

Best Sheaf Winter Wheat

- First—Noyes Raessler, Beloit
- Second—J. L. Krause, Reeseville
- Third—Geo. J. Ruemele, Hudson
- Fourth—Stanley Sebion, Westby
- Fifth—Ed. Peters, R. 2, La Crosse

Best Sheaf Spring Wheat

- First—H. T. Draheim, Gotham
- Second—Henry Baumgartner & Sons, Wrightstown
- Third—A. H. Thompson, Black River Falls
- Fourth—Stanley Sebion, Westby
- Fifth—W. E. Spreiter, Onalaska

Best Sheaf Pedigree Rye

- First—Ed. Peters, R. 2, La Crosse
- Second—J. L. Krause, Reeseville
- Third—Otto Wolf, R. 2, La Crosse
- Fourth—A. H. Thompson, Black River Falls
- Fifth—Noyes Raessler, Beloit

Best Bundle of Alfalfa

- First—Michels Bros., Peebles
- Second—Walter Steinhoff, Platteville
- Third—Schwartz Bros., Waukesha
- Fourth—Noyes Raessler, Beloit
- Fifth—L. M. Hanson, Mondovi

Best Exhibit Consisting of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Cuttings of Alfalfa

- First—A. J. Stace, Portage
- Second—Jacobson Bros., R. 7, Green Bay

Best Bundle Red Clover

- First—H. T. Draheim, Gotham
- Second—Henry Baumgartner & Sons, Wrightstown
- Third—Otto Wolf, R. 2, La Crosse
- Fourth—J. L. Krause, Reeseville
- Fifth—John T. Hesprich, Lomira

Best Bundle Alsike Clover

- First—H. T. Draheim, Gotham
- Second—J. L. Krause, Reeseville
- Third—Henry Baumgartner & Sons, Wrightstown
- Fourth—A. J. Stace, Portage
- Fifth—Otto Wolf, R. 2, La Crosse

Best Bundle Mammoth Clover

First—Otto Wolf, La Crosse

Second—J. L. Krause, Reeseville

Best Bundle Timothy

First—Stanley Sebion, Westby

Second—H. T. Draheim, Gotham

Third—Henry Baumgartner & Sons, Wrightstown

Fourth—Otto Wolf, R. 2, La Crosse

Fifth—J. L. Krause, Reeseville

Best Bundle Sudan Grass

First—H. T. Draheim, Gotham

Second—Jippa Wielinga, Midway

Third—A. J. Stace, Portage

Fourth—John Van Loon, R. 1, La Crosse

Fifth—J. L. Krause, Reeseville

Best Bundle Soy Bean Hay

First—A. J. Stace, Portage

Second—Noyes Raessler, Beloit

Third—Herman Schoeneck, Enterprise

Fourth—H. T. Draheim, Gotham

Fifth—Walter J. Steinhoff, Platteville

Best Bundle Mature Soy Beans

First—H. T. Draheim, Gotham

Second—J. L. Krause, Reeseville

Third—Theo. S. Ward, Ft. Atkinson

Fourth—Noyes Raessler, Beloit

HONORARY CLASSES

10 Ears Clark's Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 1) Corn

First—H. T. Draheim, Gotham

Second—Elmer Biddick, Livingston

10 Ears Silver King (Wis. No. 7) Corn

First—J. R. Thorpe, R. 29, Beloit

Second—S. P. Markle, La Crosse, R. 1

Third—J. Emmett Brunker, Ridgeway

10 Ears Early Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 8) Corn

First—Lang Bros., Jefferson

Second—Wm. Schwandt, New Richmond

10 Ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12) Corn

First—J. Emmett Brunker, Ridgeway

Second—H. T. Draheim, Gotham

Third—Noyes Raessler, Beloit

10 Ears Any Variety 8 Row Flint Corn

First—H. T. Draheim, Gotham

Second—Geo. H. Leonard, Ft. Atkinson

Best Peck Pedigree or Oderbrucker Barley

First—Anton Bohl, Beaver Dam

Best Peck Pedigree No. 1 Oats

First—H. T. Draheim, Gotham

Second—H. W. Whitehead, Rockland

Third—Albert Baumgartner, Wrightstown

Best Peck Pedigree No. 5 or Swedish Select Oats

First—H. T. Draheim, Gotham

Second—Chas. Michelson, Rhinelander

Best Peck Winter Wheat

First—Noyes Raessler, Beloit

Second—Wm. H. Basse, Sta. D., R. 3, Milwaukee

Third—J. L. Krause, Reeseville

Best Peck Spring Wheat

First—Noyes Raessler, Beloit

Best Peck Pedigree Rye

First—Noyes Raessler, Beloit

Second—Edward Whitmore, Wausau

SWEEPSTAKE CLASS

- 10 Ears Silver King (Wis. No. 7) Corn
First—John Bendel, Stoddard
- Peck Pedigree No. 1 Oats
First—H. T. Draheim, Gotham
- Peck Spring Wheat
First—Schwartz Bros., Waukesha
- Peck Winter Rye
First—Noyes Raessler, Beloit
- Bundle Pedigree Barley
First—Henry Baumgartner & Sons, Wrightstown
- 10 Ears Yellow Dent Corn
First—Jos. A. Brunker, Ridgeway
- 50 Ears Silver King
First—S. P. Markle, R. 1, La Crosse
- Peck Pedigree No. 5 Oats
First—Henry Baumgartner & Sons, Wrightstown
- Grand Champion 10 Ears Dent Corn of Entire Show
First—Jos. A. Brunker, Ridgeway

PROPOSED CHANGES IN PREMIUM LIST FOR 1920

Class A—Corn, North Section

Add Best 50 ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12)

Add Best 50 ears Early Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 8)

Class B—Corn, South Section

Add the following and omit same from Class C

Best 10 ears Clark's Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 1)

Best 10 ears Murdock (Wis. No. 13)

Best 50 ears Silver King (Wis. No. 7)

Best 50 ears Golden Glow (Wis. No. 12)

Best 50 ears Murdock (Wis. No. 13) or Clark's Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 1)

Class C—Any part of state

Omit classes added to South Section of state and omit all special flint varieties except one class—"Best 10 ears Flint Corn"

Class D—Barley

Omit best peck two-row barley

Class E—Oats

Omit "Any other variety oats". Add to rules—"Any sample unduly scoured or clipped will be out or disqualified at discretion of judge."

Class G—Rye

Add Best peck Spring Rye

Class H—Clover Seed

Combine Medium Red and Mammoth Clover seed into one class: Clover seed, Medium Red or Mammoth (variety named)

Class J—Alfalfa Seed

Omit Alfalfa Seed

Class L—Soy Beans

Change Yellow Soy Beans to Ito San Soy Beans

Add Manchu Soy Beans

Class O—Barley in Sheaf

Omit Sheaf two-row barley

Class P—Oats in Sheaf

Omit any other variety oats

Add Best sheaf Kherson Oats

Class S—Alfalfa Hay

Add to First, Second and Third Cuttings of Alfalfa, "Each bundle labeled with date of cutting"

Class U—Timothy Hay

Omit Timothy Hay Class

Change to Class U—Hay

Add Best Bundle Timothy Hay and Best Bundle any other hay, not included in other hay classes.

Change of Rules—Under Rule 5, omit the word "alfalfa".

Change of rules

Add: Two or more members operating the same farm will be allowed to make only one entry in any class and if such exhibit wins first place, any exhibit in this class from said farm must be entered in the honorary class in subsequent years.

COUNTY ORDERS OF THE WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT 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—George O. Lucia, Green Bay, R. F. D. 8
Vice President—Frank Blonde, Green Bay, R. F. D. 1
Secretary—E. A. Carncross, Green Bay
Treasurer—Louis Hensen, West De Pere, R. F. D. 3

Burnett County

President—A. J. Dufty, Webster
Vice President—E. R. Reitan, Leef
Secretary-Treasurer—G. M. Briggs, Grantsburg

Calumet County

President—Theodore Christoph, Chilton
Vice President—John Salm, Chilton, R. F. D.
Secretary-Treasurer—Royal Klofanda, Chilton

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, Columbus, R. 3

Dane County

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

Dodge County

President—H. E. Krueger, Beaver Dam
Vice President—W. E. Busséwitz, Juneau
Secretary-Treasurer—

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, Barneyeld
Secretary-Treasurer—Joe Bruner, Ridgeway

Jackson County

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

Jefferson County

President—Geo. Leonard, Jefferson
Vice President—H. C. Brueckner, Jefferson
Secretary-Treasurer—Raymond Lang, Jefferson

Juneau County

President—Claude Hale, Mauston
Vice President—James MacKenzie, Mauston
Secretary-Treasurer—Wm. J. Rogan, 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. Koss, Kewaunee, R. F. D. 1
Secretary-Treasurer—Jos. Koss, Casco

La Crosse County

President—Wm. Moos, Onalaska
Vice President—Peter Dengel, La Crosse, R. F. D. 1
Secretary-Treasurer—T. H. Campion, West Salem

La Fayette 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

Lincoln County

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—F. G. Swoboda, Wausau

Marinette County

President—Fred Sweningson, Peshtigo
 Vice President—J. A. Tiedjens, Marinette
 Secretary-Treasurer—W. E. Morton, 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
 Secretary-Treasurer—C. E. Hitchcock, Sparta

Oconto County

President—Ellis Whiting, Oconto
 Vice President—Henry Doyle, R. 3, Oconto Falls
 Secretary-Treasurer—John J. Caldwell, Oconto

Oneida County

President—W. P. Jewell, Rhinelander
 Vice President—Geo. Burkhart, Rhinelander
 Secretary-Treasurer—W. D. Juday, Rhinelander

Ozaukee County

President—Wm. J. Bichler, Belgium
 Vice President—Chas. J. Nieman, Cedarburg
 Secretary-Treasurer—Richard F. Beger, 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—J. R. Cranston, Beloit

St. Croix County

President—R. W. Brunner, Hudson

Vice President—O. H. Brown, New Richmond

Secretary-Treasurer—Wm. Schwandt, New Richmond

Sauk County

President—Albert Wickern, Baraboo

Vice President—R. J. Martin, Baraboo

Secretary-Treasurer—H. M. Eschenbach, North Freedom

Sawyer County

President—Jens Uhrenholdt, Hayward

Secretary-Treasurer—C. P. West, Hayward

Shawano County

President—Dr. B. Royer, Shawano

Vice President—R. Muscavitch, Shawano

Secretary-Treasurer—Merton Moore, R. 3, Shawano

Sheboygan County

President—Arthur Zelm, Plymouth

Vice President—A. Miller, Plymouth

Secretary-Treasurer—W. G. Streiber, Elkhart Lake

Superior District, Including Ashland, Bayfield and Douglas Counties

President—H. W. Wright, Ashland

Vice President—Abraham Anderson, Ashland, R. 3

Secretary—E. J. Delwiche, Ashland, 205 Sheridan Bldg., Green Bay

Treasurer—V. E. Brubaker, Washburn

2nd Vice President—(Rep. Douglas Co.) Edward Vaughan

3rd Vice President—(Rep. Ashland Co.) S. H. Hanna

Taylor County

President—John Gamper, Medford
 Vice President—Chas. Ditzke, Stetsonville
 Secretary-Treasurer—R. A. Kolb, Medford

Vernon County

President—Nels O. Neprud, Coon Valley
 Vice President—Cornelius Sebion, Westby
 Secretary-Treasurer—Walter McClurg, Viroqua

Walworth County

President—Jesse S. Harris, Delavan
 Vice President—Ross H. Eells, Darien
 Secretary-Treasurer—Leslie Oldham, Elkhorn

Washburn County

President—M. W. Cadle, Shell Lake
 Vice President—E. H. Allen, Shell Lake
 Secretary-Treasurer—Ed. Rylander, Shell Lake

Waukesha County

President—H. E. Rosenow, Oconomowoc
 Vice-President—S. A. Beard, Waukesha
 Secretary-Treasurer—J. E. Stallard, Waukesha

Waushara County

President—Tosten Thompson, Wautoma
 Vice President—F. P. Moore, Hancock
 Secretary-Treasurer—Supt. E. Coates, Wautoma

Winnebago County

President—A. J. Cross, Allenville
 Vice President—E. Race, Omro
 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—W. W. Clark, Grand Rapids

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

Article I—Name. The organization shall be known as the.....
.....County 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 cooperating 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 Roberts' 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.....

LIBRARY
 COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
 UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
 MADISON



Wisconsin. Ag. Expt. Assoc.
1919.

RBW7

.AG7

17

89044384535



b89044384535a