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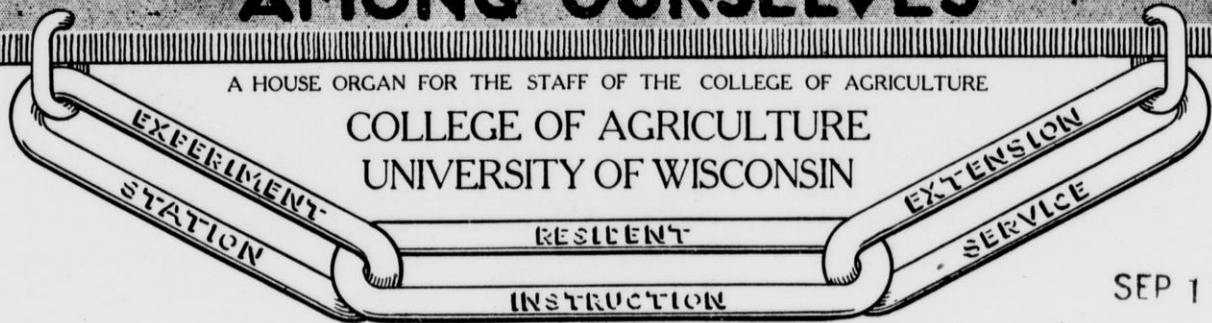
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AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



SEP 19 1923

SEP 19 1923

Vol. II, No. 1.

Sept. 19, 1923.

THE FRIENDS OF JOHN A. CRAIG have presented a portrait in oil executed by Arvid Nyholm of Chicago. Professor Craig was the first professor of animal husbandry in this College, coming to us in 1891 and remaining here until 1897. He was an outstanding teacher in this field and is to be credited with the introduction of the score card method of judging live stock, a type of instruction that has since been carried over to a number of other fields.

In connection with the DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PORTRAIT GALLERY at this College, we are sorry to chronicle the passing of our old friend, ROBERT OGILVIE of Chicago, who has shown such an abiding interest in the development of this collection. Many people are prone to think that agriculture is so crassly utilitarian that its devotees have no time for anything which is not distinctly practical. Any one who has seen the magnificent gallery of portraits of worthies who have contributed to the development of the live stock industry in both Great Britain and America that adorn the walls of the Saddle and Sirloin Club at Chicago will be quickly disabused of such an idea. This collection, hung in the midst of this busy mart of commerce, stands as a monument to the ideals of a man whose love and affection for this Agricultural College was always in evidence.

THE SOUTHERN WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKER'S AND DAIRYMAN'S ASSOCIATION has recently employed C.A. Eckberg, a former graduate of the Dairy School, to assist in the field work of inspecting Swiss cheese factories, this work to be under the general direction of C.M. Gore, who is our Swiss cheese specialist located at Brodhead on bacterial culture introduction in the Swiss cheese industry.

The fact that the dairymen have chosen to employ a college-trained man to introduce some of the recent improvements embodying the results of scientific experiments in this field denotes a receptive attitude on the part of the practical Swiss cheese maker which shows how science is gaining a foothold in this industry.

THE ANNUAL POTATO TOUR conducted through eight of our leading potato counties early in August was one of the most successful events of its kind that has been staged in Wisconsin. Buyers from the Southern States as well as from the East were present and expressed themselves as being much pleased with the quality of Wisconsin certified seed potato stock.

That Wisconsin certified seed is meeting with the approval of the growers is apparent from letters received. Mr. Warley of the Warley Fruit and Produce Company of Mobile, Alabama, writes as follows:

"Last year we bought for account of our growers approximately thirty-five cars certified triumphs. Some few cars of uncertified stock, on account of certified being unobtainable. The yield of certified stock has proven to be so satisfactory to our growers - that they have gone on record as not wanting any other than certified for the coming season."

It is a part of the work of the Wisconsin potato inspection service to give these men a picture of the conditions as they obtain in the potato sections of this state. This service aims to assist in providing the quality of seed and table stock which the market demands; the establishing of better business relations with other states is one step in this process.

PROFESSOR J. G. MOORE was recently elected president of the Great Plains section of the American Society of Horticultural Science. This organization made an extended tour through the fruit-producing sections of Wisconsin during the summer, visiting the Door County cherry orchards and the cranberry bogs near Wisconsin Rapids.

Several hundred farmers representing 15 states attended the annual summer MEETING OF THE NATIONAL SOY BEAN GROWERS ASSOCIATION which was held at the College on September 11. The forenoon program consisted of demonstrations at the University Hill Farm with fields of soy beans in all stages of growth that were available.

Among the outstanding features of the machinery exhibit was a new device which grinds the entire soy bean plant just as it is harvested for stock feed. By grinding the fiber material together with the beans, the old trouble of spoilage which was caused by too large an amount of oil being present is overcome. The fibrous material absorbs the oil and makes a feed containing about 40 per cent of protein or more which is said to keep almost indefinitely. A new soy bean harvesting machine which is a combined harvester and thresher for seed beans was also demonstrated. This machine leaves the stalks on the field and does a nice job of cleaning the seed and harvesting two rows at a time.

G. M. Briggs, department of Agronomy, as the president of the association this year did much to make this meeting a memorable one in the annals of the association. The following day a trip was arranged through adjoining soy bean counties.

WISCONSIN FARMERS SHOULD GO on October 2 to Monroe in Green County, the greatest dairy county, it is claimed, on basis of area in the world. On this occasion Monroe celebrates Cheese Day. It is this industry that has really made Wisconsin, and particularly Green County, famous. Here there are 69,000 or more than three times as many dairy cattle as there are people, and there were 157 cheese factories in the county last year. The Swiss cheese industry has made it possible for every 4.4 persons in this county to own an automobile. In spite of the fact that it is surrounded both in Wisconsin and Illinois by regions of high percentage of tenancy, 1729 of its 2330 farms (nearly three-fourths) are operated by their owners. If you have the blues on the agricultural situation, go to Monroe on that October day and get some pep for another year from the dairy achievements that may be found in this section.

STAFF CHANGES FOR THE YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Resignations

Miss J. Krueger, Assoc. Prof. Home Economics (Becomes Dean of Home Economics, Michigan Agricultural College)
Miss M. Arbogast, Asst. Prof. Home Economics (Traveling)
Miss F. Ray, Instr. Home Economics (Married)
Mrs. S.E. Tylor, Instr. Home Economics
Miss D. Lake, Instr. Home Economics
Miss F. King, Instr. Home Economics
Miss J. Swift, Instr. Home Economics
A.J. Riker, Instr. Plant Pathology
D.H. Reid, Asst. Prof. Poultry Husbandry (Becomes head of Poultry dept. in Texas Agricultural College)
E.M. Nelson, Instr. Agricultural Chemistry
C.A. Hoppert, Instr. Agricultural Chemistry (Goes to Europe for graduation work)
E.T. Drake, Asst. Agricultural Bacteriology
R.E. Frost, Asst. Agricultural Journalism (Becomes editor of Junior Dept. of Hoard's Dairyman)
L. H. McKay, Animal Husbandry
E.S. Savage, Animal Husbandry (Returns to Cornell University)

Leaves of Absence

E.B. Fred, Prof. (Returns from year's work with commercial solvents company, Terre Haute, Ind.)
L.J. Cole, Prof., leave of absence for one year to organize Division of Animal Husbandry (U.S.D.A. Bureau of Animal Industry)
Miss A.L. Marlatt, Prof. (Returns from a year in Europe)
Miss B. Dodge, Asst. Prof.
Miss E. Hillstrom, Asst. Prof., leave of absence first semester
Miss M. Cowles, Asst. Prof., leave of absence second semester
Miss H. Parsons, Asst. Prof., leave of absence second semester
J.M. Fargo, Asst. Prof., (Returns from Harvard University)

New Appointments

W.H. Strowd, Lecturer Agricultural Chemistry
A.J. Platten, Asst. Agricultural Journalism
Howard Brant, Extension Specialist Animal Husbandry
Miss Ruth Henderson, Asst. Prof. Home Economics
Mrs. M. Wood, Instr. Home Economics
Miss E.R. Craighill, Instr. Home Economics
Miss F. Corbin, Instr. Home Economics
Miss A. Kinslow, Instr. Home Economics
Miss M. Leland, Instr. Home Economics
Miss Mary Purcell, Home Economics Extension Specialist (Clothing)
Mrs. Olive L. Cooper, Instr. Home Economics
Clifford Lampman, Instr. Poultry Husbandry
A.J. Haas, Asst. Agricultural Economics

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Vol. II, No. 2.

October 3, 1923.

SODATOL, the new high-power explosive mixture prepared from surplus war materials, is now being distributed through the Land Clearing section of the Agricultural Engineering department. The explosive is made by mixing TNT and sodium nitrate, and is distributed in cartridges weighing about 7 ounces each. This work is being carried on in conjunction with the Bureau of Public Roads of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Washington records show up to September 24 that 78 carloads of sodatol have been ordered for land clearing purposes this year, of which Wisconsin is receiving 71. In addition to the above amount, Swenehart has additional orders on hand not yet accepted by the Washington authorities amounting to 24 carloads, making the amount which will be distributed to the farmers of Wisconsin this fall, 1,800,000 pounds, at a cost of something less than 6 cents per pound. County agents should realize that further orders may be delayed as to delivery this fall, as it is presumably not possible to have the material cartridge in time for later fall delivery, and it is unwise to permit unnecessary storage in view of apparently ample supplies for next spring's delivery.

WISCONSIN'S SUPREMACY IN DAIRYING. Recent compilation published by U. S. Department of Commerce shows that this state manufactures over one-fifth of all the dairy products in the United States. The following figures are worth recording:

Wisconsin	20.6	per cent of total U.S. production
Minnesota	9.4	" " " " " "
New York	8.5	" " " " " "
Michigan	6.3	" " " " " "

Out of 31,466 employees in this business in the United States, Wisconsin has in the butter, cheese, and condensed milk industry 5,239 persons or 16.6 per cent of the nation's total. This is surely the industry that has made Wisconsin famous.

In this connection, attention is called to the U. S. Bulletin 879 on the Dairy Industry (also published in 1922 Yearbook) which contains so much statistical data of value that it should be in the hands of all county agents.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS. Wisconsin is constantly congratulating itself in regard to its progress along dairy lines. It should, however, remember this fact; while 3.5 per cent of Wisconsin dairy cattle, A.J. Cramer reports, are in cow testing associations, which is over seven times the national average, the kingdom of Denmark has over 25 per cent of her dairy animals under test. It is no wonder we are yet a long way behind our European competitors in the matter of economical production of butter fat, for the high producer is the animal that helps to reduce the deadly overhead expense. The average Wisconsin cow testing association cow, in a group of over 47,000 cows, produced last year 6882 pounds of milk or 270 pounds of fat while the state average yield was less than 5,000 pounds containing 190 pounds of fat. Recent Federal records indicate that the offspring of pure bred dairy cattle have nearly 48 per cent greater earning power than common stock.

Wisconsin now has 151 associations at work, about one-fourth of all in

America. Forty-nine of our 71 counties have this work under way. A most significant thing is that in 77 of these associations there are no scrub or grade sires. McIntyre's jury (the Babcock test, weighing scales, and a record book) is certainly pronouncing a sentence that is throwing the "fear of the Lord" into the scrub sinner, be it male or female.

As the season of the SHORT COURSE approaches, the progress in this work becomes a matter of particular interest. So far, nearly 2,000 names of prospects have been assembled; catalogs and letters of information have been sent to all of these boys; and it is expected that many farmers' sons will be interested in the Short Course to the extent of availing themselves of the opportunities it offers.

It is pointed out that farm societies and organizations in the state are in many instances declining for lack of leadership and that agricultural leaders are needed now more than ever. It is true that the problem of keeping the farm boy interested in his work and his community is difficult at a time when the industry is financially handicapped. But nevertheless those who train themselves for farming now will reap a reward when the present situation rights itself as it is now gradually doing.

With the numerous opportunities that will exist for specialized work by virtue of the changes in the Short Course curriculum, this course should render an even greater service to the people of the state. The work already done by staff members in interesting boys in the Short Course is appreciated; but now is the time to get behind a final drive to bring about a big increase in the enrollment. A personal letter or other personal appeal at this time to prospective boys of your acquaintance will be helpful to them in making their decisions. If each staff member will secure one additional student, we will begin the 39th year right.

COUNTY AGENT KOLB of Taylor County pulled off his TENTH ANNUAL PLOWING CONTEST near Chelsea in that county on Thursday, September 27. In addition to 15 competitors in the junior, walking, and sulky plow classes, brush breaking demonstrations were carried out with a number of tractors pulling plows of various types. The new "offset" beam type of brush breaker or Grand Detour Plow devised by Duffee and Swenhart that is now being made by the J.I. Case Threshing Machine Company was recognized as much more satisfactory in brush breaking work than any of the types heretofore developed. Ditch blasting with sodatol and picric acid was demonstrated by Walter Rowlands. This competitive trial of skill in finished workmanship in plowing is a unique feature in the county agent work in this county that is attracting wide spread attention, and over 2,000 people attended the meeting.

A TWO-DAY INSTITUTE FOR THE TRAINEES OF THE U.S. VETERANS BUREAU now on Wisconsin farms will be held at the College on October 17 and 18.

There are now 63 men receiving instruction in agriculture on rented farms in the state under this system. The U.S. Veterans Bureau is supporting these men and their families financially while they receive instruction from the College by means of demonstrations on the farms which they are operating. Each trainee receives four lessons per month and during that time is visited twice by an instructor.

J.I. Etheridge is instructor in the northwestern part of the state (headquarters - Eau Claire); R.L. Post in the southeastern part of the state (headquarters - Wauwatosa); while A.H. Cole is director of the work and instructor in the south central part of the state (headquarters - Madison).

A.W. KNOTT, county agent in Waupaca County, has resigned to accept a position of Live Stock Extension specialist with the Kansas Agricultural College.

The contract for an ADDITIONAL GREENHOUSE to be erected on the west side of existing range of greenhouses was signed by Governor Blaine this week. It is hoped that this additional equipment may be finished before cold weather sets in.

Through resignation in a SCHOLARSHIP this summer, a vacancy now exists in a University Scholarship. Departmental chairmen should report eligible candidates to E.G. Hastings, Chairman of committee on fellowships and scholarships.

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Vol. II, No. 3.

October 19, 1923.

ENROLLMENT in the COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE to October 10 showed 288 students in the Long Course, 32 in the Middle Course, 293 in Home Economics, and 8 in the Federal Vocational group. So far, about 130 graduate students have reported to departments for work.

There are 13 more freshmen in Agriculture and 7 less in Home Economics than last year. Statistics received so far from other agricultural schools show without exception quite a marked decline in freshmen in agriculture, a condition which is generally ascribed to the economic handicap that has hampered the agricultural situation for the past three years.

Owing to the fact that entrants in the new non-professional Home Economics Course take the same work during the first year as in the professional courses, it is impossible to ascertain now just how many students have elected this work. A considerable number of transfers from Letters and Science have indicated their preference of the new course.

THE ANNUAL NORMAL CONFERENCE for Institute Workers, Extension Specialists, and County Agricultural Agents will be held at the College from October 22 to 26. Plans for the winter campaigns will be worked out at this time and a full attendance is highly desirable.

A program including such specific projects as liming for legumes, plans for an alfalfa campaign, boys' and girls' club work, merchandising butter and cheese, feeding of live stock, and others has been arranged. In this program the workers of the Agricultural College will cooperate with such organizations as the State Dairymen's Association and the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association.

The "CAFETERIA" is growing in popularity. Station Day saw the various college departments serving science, cafeteria style, in the stock pavilion. Everybody got just what he wanted,-- consequently everybody was satisfied.

At the coming conference the college departments have arranged to acquaint members with their work by having charts, maps, and illustrative material on display at Room 206, Soils Building, where the sessions will be held.

The Milwaukee County Milk Producers' Federation and the Milwaukee Milk Distributors' Association have established an INDUSTRIAL FELLOWSHIP IN HOME ECONOMICS to enable the work of the recent milk campaign in that city to be actively followed up this coming year. Wherever these campaigns have been carried out, material increase in milk consumption is found to occur. The regents have appointed Miss Marjorie L. Lewis as fellow, effective October 1.

Two milk campaigns are scheduled for this fall; one in Pierce county during the last week in October and another in Eau Claire county about the second week in November.

FEED CULL BEANS TO STOCK. This fall many farmers in the bean-growing districts of central Wisconsin have the problem of disposing of navy beans which were injured by frost which came before the beans in many fields were all ripe, killed the immature beans, and caused them to turn brownish in color. These discolored beans can be removed from the good quality beans only by hand picking, and in many cases the proportion of them is so large that it is not profitable to separate the good beans for sale as human food. The only way to utilize these cull beans is for stock feeding.

Where these beans injured by frost are merely discolored, and are not moldy, they make satisfactory feed for cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses. Navy beans are a protein-rich feed, containing on the average over 22 per cent crude protein. This is considerably more than wheat bran contains, and nearly as much as gluten feed. Beans are therefore a valuable feed for feeding with farm grains, such as corn, barley, oats, and rye. For stock feeding cull beans which are not moldy are worth fully as much a ton as wheat bran.

For cattle or horses the beans should be ground, if possible, and mixed with grain as a substitute for wheat bran or other protein-rich feeds. It is not necessary to grind beans for sheep. For swine beans should be thoroughly cooked if possible, as they give much better results when thus prepared. One-third by weight of beans and two-thirds corn, ground barley, or ground rye, is a suitable mixture for fattening pigs. If a large quantity of cull beans is on hand, the proportion of beans used may be as high as one-half, but soft pork of poor quality will be produced if the pigs are fed chiefly on beans. Young pigs should, if possible, be fed some skim milk, buttermilk, or whey, along with beans and grain. Salt should always be added to the water in which beans are cooked for swine.

Dean Russell gave the **DEDICATORY ADDRESS AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY** last week when the new \$600,000 **DAIRY BUILDING AND PLANT WAS OPENED**. Announcement was made at this opening of the appointment of Dr. James M. Sherman, a graduate of this College as the new head of the Dairy Department at Cornell. Dr. Sherman majored here in bacteriology, and since graduation has become nationally recognized in connection with his work in the U.S.D.A. Dairy Division at Washington.

The Federal Department of Agriculture has just announced the **DISTRIBUTION OF PICRIC ACID FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES** for the past fiscal year. Of a total of 4,179,550 pounds, Wisconsin received and distributed 2,614,000 pounds or over 62 per cent. The two remaining upper lake states received 1,079,000 pounds while 17 other states utilized in the aggregate a remainder of 485,000 pounds.

With sodatol being distributed at less than half the cost of picric acid, much activity will doubtless occur this season.

SIXTY-FOUR MEN were in attendance at the **U.S. VETERANS BUREAU PROJECT TRAINEE FARMERS INSTITUTE** which met at the College on October 17 and 18. Demonstrations and lectures were given on the production and marketing of fruit; care of bees and production of honey; culling and feeding of poultry; building of poultry houses; feeding of dairy cows; and the growing of alfalfa.

Competing against twenty teams from all parts of the United States, a Wisconsin **DEMONSTRATION TEAM OF GIRLS WON THIRD PLACE** in the final awards for the work done by the youngster teams at the **NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION**. In addition to the representation in the demonstrations Wisconsin sent two of the year's champion Junior live stock exhibitors to show in the calf department.

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Vol. II, No. 4.

November 2, 1923.

HOME-COMING WEEK

The past week has been Home-coming week for the College of Agriculture in more ways than one. You all saw the new stadium with the horseshoe now completed. The cheers of the 38,000 students, alumni, and friends that filled the air last Saturday provided an opportunity to expend surplus energy in true western style. I saw the Cornell Home-coming game the week before (my first sight of an eastern game). The quiet decorum of the partially filled stand, the timid cheering so feebly uttered that I looked around to see if some proctor was muzzling the student body, made me feel that I had strayed into a Quaker meeting where our usual tumult and shouting were strangely out of place.

The week was also a home-coming in another sense. It was a gathering time for counsel and conference between our field men and the home forces. It is the only time in the entire year that all the members of our big and scattered family get together.

The sentry on the firing line needs the moral and intellectual support which comes from intimate contact with his fellows. It gives him an excellent opportunity to brush up on some of the new findings that should be put into field practice. Not only is he in a receptive mood to absorb, but, what is of equal importance, he is in position to bring to the College the latest news from the field. Nothing so invigorates the research workers as these new contacts. The interchange of ideas between the research, teaching, and extension staff in this way keeps us all more thoroughly in touch and in sympathy with each other's work

Sincerely yours,
H. L. Russell.

The TRUSTEES of the EVAN A. EVANS MEMORIAL TRUST FUND have decided to offer TWO \$100 SCHOLARSHIPS to be awarded this coming season to Short Course students from the section tributary to Spring Green, Sauk County. This fund was established several years ago by the children of Mr. Evans, who was a pioneer in that portion of the state.

The eleventh annual CONVENTION of the WISCONSIN POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION will be held at Stevens Point November 6 to 9. Potato problems, especially those relating to production, will be stressed. Statistics show that in 1922 Wisconsin was the second state in the Union in potato production, producing more than forty million bushels or nearly 10 per cent of the U.S. total. According to the most recent reports available, the 1923 production is only 26,634,000 or about 65 per cent as much as last year. Widespread interest has been shown in the certified seed produced by Wisconsin growers, and any effort directed toward improving the quality of our certified stock is bound to be a stimulus to the industry.

Over 100 YOUNGSTERS REPRESENTING 15 WISCONSIN COUNTIES competed for the honors in the eighth annual JUNIOR LIVE STOCK SHOW held at the stock pavilion last week. These boys and girls represent the winners of more than 800 boys' and girls' clubs in Wisconsin having upwards of 18,000 members between the ages of ten and eighteen years. This work now covers all but two counties in the state.

The general run of stock in last week's show was excellent. The senior and Grand Champion was a Shorthorn shown by Rachel Kuenster of Grant county; while the Ton Litter Contest was won by R. Groth and Son, Jefferson county, with 14 cross-bred Poland Chinas and Chester Whites, which weighed 4570 pounds.

This show was an interesting one from the animal husbandry viewpoint, but more important than that is the training which thousands of young folks in Wisconsin get in the summer's work which precedes this contest. Many of these boys and girls practically live with their animals and develop a sense of pride and ownership which none of dad's animals could ever quite give them. This love of good live stock, when developed so early, is certain to make its impress on these youthful minds. It is undoubtedly one of the most potent forces now at work in stimulating an interest in country life.

The PATENT PENDING in the U.S. Patent office for an improved type of BRUSH BREAKING PLOW devised by John Swenehart and F.W. Duffee of the Agricultural Engineering department has been assigned to the College of Agriculture. This plow introduced a new feature which greatly facilitates the breaking of brush land. At the present time it is being manufactured at the Grand Detour Plow Works of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, With the University controlling the patent, any plow manufacturer will be in position to use this principle by arranging for it with the College.

It is gratifying to see how the farmers are taking hold of the matter of utilizing LIME TO CORRECT SOIL ACIDITY. At a single meeting held at Alma, Buffalo county, recently by county agent S.P. Murat and Griffith Richards, over 2,300 tons of ground limestone were ordered. A portable grinder will be installed to crush the rock suitable for this purpose.

W.H. PIERRE (L.C. '21), later connected with South Dakota Agricultural College was appointed SCHOLAR IN SOILS by the Regents at their recent meeting.

PROF. C.W. BENNETT of the Michigan Agricultural College was made HONORARY FELLOW IN PLANT PATHOLOGY. Prof. Bennett, who is a graduate of the University of Kentucky and received his M.S. degree from Michigan Agricultural College is a research associate on the pathological staff of the Michigan institution. He is here this year completing his Ph.D.

The National Creamery Butter Makers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Madison on November 6,7, and 8. This city is a fitting place for the convention of this organization by virtue of its location in America's greatest butter producing area, the upper Mississippi valley, where the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa now produce over one-third of all of the creamery butter in the United States. No industry is more intimately tied up with the development of Wisconsin agriculture than that of dairying, and from the national viewpoint butter making is still the most important branch of dairy manufacture.

Since WISCONSIN IS THE SECOND STATE IN CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION (making about one-eighth of the nation's total output in 1922), it is a matter of significance that the national association holds its next meeting here.

Two tons of cabbage seed have been grown during the past season on the Pacific Coast of the WISCONSIN YELLOWS RESISTANT STRAINS, such as the Wisconsin All Seasons, Wisconsin Brunswick, Wisconsin Hollander, and Ferry Hollander. This seed is grown mostly for Wisconsin cabbage growers and for the National Kraut Packers' Association. In addition to the western grown seed, several Wisconsin farmers have also grown it on a small scale, and it is reported that some of the Wisconsin Hollander is being raised on some of the islands of Denmark. So far, the demand for "yellows resistant" seed has been greater than the supply.

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Vol. II, No. 5.

November 12, 1923.

The most recent addition to the AGRICULTURAL PORTRAIT GALLERY is the picture of the late PROF. FRANKLIN H. KING, one of the original group of men who organized the work of the then recently created Experiment Station under the direction of Professor Henry. He was made professor of agricultural physics in 1888. In the field of the physical relations of the soil, the development of the silo, and the principles involved in ventilation, Professor King did pioneer work of much value. He left this institution in 1901 to go to the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Announcement of the DEATH OF MISS ELIZABETH KELLEY was carried in the Madison papers last week. Her many friends in the field service will also be much grieved to hear this sad news. Her death occurred at the home of her sister in Ohio where for some months past she has been ill. Miss Kelley's work in the field greatly endeared her to many people throughout the state where her constant optimism gave courage and support to the thousands of country women who still remember her message.

There are now 67 MEN ENROLLED IN THE WINTER DAIRY COURSE, which began on November 1. In accordance with a request recently made by Extension workers, these men will be given a short course of lectures in marketing. This series of lectures to be given by H.H. Bakken, Agricultural Economics, has been arranged for the month of January.

A TWO-WEEKS COURSE FOR SWISS CHEESE MAKERS will also be given in January. This work among the makers of the foreign types of cheese has now become thoroughly established from an educational view point.

During the month of October the department of Agricultural Bacteriology supplied to the State Department of Agriculture the following amounts of TUBERCULIN:

49,950 c.c. of tuberculin for the subcutaneous test,
20,475 c.c. of tuberculin for the intradermal test,
1,350 c.c. of tuberculin for the ophthalmic test.

This amount of tuberculin is at least 50 per cent greater than that supplied in any previous month. The large amount of testing which is being done in the state reflects the present interest of the farmers in bovine tuberculosis eradication.

The last legislature was asked to appropriate \$1,000,000 for each of the years of the biennium for the purpose of indemnifying owners of the cattle found tubercular. The legislature appropriated \$550,000 for this purpose for each of the two years. A further appropriation was made for operation. The larger part of the money thus appropriated is to be used in the area test which is to be carried out in any county when 60 per cent of the cattle owners have signed a petition requesting the Department of Agriculture to make such tests.

Under the present law the county obligates itself to raise a sum not to exceed 25 cents per head of cattle, which is to be used for the purpose of retesting such areas whenever the Live Stock Sanitary Board may deem such a retest necessary. The

state would still continue to provide a fund for the paying of indemnities. The Live Stock Sanitary Board will probably not be able to test all of the counties that have petitioned for it. The counties of Barron and Lincoln were the first in this country in which all of the cattle were tuberculin tested. The original test in these counties was made three years ago and Barron County was completely re-tested last summer.

An effort is being made by Commissioner Jones to impress the live stock owners of the counties in which such tests have been made with the necessity of seeing that diseased animals are not introduced from outside sources. The community interests in bovine tuberculosis are probably as great, if not greater, than the interests of the individual owner.

One of the benefits which come to a tested area is the enhanced value of its surplus stock. Buyers are much more likely to visit an area in which all of the cattle have been tested than one in which tests must be made of the animals they intend to purchase. A higher price for the produce from tuberculin tested cows can be obtained only in the case of a large area, rather than in the case of an individual herd or of an individual creamery or cheese factory.

AT THE INTERNATIONAL HAY AND GRAIN SHOW held in conjunction with the International Live Stock Exposition from Dec. 1 to 8, the Agronomy departments of Wisconsin and Kansas Agricultural Colleges will make a JOINT EXHIBIT OF ALFALFA work to show the response of this forage plant to the widely varying climatic conditions of these two sections. At both stations a serious impairment in stand was caused by early and frequent cuttings while permanence and vigor attended late cutting at Wisconsin. A ton more of hay per acre was attained from two cuttings in full bloom stage than with three cuttings at earlier periods.

Prize EDUCATIONAL TRIPS to the International Live Stock Exposition will be awarded this month to THE WINNERS OF THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB CONTESTS by the C. & N.W. railroad in each county traversed by the road and having a full time extension agent and carrying on extension work continuously under the direction of the Agricultural College.

The checks for these awards will be made to persons designated by the Agricultural College and will be given in amounts sufficient to purchase a railroad ticket from the home town of the winner to the International Live Stock Exposition and return.

The last legislature passed a law requiring persons DREDGING FOR MARL from Wisconsin lake bottoms to operate under a permit from the State Railroad Commission. According to H.W. Ullsperger, 42 such localities are now being used to supply marl to sections where an acid condition of the soil retards maximum crop production. This year John Hansen in Burnett County more than doubled his alfalfa yield (2.5 to 5.1 tons per acre), bringing in an increased income of over \$60 by an expenditure of \$5 for marl. A number of dredging machines are now operating in various parts of this state.

THE SUCCESS OF THIS HOUSE ORGAN is wholly dependent upon the cooperation which is developed on the part of all members of staff, residential as well as field, in supplying the office with notes that are of great interest. This sheet can be made more interesting just to the extent that each person helps out in this matter.

In connection with the Short Course campaign which has now been brought substantially to a close, there has been a loyal response on the part of a large number of the staff. Much of the time of several staff members has been given ungrudgingly to specific assignments in the field and to extra office work. Certainly much more work has been done this year than for a number of years back. If the results do not indicate a substantial increase in enrollment, it is apparent that the situation is due to the economic condition of agriculture and not to lack of knowledge.

AMONG OURSELVES

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Vol. II, No. 6.

November 23, 1923.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SODATOL by the Agricultural Engineering Department has been practically completed for this fall. In the aggregate 68 counties have been benefited by this work. Since August 1, between 9,000 and 10,000 farmers have been supplied with 112 car loads aggregating 2,105,000 pounds. Although actual deliveries to farmers did not begin until September 27, orders were received for 1,752,000 pounds of this new war salvaged explosive before any material was available for demonstration. This is worth noting as exemplifying the attitude of the farmers in going ahead to purchase this new material on the basis of the recommendations of the College. The very low price of \$5.95 per 100 pounds, f.o.b. car-tridging point, has led to its unusually wide-spread distribution. In the older developed southern counties 380,000 pounds have been used in cleaning out fields, removing stone, etc.

This sodatol distribution supplements the distribution of 1,330,000 pounds of picric acid which was used in the spring of this year. John Swenehart states that these war explosives used this year (3,435,000 pounds) and 2,000,000 blasting caps have cost the farmers of the state about \$530,000 less than would have been paid out by them if they had purchased an equivalent amount of standard explosives in their respective regions at the prevailing prices. The influence of these cheap materials, so essential in land clearing, is enabling many farmers to make their stump lands more productive at a minimum cost.

About 200 FARMERS' INSTITUTES WILL BE HELD this winter on the basis of applications now filed with Supt. E. L. Luther. Effort will be made to correlate as closely as possible the local agricultural program of the several counties as laid out by the county agricultural committee with the agricultural needs of the state. In counties having county agents these staff members will arrange all local details as far as practicable. Counties not having agents will, however, not be neglected in the matter of assignments of institutes because the necessary arrangements can be made through local committees of interested citizens.

Extension specialists will be assigned to aid on special topics, as well as a considerable number of experienced farmers who will be selected from the standpoint of their particular experience. Leading emphasis will this winter be given to the culture of alfalfa and other legumes. Much work needs to be done in the matter of soil treatment by lime to afford best conditions for forage development. It is high time that Wisconsin emancipated herself from paying out large sums to the West for the purchase of hay to feed its live stock when we can so successfully grow alfalfa and other legumes.

At the MEETING OF THE LAND GRANT COLLEGE ASSOCIATION in Chicago this past week, an important report was made on the CORRELATION OF RESEARCH BETWEEN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS. Secretary Wallace last February issued the statements that the research work (of the Department), if done in cooperation with the states, was to be carried on with the experiment stations. The committee, of which representatives of the U.S.D.A. were members, brought before the convention the following resolution which was adopted:

That the Federal Department will develop any research which it may find desirable to execute in cooperation with the state experiment stations so far as is compatible with the public interest and the Department's responsibility to Congress for the effective and proper use of funds appropriated for work authorized. Federal research work that is at all related to the work of the experiment stations will be considered with the colleges to afford an opportunity for formal or informal cooperation as circumstances may warrant.

Recognizing that the details of such relations must be worked out between the Secretary and the association, it is recommended that the executive committee confer with the Secretary with the view of formulating a general memorandum of understanding which will carry into effect the general policy above enunciated.

Discussion of the PURNELL BILL FOR THE FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH was also had. Congressman Purnell said the attitude of a majority, he believed, of both the Senate and the House was in favor of the bill. The main obstacle is that the Budget Officer has taken the stand that no new legislation appropriating money can be included in the budget. Efforts are being made to show that a restoration of a pre-war dollar to full value from the standpoint of purchasing power is not in reality new legislation. An appropriation increasing the \$30,000 now received under the Hatch and Adams Acts to \$45,000 would simply bring a pre-war dollar up to present day index. The American Bankers Association through its agricultural commission is also planning on using its influence to mold congressional sentiment in favor of additional funds for agricultural research as one of its planks in its agricultural platform for the new year.

A.W. Hopkins also presented some important data regarding PUBLICATION OF EXPERIMENT STATION AND EXTENSION SERVICE BULLETINS. We frequently ask ourselves how widely these publications are actually utilized. An investigation was made by the U.S. D.A. where all farmers on a 400 to 700 mile route were visited in four sections of the U.S. (East, South, Central North, and Middle West). Of nearly 4,000 farmers, 43 per cent were receiving the bulletins; 84 per cent of those said they read the bulletins; 56 per cent saved them for future use; and 48 per cent claimed they were following suggestions outlined. A batting average of one in five is better returns than some get on their advertising budget.

The number of publications issued by the colleges has been markedly reduced in the last few years. In 1916, 1733 publications were issued; in 1921 only 830. High cost of printing and shortage in funds are responsible for this situation. If a dollar spent for research work, publications used up from 1.2 cents in a corn-belt state to 4.7 cents in a diversified agricultural state. Of all the money spent in the extension service of each state, 1/10 of one per cent was used for publications in the state spending the least and 3.9 cents in the state spending the maximum amount for publications. Thirteen states spent less than one cent out of their extension dollar; six more than 3 cents.

For all bulletins and circular service, the lowest record is 1/2 of one cent per farm; the maximum 67 cents per farm, while the average is 11 cents per farm.

The MILK-FOR-HEALTH-CAMPAIGN recently conducted by the Home Economics Extension staff in Pierce County in cooperation with County Agent Leverich was presented to over 4,000 school children. In Eau Claire 133 talks were given to 7,700 pupils while nearly 3,000 adults were reached in 18 evening meetings.

The second annual LABORATORY CONFERENCE FOR VETERINARIANS will be held at the College from January 29 to February 1 next. Last year this event was arranged under the joint auspices of the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association and the College. About 150 veterinarians participated in the laboratory exercises where the later findings of science were presented. The course was so successful that they asked to have the work presented again this year. A veterinary clinic will be given at Dr. J. P. West's hospital on the closing day.

The 39th SESSION OF THE SHORT COURSE opened this past week with 133 students from 41 counties in the state and 7 nonresident students in attendance, making a total of 140. This is within 9 of the opening enrollment of last year. Had it not been for the aggressive campaign carried on during the summer and fall, doubtless a marked decline would have been noted in the registration this fall, as has been the experience in so many other agricultural colleges.

Of those now in attendance, 97 are new students. It is worth noting that, of the entire Short Course group, 50 are high school graduates, one a graduate of Harvard University, and four others have had college or normal school work. It is obvious, under the economic pressure and the intense labor shortage that now obtains on farms, that students qualified for entrance into four-year university courses are using the Short Course for winter work as a means of getting a start in their agricultural training.

Another significant fact is that there is a continued necessity of presenting to the general public information regarding educational opportunities. Our specific mailing list of prospects (secured directly from county agents, old students, teachers, and farmers) contained approximately 3,000 names. Of the 97 new students now on the ground, we had the names before they came of only 36. The 61 others came without specific correspondence with the College. Seventy students did not have filed with us an application for registration.

Last year 39 students entered the Short Course at the beginning of the second term on January 1. Undoubtedly the favorable weather this fall has prevented some from beginning the work at the present time. Efforts should be kept up to present the opportunities which this course offers young men with the hope that additional enrollment may be secured for the second term.

More and more the agricultural courses in the high schools are covering in part the field of the Short Course. Over 20 of the state high schools, giving agricultural courses, are running special short courses for farmers and students this year.

Miss Marjorie Lewis recently appointed to a FELLOWSHIP under the arrangements made with the MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS has resigned owing to a nervous breakdown. Mrs. Breta Luther Griem (Home Economics '19), who is living in Milwaukee, has consented to take up the work. Mrs. Griem will have her office with the director of home economics work under Superintendent Potter of the city schools, who is keenly alive to the importance of pushing the milk-for-health campaigns.

The Wisconsin STUDENT LIVE STOCK JUDGING TEAM at the AMERICAN ROYAL SHOW at Kansas City this week won sixth place. B.F. Heal, Marshfield, was high man on the team and won ninth place, competing against fifty men.

On the return trip, Coach S.D. Sims took the team to the University of Illinois to work on sheep and horses. On Friday, November 30, the members of the team will go to the International Live Stock Show at Chicago, where they will take part in the judging contest in which 20 teams from leading agricultural colleges will compete.

While RYE usually brings more money when used for milling purposes than it is worth for stock feeding, at the present price (Oct. 1, Wisconsin farm price 61 cents per bu. or \$21.80 per ton, which is cheaper than other grains) this grain can very economically be fed to live stock if it is not too badly contaminated with ergot.

Rye can be used with good results in feeding dairy cows, although usually not as palatable as corn, barley, or oats. It should not ordinarily form more than one-third and in any event not more than one-half of the concentrate mixture. It is also advisable that the grain always be ground or rolled for dairy cows and in fact for all other classes of stock except sheep.

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Vol. II, No. 7.

December 5, 1923.

Many of the County Boards met in the month of November, at which time the matter of the CONTINUANCE OF THE COUNTY AGENT was considered. The following actions by the respective county boards bring the status of the county agent system up to date, as far as reported:

COUNTIES CONTINUING COUNTY AGENT WORK

CLARK -- Unanimous vote, continuing for two years.

EAU CLAIRE -- Unanimous vote for one year.

PIERCE -- Vote 20 to 9 in favor of continuance for two years.

GRANT -- Same appropriation as before, continuing for one year.

PRICE -- Renewed appropriation by large majority.

BARRON -- 23 to 19 in favor of continuance for one year.

DOUGLAS -- Renewed contract for two years.

KENOSHA -- Continued on a two-year basis, same amount.

WAUKESHA -- Vote 27 to 4 in favor of continuance.

SHAWANO -- Unanimous for continuance for two years.

JEFFERSON -- Vote 30 to 14 in favor of continuance (largest majority since office was established). County Farm Bureau made appropriation for two-year period additional to county board appropriation.

ROCK -- Unanimous vote increasing appropriation. County Farm Bureau also continued appropriation.

WINNEBAGO -- Vote 38 to 4 in favor of continuance.

COUNTY TAKING ACTION FOR FIRST TIME

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY -- Vote 30 to 10 in favor of establishment of new position.

COUNTY ORDERING REFERENDUM

PORTAGE -- County Board passed resolution authorizing referendum expressly limited to rural townships. This action violates statute in which procedure governing referendum vote in counties is defined. *Work was continued for 2 yrs by vote 20-9*

COUNTIES TAKING ADVERSE ACTION

WAUPACA -- Vote 23 to 18 against continuing the county agent.

VERNON -- Vote on appropriation for second year of biennial period 24 to 11 against appropriation. Resolution reconsidered; second vote 20 to 16 against appropriation. County agent contract expires July 1, 1925. Above action of county board is contrary to definite ruling of the State Attorney General, who has held that fulfillment of contract to maturity can be enforced by mandamus proceedings.

POLK -- Vote 24 to 11 discontinuing county agent at expiration of contract Jan. 1, 1924.

DOOR -- On petition presented to county board discontinuing county agent system, county board voted to make this effective at expiration of existing contract which, however, does not expire until July 1, 1925.

In a county where the strongest fight was made on a basis of discontinuing the county agent for reasons of economy, the cost of the agent per \$1000 of assessed valuation to the county is 6.2 cents. Dividing the total expense of county agent (\$3000) among the 4000 farms of this county, the cost per farm

would be 75 cents per year.

Savings in the cost of explosives purchased by farmers in this county mainly through the efforts of the county agent and reductions in freight costs through consolidated car-lot shipments and transportation charges on butter directly reflected back to the county saved the farmers in that county more than \$25,000 last year largely due to the initiative of county agent. Not only was the position of the county agent abolished but also the county nurse and two supervising teachers of agriculture, all of whose positions could have been maintained for 2½ years by the savings made through the county agent alone.

The ECONOMIC CONDITION of the farmer is SLOWLY RECOVERING as is indicated both by the farm prices of crops and live stock and by the increase in purchasing power of farm products when expressed in terms of other commodities.

According to P.E. McNall, the purchasing power of farm products has increased from 61 (its low point in 1921) to 75 for the United States as a whole at the present time. Crop prices as a group are 28 per cent higher than they were a year ago in September; the price for all farm products 44 per cent above 1913 for that month.

Wisconsin farmers have fared even better than the index of general farm prices indicates. About one-half of their income is from dairy products. Milk prices in Wisconsin for the first ten months of 1923 were 30 per cent higher than the 1922 average. Butter prices have increased 56 per cent, from 29½ cents (average for 1913) to 46 cents during October, 1923. The purchasing power of Wisconsin butter when expressed in terms of other commodities than farm products is approximately 95 per cent higher than the purchasing power of all farm products.

The Wisconsin farm income for the last fiscal year, according to the American Farm Bureau Federation, was \$41,200,000 more than a year ago. Of this increase \$16,000,000 was in live stock products (dairy, etc.); \$16,200,000 in live stock; and \$9,000,000 in crops. As 81 per cent of Wisconsin farm income is derived from live stock and its products, both of which have been relatively more stable, it is easily apparent that Wisconsin agriculture is on a much more solid basis than that of grain crop regions.

The slow and insidious cattle disease known as JOHNE'S DISEASE is gradually spreading not only in Wisconsin but throughout the United States. It is apparently far more prevalent than was formerly supposed. Dr. Beach has received post mortem material from 20 veterinarians in seven different states. The diagnosis of this disease can be definitely determined by the use of "Johnin," which corresponds to tuberculin for tuberculosis. The Bacteriological Department has supplied veterinarians with this material for diagnostic purposes. Dr. Beach has tested 300 head of cattle in sixteen different herds, finding seven reacting to the disease. Only two of these herds had been tested before.

From material sent to the laboratory this year, eight cases have been found in Wisconsin cattle. As the traffic in pure-bred cattle increases, it is obvious that more attention must be paid to this disease. The farmer and stockman cannot afford to ignore this malady. Its slow progress and insidious nature does not readily alarm the owner as would be the case with a more acute disease.

FOR TWO YEARS IN SUCCESSION the representatives of this College have WON THE FIRST PRIZE offered by the SADDIE AND SIRLOIN CLUB OF CHICAGO for the best essay on some agricultural topic. The subject assigned this year was: "Have Our County, District, State, and National Fairs and Expositions Reached the Limit of Their Educational Value?" A gold medal valued at \$100 constitutes the first prize. The judges have just announced that Gerald Jenny (L.C. '24) has been given first place. This medal was conferred at a banquet given at the Club in Chicago during International Live Stock week.

R. J. Kuhns (L.C. '25) stood eighth in the competition. Wisconsin had two representatives in a total of 164 competitors open to all states and Canada.

At the request of the WISCONSIN PEA PACKERS' ASSOCIATION, a school of one week's duration will be held at the University beginning December 11, which, it is expected, will be attended by factory managers and agricultural field men of the pea canning establishments in the state for the purpose of learning the latest results of investigation in matters relating to this industry.

E.J. Delwiche has been working for years on the improvement of peas and has succeeded in producing hybrid strains that have been tested by the canners who claim that they possess superior merit. Much work of value has already been accomplished by the Plant Pathological Department on the investigation of the different pea diseases and methods of control that have been of material assistance to the industry. Last year cooperative relations^{were} established which led to the development of a small sub-station in connection with the Columbus Canning Co. for cooperative work by the U.S.D.A. and the Department of Economic Entomology on the study of the pea aphid. Excellent results have been secured in the matter of increased yield through inoculating peas with bacterial cultures that have been prepared and distributed by the Agricultural Bacteriological department. The study of soils with reference to the development of proper fertilizer treatment used in conjunction with the growing of the canning crop will also be presented by the Soils Department.

These results will be given to the visitors by direct participation in laboratory work where they will have the opportunity of coming closely in contact with the recent results of research. The material expansion of the pea canning industry in the state within the last two years necessitates, more than ever, research on various questions that are of much importance to the future of this industry.

That 1923 has been a BANNER YEAR for the production of CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES IN WISCONSIN is indicated by the records which show that the year's crop of certified seed stock in the 14 leading counties exceeds 400,000 bushels and that the average yield was 212 bushels per acre, which exceeds by 37 bushels the previous high mark. Ninety per cent of this certified seed stock was produced in the new counties of upper Wisconsin. County Agent A.J. Brann reports shipping 106 carloads of Green Mountain seed from Oneida County to Long Island.

The records also indicate that the buyers and seed potato distributing agencies are becoming more discriminating, and that, in order to find a ready market, a high standard of quality in the stock is necessary. The certified seed potato inspection service, more particularly with reference to community plan of production, is being stressed this week at the Wisconsin Products Exposition.

Statistics show that the commercial crop for table stock in Wisconsin this year is estimated at 26,000,000 bushels or 64 per cent of last year's crop. The yield in other potato states is apparently higher this year than in Wisconsin though the total U.S. production is estimated as 35,000,000 bushels less than last year's crop on November 1.

Homer D. Chapman (L.C. '21) has been appointed to the FELLOWSHIP established at this College by the NATIONAL LIME ASSOCIATION and assigned to the department of Soils. This association is composed of the manufacturers of the various kinds of agricultural lime; and the fellowship of \$900 to cover a period of 8 months is for the purpose of determining the best method of lime application to supply crop needs.

The WISCONSIN STOCK JUDGING TEAM took 11th place at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago this year as compared to 16th place a year ago. The team made a score of 3934 points out of a possible 5,000. Kansas, the winning team, scored 4319 points.

(Items for this house organ should be sent to H. L. Russell.)

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Vol. II, No. 8.

December 18, 1923.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY members of the WISCONSIN PEA PACKERS ASSOCIATION from 28 counties, and representing nearly 70 canning factories of the state spent this last week in a "Canners' School" at the College. Field agents of these factories, managers, and processors have been studying the results of the latest investigations regarding the pea packing industry. Lectures, demonstrations and laboratory work as to fertilizers, soils, and liming in the Soils Department; breeding and variety work, seed selection, testing, and crop rotations in Agronomy; plant diseases and their control in Plant Pathology; insect pests and their control in Entomology; and legume inoculation in Bacteriology have been given both forenoons and afternoons. In a large number of cases the findings of our research work have had a direct bearing on the problems of the canners. The keenest possible interest has been maintained throughout the entire week by this group. Four-fifths of the number in attendance had never before established any physical contacts with the institution. Many of them expressed amazement at the magnitude of the work of the University.

This industry is rapidly assuming proportions of a major crop for the state. Since 1910 the pea pack has been increased about five fold. This year 115 canneries were in operation, while 14 new factories are now under erection. This season the crop suffered materially from the drought, it being about 70 per cent of normal; still over 7,000,000 cases of peas were packed which is over one-half of the entire nation's output.

The canners have organized a corporation to push the more rapid increase of some specially favorable strains that have been developed by E. J. Delwiche at the Ashland Station. Arrangements are being perfected for the handling of mass cultures for seed inoculation on a large scale in the Department of Bacteriology.

A considerable number of COUNTY BOARD ACTIONS have been reported this past week on the matter of COUNTY AGENTS AND COUNTY NURSES. Some confusion has been noted in the state press regarding these actions under the terms of the Price Home Rule bill passed by the last legislature.

The County Agent System has never been mandatory on the counties, as has been the case with the position of the county nurses. We have always felt that a healthy growth in this work would be largely conditioned on the demand for it within the county, and that it should not be forced on the people from the outside. The wisdom of this course is now being amply demonstrated. According to information received from the State Board of Health, the question of the continuance of the county nurse has been up in 55 counties.

COUNTY NURSES. Forty-three of the counties voted to maintain a county nurse; twelve took adverse action; several counties increased the appropriations. Marinette and Walworth added tuberculosis clinics.

COUNTY AGENTS. Thirty-three counties have now taken action in one form or other on the matter of the county agent. In twenty-eight the work has been continued on the present basis or county funds for the same have been increased. In one instance a referendum has been ordered. One new county has also been added to the list. Adverse action has been taken in only three counties, and in one additional county work was ordered discontinued after expiration of existing contract which does not expire for over a year and a half from now.

Action was taken in Polk County where the county board, by a vote of 24 to 11, voted to discontinue on January 1 the services of John Klinka, who is the third oldest county agent in the state in years of service. Many representative farmers do not propose to accept meekly the so-called "effort at economy" which strikes at a man who has been peculiarly successful in the development of cooperative marketing, as well as other enterprises. The farmers have petitioned for a special session of the county board for a reconsideration of this matter, and it is purposed by them that they make a referendum on their own account to determine whether the adverse action of the county board will be allowed to stand. The suggestion has also been made locally that the cooperative creameries and the farmers themselves will raise the county's quota by private subscription, so that the state's portion of County Agent funds which would otherwise be lost to the county will be available for the continuance of the work.

Taken on the whole, the County Agent System is apparently recognized very generally as a worth while movement, or the rural districts themselves which generally control the county boards would not in these days of high taxes continue to raise funds for the continual strengthening of this work. It indicates more and more that permanent success of this movement turns after all on an industrious and satisfactory personnel.

This is the last chance to call attention to all staff members, field as well as resident, to the fact that the second term of the SHORT COURSE opens on January 2.

In these days of reduced registration in agricultural colleges in general the fact that our present Short Course enrollment from Wisconsin is larger by ten than that of last year, is worth mentioning.

ONE THIRD OF THE CHEESEMAKERS in Wisconsin's 2,900 factories are graduates of the Dairy Course given at this College. This year 38 of our counties have representatives enrolled in the Dairy Course, Clark County leading with 7 men.

That the interest in our Dairy Courses is spreading is shown by the fact that students are now enrolled from Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Carolina, Florida, Canada, and Buenos Aires. Last year students came from five outside states and from Switzerland and England. The summer course included students from Japan and China.

In the face of increasing competition at the **INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW** this month Wisconsin showmen again took a generous share of the prizes.

Besides the heavy winnings of some of our farmers and breeders, an excellent showing was also made by the Department of Animal Husbandry of this College. A total of 46 premiums and over \$600 were won on 46 head of sheep exhibited by Professor Kleinheinz. This group included two grand champions and a champion pen of wethers in College classes. On horses 21 ribbons and \$260 of prize money were taken. Fat steers were shown from the University Herd for the first time in 20 years. This group of three animals won four prizes and nearly \$100 in premiums.

Wisconsin also came back strong in Agronomic exhibits, and as a result first premiums on alfalfa and red clover were returned to the state. Numerous other prizes were also captured by members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association, among them first on six-row barley and on oats in region two.

A POULTRY JUDGING TEAM of 3 men from this College won fifth place in general judging and third in production judging at the MID WEST INTER-COLLEGIATE POULTRY JUDGING CONTEST at Chicago last week. C. F. Iverson (L. C. '24) Kenosha, made the highest individual score on the team, placing fifth in a group of 24 on production judging.

James Johnson has found that the bacterial organism causing WILDFIRE IN TOBACCO is capable of infecting many host plants other than tobacco. It seems quite probable that these secondary hosts can harbor the parasite over winter. Seed disinfection with corrosive sublimate and formalin, which have been reported as very successful elsewhere, do not seem to have been successful under Wisconsin conditions, but Johnson had found silver nitrate to be of much promise.

In spite of the fact that only 58 per cent of this year's crop was harvested before the frost, the actual yield reported this year exceeds that of last year by 4,000,000 pounds. About 14 per cent of the state's acreage was abandoned without any attempt at salvage.

E. R. JONES appeared this week BEFORE THE IZAAK WALTON CLUB at Fond du Lac TO DISCUSS the subject of DRAINAGE. This club is strongly in favor of conservation of wild life, and at this meeting entered a violent protest against the reclamation of the Horicon Marsh, which years ago was the favorite resort of duck hunters. As Professor Jones said, it is now "too wet for corn and too dry for ducks." The inadequacy of the drainage has made this a dismal failure so far. The lack of success with reference to drainage projects is often due to the fact that promoters run through a central ditch without any laterals, and call this drained land. The close control which the state now exercises in the organization of drainage districts will make a recurrence of this trouble much more difficult.

The Izaak Walton organization has also taken a very pronounced stand against the proposed drainage of these-called "Winnishiek Bottoms," that are located between Lynxville and DeSoto on the Mississippi River above Prairie du Chien. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of these river bottom lands that are subject to overflow, but the organization feels that this particular tract imperils the wild life on the river as well as the fish propagation in the flumes. These lands are all under private ownership and the owners are paying taxes on them. They now feel that they desire to reclaim these lands so as to make them productive. From the examination made by the State Engineer's office, a practicable drainage project can be readily organized but the estimates for such reclamation indicate that it will cost more than ordinary drainage work because of the dikes that must be built to control flood waters.

In answer to this demand not to drain these lands, the present owners have offered to sell the tract at cost plus the interest and taxes. True sportsmen would accept this proposition if they were sincere in their desire to pay for their own sport, and not to maintain it at somebody else's expense. If the state wants this particular tract of about twelve thousand acres for a game refuge among the some two hundred-odd thousand acres that border the Mississippi River from Dubuque to the St. Croix River, it can be secured at a modest cost. Without question the state should have such areas scattered throughout its territory, but the emphasis which the League attaches to this particular tract seems out of proportion to the urgency of the situation. If more effort were put on the problem now before Congress to pass the Public Shooting Grounds - Game Refuge Bill, taxing all hunters of migratory wild fowl a dollar annually for a federal license, and then use one-half of the receipts for the establishment of these game refuges, as the bill proposes, a piece of constructive instead of vocal conservation would be put across. Even good movements can be injured by their friends. There is room in the state for all rational drainage projects that are intrinsically and economically worth while and at the same time a chance to foster the development of all needed areas for the preservation of wild life on the sub-marginal lands of which there are millions of acres in the state.

C. M. Gere, Extension Specialist, engaged in Swiss Cheese Manufacture and Extension work, in cooperation with this College and the U. S. Dairy Division, has tendered his resignation, effective January 3, 1924, to accept a position with the J. L. Kraft Cheese Company at a salary increase of nearly 50 per cent. In this new position he will have general supervision of all the Kraft factories in the state making Swiss cheese. Mr. Gere, however, will assist the College in the management of Swiss cheesemakers' school in February.

O. E. Gibson, County Agent of Vilas County, has tendered his resignation to take effect in that county on January 1.

(Items for this house organ should be sent to H. L. Russell.)

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

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Vol. II, No. 9.

January 15, 1924.

THIRTY-TWO ADDITIONAL STUDENTS (25 from Wisconsin, 4 from Illinois, 2 from Ohio, and 1 from Sweden) ENROLLED IN the second term of the SHORT COURSE last week. Of these, 23 were first-year men and 9 second-year men. This brings the total registration in the course up to 173, of which 84 are first-year men and 89 second-year.

On February 6 the registration for the third term of the Short Course will occur. This makes it possible for boys who have not been able to attend so far to get at least one term of work done before the close of the course on March 14.

The development of the unit or term feature in the Short Course, making it possible for a student to take 5, 10, or 15 weeks work in definite units that can be supplemented over a period of several years, has proven to be a very helpful feature to many farm boys. The obvious advantage of even a brief residence in a large university like this in broadening the horizon of the new student is an asset that will be readily recognized by all.

The PROGRAM FOR THE FARMERS' AND HOME-MAKERS' WEEK has gone to press. Effort has been made to reduce the number of competing sections so as to intensify the work given by the various departments.

Another new feature is a combination of departments in presenting systematic work covering various phases of some single subject. Agronomy, Bacteriology, and Soils combine in an "Alfalfa School"; Poultry, Economics, and Animal Husbandry in a "Poultry School". This presents the subject from the farmer's point of view. He knows but little and cares less for our departmental compartments into which a large organization like the College must be divided for administrative reasons. Such an arrangement also saves much time in presenting the subject.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation will be held at Agricultural Hall on Tuesday, February 5. A conference of those engaged in the marketing of Wisconsin dairy cattle (veterinarians, dealers, county breed secretaries, and farmers) is being arranged for the purpose of working out a policy which should control our out-of-state business and protect the good reputation of the state and the splendid trade in dairy cattle which is now enjoyed.

As a part of the live stock program for Farmers' Week, the Animal Husbandry Department will stage a judging contest, in which the visiting farmers and breeders will compete. Rings of the different breeds of dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, sheep, and swine will be judged. Nationally known men of the various breed associations and members of the Animal Husbandry staff will make the official placings.

The Wisconsin Bankers' Association through the Banker-Farmer Exchange will also put on an exhibit featuring the service of banks in such projects as marketing dairy cattle, boys' and girls' club work, cow testing associations, farm accounting, and financing the farmer, also methods of bank advertising and the Banker-Farmer News bulletin.

SPECIAL COURSES IN different branches of DAIRYING WILL BE GIVEN by the Dairy Department THIS COMING MONTH.

1. Experienced cheesemakers, factory operators, and managers will be given work from January 29 - February 1. P.H.Kasper of Bear Creek, one of Dr. Babcock's first dairy students and for years acknowledged as the leading prize-winning cheesemaker of the state will demonstrate his methods of making quality cheese.

2. Creamery butter and ice cream makers will have work from February 5 to 8 inclusive. F.W.Bouska, manager of the Beatrice Creamery Company of Chicago, will give special work on pasteurization and neutralization of cream and control of fat content of butter.

3. The Swiss Cheese School will be held from February 4 - 16 in cooperation with the Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association. C.M.Gere, formerly of our staff but now connected with the J.L.Kraft Company, will aid in this work. It is worthy of note that the reluctance of Swiss makers to take advantage of modern methods is gradually being overcome. In a number of the factories, milk is now paid for on basis of the fat test. During the past four years, 114 Swiss makers have attended the sessions of this course.

The practitioners of veterinary medicine in Wisconsin have felt handicapped in their work through inability to secure first-hand information relative to recent discoveries and new methods. To meet this need, the Department of Veterinary Science last year offered a "Short Course for Veterinarians." This course proved to be so satisfactory that a request was again made for it this year and it is to be repeated January 29 to February 1.

Records show that during the past year, 55,340 DAIRY CATTLE WERE SHIPPED from Wisconsin TO OTHER STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES. This exceeds the total for 1922 by 13,545 and is more than twice the number shipped out in 1921. Wisconsin cattle went to 43 states, Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota being the heaviest domestic buyers and Mexico the best of our foreign customers.

According to A.O.Collentine, much of this stock goes to establish new dairy herds in areas where farmers have depended to a considerable extent for their income upon a single crop system of farming. Many animals are also purchased to replace those which are regularly lost from herds because they reacted to the tuberculin test. By virtue of persistent cooperative effort toward the development of a high standard in our cattle through careful breeding and selection and by steady progress in T.B. testing, Wisconsin has built up a reputation for high class dairy animals with the result that our cattle are now shipped all over the dairy world.

STUDIES ON POTATO MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS are now being completed in the East by Theodore Macklin, Agricultural Economics Department. Several such successful cooperative organizations in Virginia, New Jersey, Maine, and Michigan are being studied before presenting the report to the Wisconsin growers who have in contemplation the organization of a cooperative association. Many of these organizations have launched these plans prematurely without adequate information as to the requirements of the markets, sources of supply, and other essential information. These studies will complete an investigation of the Wisconsin situation on which H.H.Bakken has been working since last summer.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION. While it is well-known that the agricultural situation is by no means flattering as compared with the period of the war, the Wisconsin farmer has less to complain about than have his neighbors who depend mainly on wheat, corn, or meat animals as the source of income. There are but four important farm products with a higher purchasing power than in 1913. These are cotton, eggs, wool, and butter. Of these, butter (all dairy products are about on a level) is the largest item of income to Wisconsin farmers. With a purchasing power of 111 in terms of all commodities it means that we are fairly

well off. Compare this, for instance, with a purchasing power of 59 for hogs and beef cattle and 78 for wheat.

With a purchasing power not far from normal, what Wisconsin wants is the highest possible degree of efficiency not only in production as the term is usually understood, but also in marketing, a further step in production. Legislation can do but little to better the situation. Raising bulky stuff for home use and producing high priced goods to ship is the way out.

THE WHEAT PROBLEM has been THE "SORE" SPOT IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE for the past season. Some twelve million acres above a pre-war normal has resulted in maintaining for several years surplus production that has exerted a "bear" influence on the price curve which has been further accentuated by the European situation.

PROFESSOR HIBBARD recently ATTENDED A CONFERENCE in St. Paul CALLED BY THE U.S. TARIFF COMMISSION at which plans were laid for the purpose of ascertaining production costs of raising spring wheat in U.S. and Canada. The obvious purpose is to ascertain whether the existing tariff of 30 cents a bushel which is not sufficient to keep out Canadian wheat can be increased on the basis of higher production costs in this country.

The 1922 Tariff Act gave the President power to change tariff schedules to the extent of 50 per cent if it could be shown by the Tariff Commission that the production costs in competing countries was relatively lower.

The crop in the Northwest this year due to heavy rust infection was very light (N.D. reported less than 8 bushels per A.) with a consequent high bushel cost, while a bounteous crop in the western prairie provinces made for a correspondingly low unit cost in Canada. Twin City millers are now able to secure ample supplies of hard wheat from Canada in spite of the tariff. With a tariff adjustment on this basis, the price of domestic hard spring wheat would doubtless at once increase.

The Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis in a recent publication commenting on the RELATIVE MERITS OF A GRAIN-RAISING VERSUS A DAIRY SECTION makes this interesting comparison:

"KANSAS, THE FOREMOST WHEAT GROWING STATE in the Union, in 1922 had \$415,276,000 of bank deposits, an increase of one per cent over those of 1918. Deposits in WISCONSIN, THE GREATEST DAIRY STATE in the Union, were \$685,425,000 in 1922, an INCREASE OF 30 PER CENT since 1918."

Bank deposits in this state have increased 117 per cent in ten years; 80 per cent of the farm income here comes from dairying and live stock.

MILK PRICES in Wisconsin for 1923 averaged 27 per cent above 1922, the average price per cwt. being \$2.08 for 1923 as compared with \$1.64 for 1922. This situation is a potent factor in the improved condition of Wisconsin farmers.

Earl Wanless, MANAGER OF THE VIROQUA FOX FARM, is taking advantage of the facilities of the Veterinary laboratories this week to study the parasitic enemies of foxes. He is on his way to St. Louis, taking with him 14 very fine silver grey pelts to enter in the annual fur auction sales now in progress in that city.

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January 30, 1924.

LEGUME CULTURES TO BE PREPARED IN QUANTITY. Dr. A. L. Whiting, formerly connected with the University of Illinois as Soil Bacteriologist, will join the staff of the Department of Agricultural Bacteriology on February 1. Dr. Whiting's time will be given in large measure to the preparation and distribution of bacterial cultures to be used in conjunction with the legume campaign, which is to be emphasized this coming season. The work of distributing bacterial cultures for the inoculation of legumes was begun in 1918, and about 8,000 cultures were sent to farmers in the first year. This work has grown steadily and last year over 50,000 cultures were disseminated.

The laboratory facilities for the manufacture of this material have been inadequate. The prosecution of this work on a large scale has resulted in findings of material importance that have modified the earlier views regarding the use of cultures for legume inoculation. Formerly it was thought that a field once seeded to legumes did not require further inoculation, but present experience shows that acid soils low in nitrogen, of which Wisconsin has large areas, should be more frequently inoculated. As these are the soils on which legumes can often be grown with great success, the importance of this is considerable.

At the recent Cannery convention held here at the College, a very keen interest in the matter of the inoculation of the pea canning crop was evinced and arrangements are being perfected for the manufacture of mass cultures for use in the inoculation of large quantities of pea seed.

This inoculating material is sold to the farmers substantially at cost of preparation. In the past this service has been wholly self-supporting. The expansion of facilities, both from the standpoint of physical equipment for the manufacture of cultures on a large scale and the addition of a technically trained man to have the immediate supervision of this work of preparation, will enable this branch of our Station service to be very greatly increased.

Practically all details have been arranged for FARMERS' WEEK which is to be held at the College February 4 to 9. A new departure has been provided in the evening programs in arranging to have them broadcasted by RADIO. The speeches of the men on the evening meetings as well as the various exercises including the farmers' and stockmen's banquet to be held at Lathrop Hall at 6:30 on Thursday, February 7, will be sent out by the University Broadcasting Station (WHA).

In view of the recent success of the radio in programs of this sort, it seems certain that a much wider interest can be stimulated in the Farmers' Week program by means of this service.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM M. JARDINE of the Kansas State Agricultural College will DELIVER the address at the SHORT COURSE GRADUATION EXERCISES on March 14.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION and the STATE GRAIN SHOW are being HELD AT RICHLAND CENTER this week. All railroads in the State have granted a fare and a half for the round trip from all Wisconsin points.

According to R. A. Moore, the program for Thursday and Friday of this week will be one of the strongest in the history of the Association and a large group of Short Course boys will be excused from classes so that they may visit the grain show at this time. This year's show has been located at Richland Center partly because this county was the first in the United States to carry on boys' corn club work, and also through the activities of the Richland Center Kiwanis Club which has largely furnished the leadership whereby the meeting is directed.

The fourth annual meeting of the TRI-STATE DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE was held at Duluth this last week. This meeting held respectively in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan concerns itself with the broad field of developments of a regional significance. It was attended by about 175 delegates including eleven of our northern county agents. The subjects of forestry, taxation, and transportation were especially emphasized this year. The papers on taxation of both forest and farm lands were of unusual significance. Staff members desiring to familiarize themselves with the details of just what influence taxation is exerting on the present economic life of the nation will find in the Digest of Proceedings to be issued in two or three months a wealth of valuable statistical data.

The attention of the teaching staff is called to the desirability of having properly qualified STUDENTS MAKE APPLICATION FOR THE UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS that are awarded in April.

One fellowship is assigned to Home Economics, 2 fellowships are open to students in agricultural courses; and 2 additional fellowships open to all students. Six scholarships of \$250 each are available to all students. It is also customary to select at this time a number of alternates so that vacancies can be filled through promotion. Application blanks can be secured from the Registrar, and all applications to receive consideration must be filed with the Registrar or the Dean of the Graduate School before March 1.

At the third annual meeting of the VIRGINIA CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION which was HELD AT RICHMOND last week, one of the outstanding exhibits was a display of Silver King (Wis. No. 7) corn. R.A. Moore, who was present as a speaker at this occasion, reports that the association has made splendid progress especially in the advancement of pedigree corn. The Wisconsin No. 7 variety seems to do quite as well in Virginia as here. According to Professor Moore the livestock system of farming has not yet acquired nearly so great a foothold in Virginia as it has in Wisconsin.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FARM EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS has just appointed a committee to continue the work which was inaugurated by F.W. Duffee last fall on the study of capacity and power-rating of ensilage cutters. They state that these results represent the first authentic information that the ensilage cutter industry has yet obtained. The value of these tests is such that they very much desire to see them continued, and the Committee is to cooperate with Professor Duffee in further work.

Eight million tons of silage are annually elevated for storage in the hundred thousand silos in the state. The tests already carried out show that modifications of both major and minor nature can readily be made possible in the present type of machines so as to permit of much increase in efficiency.

Congressional Bill No. 45, introduced in the House by Representative Aswell from Louisiana provides that not less than 75 PER CENT OF EVERY APPROPRIATION made by Congress FOR EXTENSION AND DEMONSTRATION WORK in agriculture and home economics SHALL BE SPENT for the salaries and expenses of COUNTY FARM AND HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS and their assistants in the counties, but that this requirement shall not apply to the initial annual \$10,000 appropriated to each state approved May 8, 1914.

SHORT COURSE FOR NURSERY SALESMEN. To meet the request of the nursery companies of the state for better training of their salesmen, a five-weeks course has been outlined by the Department of Horticulture and approved by the Board of Regents. This course will be given between February 7 and March 14, and it is to be widely advertised by the State Association of Nursery Salesmen among its membership.

BULLETIN 352 (Science Serves Wisconsin Farms) which is the annual report of the Director of the Experiment Station for the year ending June 30, 1922, is exhausted, and there is still a strong demand for the publication from schools and libraries. If any members of the staff or field workers have copies of this bulletin which are not being used or filed, we shall appreciate having these copies returned to the Mailing Room.

In the last session of the legislature a BILL was passed providing \$5,000 for the construction of NEW BUILDINGS at the HANCOCK BRANCH EXPERIMENT STATION. Plans for the building have been under way for some time and the Board of Regents has now approved the construction and the work will proceed as soon as conditions permit.

Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones reports that 76 GROUPS OF RURAL WOMEN were ORGANIZED INTO HOME-MAKERS' CLUBS the past season to take lessons from Extension workers.

This work covered 18 counties and enrolled 780 persons as leaders who in their communities gave work to large numbers of women. Over 7,000 women presented reports on different phases of the work.

The general plan of this work is to have the county agent call together groups of local women leaders and organize them to take four lessons given by one of the Home Economics specialists, working on such subjects as clothing, home management, and foods. These in turn pass the work on to others.

Milk campaigns have been conducted in a number of counties in the state; and it was noted that 3 months after the close of the campaign in Milwaukee County 16 new schools were taking milk regularly and 7,147 children had begun the use of milk. Daily milk drinkers had increased 7.5 per cent. In another city a firm handling 60 per cent of the milk supply reported at the end of a year after the milk campaign a 26 per cent increase in milk consumption per month which was attributed to the campaign.

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Vol. II, No. 11.

February 12, 1924.

Considering the extremely adverse weather conditions which prevailed, the ATTENDANCE AT FARMERS' WEEK this year was gratifying. The total enrollment was between 1200 and 1300. Over 800 women were in attendance.

A very distinct note of optimism seemed to prevail among the visitors, and one was impressed with the feeling that we have passed the turning point in the agricultural situation. For the first time, the subject of forestry was given special consideration and the interest manifested in this line was unusually pronounced.

WISCONSIN'S OPPORTUNITY WITH ALFALFA was well DEMONSTRATED AT THE ALFALFA SCHOOL, which was conducted during Farmers' Course by the Departments of Agronomy, Soils, and Bacteriology. This new departure with an average daily attendance of over 300 featured the high point of alfalfa culture in Wisconsin and gives promise of adding a considerable stimulus to the movement for the growing of sufficient legume hay to meet the needs of our dairy industry.

It was shown that the average yield of timothy hay per acre is only 1.6 tons while the average yield for alfalfa is 2.7 tons. The dependability of alfalfa is also greater than that of the ordinary clovers. Of 55 Juneau County farmers who tried both clover and alfalfa last year, all but one had success with alfalfa while only three succeeded with clover.

Experimental work has shown that the feeding value of alfalfa is very nearly equal to that of wheat bran which now costs in the neighborhood of \$30 per ton. Wisconsin could use to advantage over a million acres of this crop for the feeding of her two and a half million dairy animals. We now have only 150,000 acres, and the feeling is strong that the farmers can better afford to buy feed for the soil in the form of lime and alfalfa seed than they can to buy hay, much of which has to be imported into the state at heavy expense for the long rail haul from the West. The points emphasized in cultural practice were testing of soils and the correction of acidity by the application of lime, the thorough preparation of the seed bed, the selection of hardy varieties, inoculation of the seed, the early cutting of the nurse crop for hay, and the harvesting of two crops per year instead of the usual three.

THE FIRST STATE LIVE STOCK JUDGING CONTEST HELD at the Stock Pavilion DURING FARMERS' WEEK was exceedingly well received by the farmer visitors. Over 80 farmers took part in each of the three sessions, making in all a total of over 500 placings. Twenty rings of stock were available, at least six of which had to be placed by each man in order that he could be ranked for a prize.

V.H.Dani, a Hindu native of Bombay, India, was placed first with an average of 92.5 on 6 rings. Mr. Dani, a former student at the University of Illinois, is cow tester in the Avoca C.T.A. in Iowa County. He expects to finish his college work at the University of Wisconsin next year.

Gavin McKerrow of McKerrow Farms at Pewaukee, a well-known Guernsey and sheep breeder, was second with an average of 90.6 on 8 rings of stock.

J.C.Nisbet '23, manager of last year's "Little International" and now live stock agent for Rock County, was 3rd; D.O.Brace '23, member of the 1922 dairy judging team was 4th; L.P.Martiny, Short Course graduate and Guernsey and Poland China breeder, was 5th; L.J.Merrian, County Agent in Walworth County, 6th; E.H. Thompson, County Agent in Burnett County, was 7th; H.A.Brace, father of D.O.Brace, was 8th; Robert Traynor of Rock County, 9th; Archie Reid, Janesville, 10th; P.O.Peterson, former Short Course man, 11th; and C.C.Brace 12th.

ONE-WEEK COURSES IN ADVANCED DAIRY INSTRUCTION were given the last week in January to experienced cheesemakers and buttermakers of the state. The work for the 15 advanced cheesemakers was conducted by P.H.Kasper of Bear Creek, a graduate of the Dairy School in 1893, who is generally acknowledged to have the best cheese factory in the United States. Mr. Kasper's skill in this field is attested by the fact that for many years he has received the leading prizes offered by state and national conventions. Through perfection of methods of this selected group, it is hoped still further improvement in quality of our state product can be made.

A similar course was also conducted for eighteen advanced buttermakers in which the instruction was given by F.W.Bouska, another Wisconsin graduate.

Of the 84 students finishing the Winter Dairy Course on January 31, two-thirds had jobs waiting for them when they completed their work.

Twenty-five SWISS CHEESEMAKERS are here at present for a TWO-WEEKS' SCHOOL that is being conducted by the Dairy Department. C.M.Gere, formerly one of our field workers, and Fred Marty, long associated with the development of this industry, are aiding in the instruction. For the most part, the men in attendance represent the younger element of the Swiss makers, thus indicating that the new advances are being adopted by the coming makers in this field. The introduction of the new bacteriological methods of controlling cheese fermentations is producing a marked improvement in the quality of the product.

One hundred forty-three veterinarians from 41 Wisconsin counties and 2 adjoining states registered for the SECOND ANNUAL SHORT COURSE FOR VETERINARIANS which was held at the College last week in conjunction with the annual meeting of the State Veterinary Association. This registration includes over one-third of all the licensed veterinarians in the state.

ON FEBRUARY 22 and 23 THE WISCONSIN JUNIOR LIVE STOCK JUDGING CONTEST FOR HIGH SCHOOL TEAMS will be held at the Stock Pavilion. Twenty-one teams representing the winners in elimination contests held in the various districts are expected to compete. Wisconsin is the only state using the elimination contest system instead of the "free for all" contests of former years. By this plan the state is divided into 21 districts of four high schools each, and the winners of contests in these districts compete at Madison.

This contest will be given at the same time as the "LITTLE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION" which will be held at the Stock Pavilion. This show has become well established and is rapidly becoming a significant feature in Wisconsin live stock circles.

For many years people have been concerned over the enormous quantities of FERTILIZING CONSTITUENTS LOST IN THE DISPOSAL OF CITY SEWAGE.

Acting upon the authority of an act passed by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1913, the City of Milwaukee began to study this problem in 1915. After several years of experimenting the Sewerage Commission recommended the adoption of the activated sludge process. This process provides for the removal of coarse material from raw sewage after which the liquid flows through sedimentation chambers where the mineral matter settles out. It is then aerated and mixed with a small quantity of activated sludge or starter, and upon further aeration bacterial action precipitates 95 per cent of the organic matter present.

The surface liquid is then drained off and the remaining material is further dewatered by filtration and finally dried by means of sulphuric acid or alum. The result is a dry dark colored fertilizing material containing 6 or 7 per cent organic nitrogen and 2.5 per cent of phosphoric acid.

Tests conducted by O.J.Noer and E.Truog at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture indicate that this sludge material compares very favorably with other forms of fertilizers in common use. Excellent results have been obtained in using it as a source of nitrogen in mixtures with other fertilizing material on such crops as corn and potatoes particularly on light soils. For lawns and golf courses it is especially desirable because it is odorless and the large available amounts of organic nitrogen bring the quick response in growth which is so desirable in this purpose.

It seems probable that in this sludge fertilizer the agricultural industry will obtain large supplies of material high in nitrogen and at a fairly low price. Milwaukee is expected to produce about 100 tons per day when the system is completed. The process not only offers this new fertilizer to the farmer, but at the same time it also promises to solve the sewerage disposal question for our large cities.

THE LATEST ADDITION to the AGRICULTURAL PORTRAIT GALLERY is the portrait of MRS. ADDA F. HOWIE. Mrs. Howie has rendered a notable service as a pioneer worker on the Farmers' Institutes force in this state. Her chief interests were in dairying and in the improvement of the farm home.

This is the first time a woman has been so honored and the unveiling of the portrait on the evening of the Farmers' Week banquet was an occasion of gratification to Mrs. Howie's many friends in Wisconsin agriculture.

The county board of TREMPLEAU COUNTY voted to establish THE OFFICE OF COUNTY AGENT and John S. Klinka, formerly of Polk County, has been appointed county agricultural representative in that county. His appointment is effective Feb.1, 1924.

MISS ELIZABETH M. SALTER has been appointed ASSISTANT LEADER OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK in place of Miss Mildred Hagerty, resigned. Miss Salter is a graduate of Stevens Point Normal and the University of Wisconsin and, since her graduation, has been teaching Home Economics in Fort Atkinson and West Allis.

LA CROSSE COUNTY CARRIED OFF THE SILVER TROPHY at the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION held at Richland Center from January 28 to February 2. A spirited contest prevailed between the two old rivals, La Crosse and Brown Counties, each of which had twice won the cup. By winning for the third time, this trophy becomes the permanent possession of La Crosse County.

According to R.A.Moore this has been the most successful meeting in the history of the organization. The opera house at Richland Center with a capacity of 1100 was completely filled on several occasions, and the average attendance for all programs of the three-days' session was above 800.

In the November meeting of the Marathon County Board, a resolution was offered to discontinue the position of HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT, now filled by Miss Vangel Russell. Voting upon the resolution was deferred until the January meeting, and in the meanwhile the women's clubs in Marathon County sent in 18 petitions, one of which was signed by 149 women, asking the Board to continue the office of Home Demonstration Agent. The effort to discontinue the work was made as usual on the ground of economy; but, when it was shown that Miss Russell's work had cost only 3.7 cents per person this last year to carry on the work of the H.D.A. and that the Government had during this time put into the county more than \$1600, the Board voted 47 to 12 to retain the Home Demonstration Agent.

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Vol. II, No. 12.

February 27, 1924.

Word has been received of the DEATH OF COUNTY AGENT MARCUS McCLAINÉ of Sawyer County, who died at the Eau Claire hospital on February 21 from an acute attack of appendicitis.

Mr. McClainé was a graduate of the River Falls Normal School and entered county agent work in Sawyer County with headquarters at Hayward in August 1922. In the short time that he has been on our staff he had put under way a most excellent program of work which is cut short by his untimely death.

ORDERS FOR SODATOL FOR SPRING DELIVERY are now coming in to John Swenchart at a rapid rate. Already 45 carloads are scheduled for March delivery and 35 cars for the early part of April. The capacity of the Barksdale plant where the material is being cartridged is only 3 cars a day (60,000 pounds) and this station has to serve several nearby states in addition to the upper lake states in which land clearing work is most active. It is quite imperative, if Wisconsin is to get all that its farmers want, that orders for this material be received as soon as possible. The intrinsic value of these explosives in stump removal is fully 50 per cent more if used in wet ground so that early spring work is well worth the effort. In some of the counties a phenomenal use of these cheap explosives is being arranged for.

According to the animal husbandmen, the WISCONSIN INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW held at the Stock Pavilion on February 22 and 23 was the most successful event of this kind that has yet been held at the College. This show is given annually by the Saddle and Sirloin Club and the proceeds are used to defray the expenses of the Wisconsin Stock Judging Teams which visit the various livestock shows in the fall of the year. On Saturday over 300 attended the annual meeting of the Club at which Dean J.H. Skinner of Purdue University and Dean Russell gave short addresses. Over 4,000 people attended the show and a profit of about \$800.00 has been made from the ticket sale.

This show is rapidly becoming a significant feature in Wisconsin livestock circles. The effect of the training that it provides for the students who participate in it is evidenced by the fact that last year one Wisconsin county employed a number of boys who had been active in this enterprise for the purpose of running a county show herd. These men handled the animals so well that all of the livestock was returned to its owners in good condition after the show season and sufficient winnings were made to pay all expenses and leave a net profit of \$1300.

In connection with the International there was also held at the Stock Pavilion Wisconsin's EIGHTH STATE-WIDE HIGH SCHOOL STOCK JUDGING CONTEST. Twenty teams were present, representing all but one of the high school districts in the state. FIRST PLACE was won by the MAZOMANIE team, SECOND by DODGEVILLE, and THIRD by MILTON HIGH SCHOOL. It is interesting to note that all of the coaches of these high-ranking teams have had some work at this College, two of them being graduates from the long course in agriculture.

A large portion of the expense involved in having these judging teams at Madison was taken care of by the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders' Association. The local committee consisting of J.A. James, E.M. Tiffany, T.L. Bewick, J.G. Fuller, Reid Murray, and G.W. Gehrend had complete charge of all the contest.

OVER 3,000 NEW FARM ACCOUNT BOOKS have been distributed since last October by John Donald of the Department of Agricultural Economics. This work is being carried out in cooperation with schools, banks, extension workers, and various other agencies throughout the state. Nearly 600 copies of the blueprint poster entitled "RUNNING A FARM WITHOUT RECORDS IS LIKE RUNNING A CLOCK WITHOUT HANDS" have recently been distributed and favorable comments upon them have been received from many sources in Wisconsin as well as from a number of other states.

SUNLIGHT, AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN ANIMAL GROWTH. Recent work by the Departments of Agricultural Chemistry and Poultry has shown that sunlight may be a factor in animal growth similar in importance to the role which it plays in the development of green plants. Experimental work with chickens has demonstrated that leg weakness, a disease which commonly causes severe losses among the early hatchings of the season, can be prevented if the animals are exposed to the direct light of the sun. It also appears that ordinary window glass decreases greatly the effectiveness of sunlight in comparison with unfiltered rays.

Such vitamine-carrying food as green plants, cod-liver oil, or eggs may be fed to chickens when they are grown under conditions of reduced sunlight (cloudy days, etc.) or within doors and excellent results obtained. The use of eggs in chick feed, especially infertile eggs from the incubator, seems to be the simplest and most convenient way of handling the leg weakness problem.

Eighteen salesmen coming from various parts of the state are enrolled in the SPECIAL SHORT COURSE FOR NURSERY SALESMEN now being given at the Department of Horticulture in cooperation with other staff members. The workers are enthusiastic about this course which is being given for the first time this year.

According to F.A. Aust, it forms a definite part of the extension program in horticulture. Contact with the various nursery salesmen in the state will make it possible to reach this field of work in a new way and to make progress in the preservation of the beauty of Wisconsin's native landscapes. The fact that the nurseryman can be of great service to his community in building for a permanent development along artistic lines is stressed more than the financial side of the industry.

Beginning this week, special NOON LUNCHEONS will be SERVED IN ROOM 317, HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING, by the classes in Institutional Management. The work is under the direction of Miss Bernice Dodge, and the luncheons are served at 12:15. Since only a limited number of people can be accommodated, it is requested that those desiring reservations for these noon luncheons telephone Miss Dodge on the previous day if possible.

At the close of the last semester 12 of our SENIORS REGISTERED IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL. According to the graduate regulations, any student having completed his undergraduate work to within six credits of graduation can register in this School.

The total number of graduate students now registered in the Agricultural College is about 140, though an exact report on the number will not be available for some time.

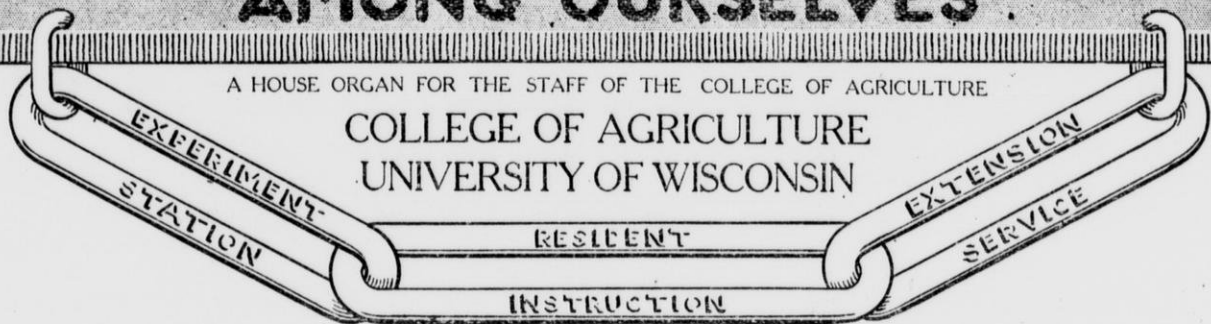
The PICTURE OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FACULTY which was recently taken has been received. Some have expressed a desire for copies, which may be obtained at 75 cents each. Inasmuch as it will be necessary to send the order in within a few days, it is desirable that all persons desiring copies send their request to W.H. Ebling, Secretary of the Agricultural College Faculty, without delay.

(Items for this house organ should be sent to H. L. Russell.)

AMONG OURSELVES

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Vol. II, No. 13.

March 14, 1924.

WASHINGTON NEWS. A trip to the national capital this week gave an opportunity to hear the latest news of several matters of varying importance. The primary reason for the trip was TO PROTEST as vigorously as possible AGAINST THE PASSAGE OF THE ASWELL BILL which would compel the use of 75 per cent of all the federal moneys expended for agricultural extension to be used in the payment of salaries and expenses of county workers (county agents, home demonstration agents, and county club leaders). This bill strikes at the principle of home rule which has been so carefully built up in the ten years of legislative history in the several states. As now practiced, the county assumes the initiative and pays the larger part of the total expense of the county worker, the federal and state funds being used to supplement those of the county. It would be inconceivable as well as illegal to assume that the county would be willing to vote moneys for the specific support of any part of the extension system outside of its own jurisdiction. The passage of the bill would largely wreck the work of the subject matter specialists, which is essential to the highest success of the whole system. It is our feeling that this bill will not be reported out by the committee.

WASHINGTON just now is in A VERY "JUMPY" STATE OF MIND. Much more energy is apparently being spent in investigation than legislation. It is reported that there are 37 different House resolutions and 13 Senate measures introduced involving an investigation of somebody or something.

THE feeling in Congress with reference to THE PURNELL BILL for an INCREASE IN FEDERAL FUNDS FOR THE EXPERIMENT STATION WORK is much stronger than ever before. President Coolidge has definitely sanctioned the principle of the measure and has authorized the Director of the Budget to consider the details of the bill. Representative Purnell feels confident that favorable action will be taken by the House agricultural committee immediately following the consideration of the McNary-Haugen Bill. There will doubtless be considerable difference of opinion as to the amount that this bill should carry, but the expansion in the scope of agricultural inquiry since the days of the Hatch and Adams Acts, as well as the great reduction in the working power of the existing dollar makes this measure a real contribution to the relief of the agricultural situation. Perhaps increased efficiency even in production as well as distribution may be quite as potent in effecting an improvement in the agricultural situation as some of the "relief" measures that involve further loans to the severely affected districts.

The Senate has passed a resolution which is now before the House committee asking special AID FOR NEW MEXICO FARMERS in the sum of a million dollars to be used for the PURCHASE OF SEED, FEED, and even FOOD. The claim was advanced that the farmers could not borrow money from the banks because over one-third of all the banks in the state are closed. From the number of "relief" measures proposed, it is obvious that "loans" from the federal treasury are still popular.

The NORBECK-BURTNESS BILL, embracing the so-called Coulter plan for a \$50,000,000 LOAN TO PURCHASE LIVESTOCK TO PERMIT GREATER DIVERSIFICATION in the one-crop areas, is now looked upon with less favor than a few weeks ago. Wheat farmers as a class are not particularly enthusiastic to go into dairying nor are they at once prepared to do so. Barns, fences, and other equipment are a necessary prerequisite to a change from grain raising to livestock. In the light of a remark of a Dakota farmer, it may well be questioned whether this shift will not be more successfully made by gradual rather than forced growth. This farmer, commenting on the fact that he was getting no milk from the two hind teats of his cow, said, "Will you believe it, that county agent told me when I got this cow that I would have to milk the thing two times a day. If that's the case, no cow for me."

It is worth noting, however, that the number of dairy cattle in North Dakota increased 30,000 head from January 1923 to January 1924; in Montana the increase was 17,000. This offsets a decline of 50,000 in New England. In the course of the next decade, the dairy belt will of its own accord cross the Red River of the North and even the Missouri. The wheat belt of the Northwest is probably destined to undergo a change similar to what occurred in Wisconsin a generation ago.

The universality with which the whole COUNTRY LOOKS TO WISCONSIN FOR DAIRY STOCK is attested by the statement made by Mr. Goddard, one of the administrative extension staff. Last summer he took an auto trip from Washington, D.C., to the Montana border, passing through 15 states. Over 400 farmers were personally interviewed and asked the question where they would go if they were looking for dairy stock. In every case Wisconsin was cited as the source from which they would get their supply if they were in the market.

It was with a sense of satisfaction that I heard Goddard say that, in every case but one where these farmers had bought Wisconsin stock, they were well satisfied. In one case two tubercular animals were palmed off on a purchaser. Goddard was enthusiastic on the work which A.O. Collentine is doing with the county agents from the outside states. He regards the way that Wisconsin watches this business as the most successful of any state in the Union.

Representative Haugen of Iowa, chairman of the House agricultural committee, expects to report out from his committee the McNARY-HAUGEN BILL next week, the purpose of which is TO CONTROL in an indirect manner THE MARKET VALUE OF LEADING AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES. Interest in this measure is growing rapidly. The financially depressed areas are strongly for it and it is apparent that the House committee will probably favor it. In addition to wheat, raw cotton is included in the commodities to be handled, although Texas is in the high tide of prosperity now growing, as she does, over one-half of the cotton of the South. Although the rice people who are in bad straits were left out in the original draft of the bill, they were brought under its cover this week. Through an amendment, the bill also provides for livestock and its products which would therefore include dairying.

The bill presents a highly complicated mode of procedure. Those high in authority do not feel definitely sure how it will work out, but they claim that the agricultural situation is so desperate that something must be done. It is often noteworthy that this urgent necessity for salvation precedes rather than follows the elections. The economists in the country in the main do not seem to be enthusiastically in favor of the measure, but it has the strong support of the Secretary of Agriculture. Its ingenuity in securing benefits quite similar to those enjoyed by tariff protection appeal with evident force to those who recognize that the surplusage of food products in terms of the world's markets is exerting such a depressing influence as to threaten seriously the future of agriculture. A novel idea in this scheme is that this costs the government nothing - the farmer sells his crop for part cash and part script, but it is expected the price will go higher. The value of this script is to be determined later and is the problematical feature that is not likely to be accepted readily by most people. The theory is that this scheme is better than nothing because, if it passes, it will keep some people who are now quite vociferous still at least for a time.

H. L. Russell

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Vol. II, No. 14.

March 25, 1924.

FIFTY-ONE SHORT COURSE STUDENTS RECEIVED their DIPLOMAS at the 39th ANNUAL SHORT COURSE GRADUATION EXERCISES on March 14. Four of these boys were from Illinois. President W.M. Jardine of Kansas State Agricultural College gave the graduation address on the subject, "The True Values of Farming." Over 6500 men have enrolled in this course since it began in 1885.

Short Course boys are in great demand this spring. Fully five times as many calls were received for their services this year as we had men available. Twenty-four students listed their names as desirous of obtaining positions and all but one were placed before graduation day. Wages range from \$50 with room and board to \$125 per month. The average for the twenty-four men was slightly over \$75 per month. Eighty-five per cent of this year's enrollment will return to their home farms.

Representatives of the NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION and the WISCONSIN UTILITIES ASSOCIATION have recently offered the College of Agriculture funds for the establishment of an INDUSTRIAL FELLOWSHIP for the purpose of studying the uses of electric power under rural conditions. These studies are to be made in four or five representative states in connection with the respective agricultural colleges. An advisory committee, consisting of representatives of the various farmers' organizations, the State Department of Agriculture, the Wisconsin Utilities Association, representatives of the independent lighting companies, together with the College of Agriculture, will formulate plans for the above purpose. F. W. Duffee (Agricultural Engineering) will have immediate charge of this project; and E. R. Meacham has been recommended for appointment to an industrial fellowship and will execute the details of the survey under Mr. Duffee's direction.

The Wisconsin Utilities Association has agreed to place at the disposal of the College the sum of \$2700 for the year as well as to bear the costs of the prosecution of the studies to be made. Accumulation of similar data in other states will enable a comprehensive report on the cost of electric power for all kinds of farm work to be published. Acceptances have been received from nearly all of the organizations concerned, and a meeting to get the work under way will be held at the College on April 8.

At the close of the recent SHORT COURSE GIVEN FOR 5 WEEKS TO NURSERY SALESMEN, a committee presented to the College a testimonial of appreciation expressing their regard for this work and asking for its continuance and, if possible, its expansion. This group was composed entirely of mature business men. Two in attendance were over 60 years of age. Practically none of them previously had had any direct contacts with the College or the University.

A STEP TOWARD THE BETTER MARKETING OF WISCONSIN FOREIGN CHEESE was taken when the producers of these types recently assembled at the State Capitol. The meeting was called by the State Department of Markets and the College of Agriculture and attended by representative men from the various foreign cheese-producing districts and the different agricultural organizations.

It was shown that the imports of foreign cheese, especially from Switzerland, have been increasing steadily since the War, over 12,000,000 pounds coming in since 1922 and probably an even greater amount in 1923. A recent report shows that last year our total cheese imports were equal to 17 per cent of our production. Our cheese makers must produce a product of high quality if they are to meet successfully with this foreign competition.

A plan of organization for the federation of the foreign cheese producers was prepared by Theodore Macklin (Agricultural Economics) and A.C. Reis (State Department of Markets). This plan is based on five-year contracts which are to run from the cheese factory to a central sales organization as well as from the farmers to their local associations. Two cheese warehouses, one at Monroe and the other at Watertown, are proposed to meet the necessary storage requirements, and meetings will be held at Juneau on March 26 and at Monroe on March 28 for the purpose of further developing of their plans.

The FACILITIES OF THE COLLEGE for THE RAPID HANDLING OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF BACTERIAL LEGUME CULTURES have RECENTLY BEEN GREATLY IMPROVED. A large steam sterilizer forty-two inches in diameter and nine feet long, capable of holding at once 2,000 culture flasks, has recently been installed in the basement of Agricultural Hall. It was necessary to remove a partition to get this apparatus into position. Also a forty-gallon rust-resistant iron steam kettle of the most approved type will enable the department to handle a much larger demand for cultures than ever before. With the greatly increased interest prevailing this spring in planting more alfalfa, there will doubtless be a heavy demand for inoculum for this purpose.

Already orders have been received for material to inoculate over 8,000 bushels of pea seed. The interest manifested at the Canner's School held during the winter was very keen on this method of crop insurance. Two canneries have ordered culture material to treat 1800 bushels of pea seed apiece. In spite of the publicity which has been given to this essential step in legume cultivation, a letter was received recently from one of the county agents asking the College where material could be secured for inoculating legumes.

In the distribution of this material no variations in the price of cultures can be made. The material is sold at 25¢ per culture, which amount is intended to cover the cost of preparation and shipment. The only special price is on the mass culture for the use of pea canners, to whom the inoculating material is sent in large tin containers rather than in the general form.

In the opinion of Deputy Attorney-General Messerschmidt recently rendered in connection with THE CASE OF PORTAGE COUNTY in regard to the effect of the REFERENDUM ordered to be taken on April 1 by the County Board of that county relative to the continuation of THE OFFICE OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT, the following was held:

That such a referendum ordered by the county board had no force and effect whatever upon the present contract. The only purpose which such a straw vote would serve would be to indicate to the county board the trend of public sentiment in the matter and to guide them in making further appropriations when the present county agent contract expires. The only legal way in which an effective referendum can be held is on the initiative of not less than 15 per cent of the electors.

Many FAVORABLE COMMENTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED from the newspaper press with reference to the last extension report entitled, "Mileposts on the Road to Market." Recently one of the directors of a leading experiment station in the country volunteered the remark that he was so impressed with the opening statement of this report, in regard to the relations existing between production and distribution, that he had taken the liberty of reproducing this statement and distributing it to all of the newspapers of his state with the request that the same be published.

E. J. DELWICHE, who was recently at the hospital in Ashland as a result of an infected hand, is convalescing rapidly. His many friends on our staff and elsewhere will be glad to learn that he is out of the hospital and probably will soon be in active charge of his duties.

A letter recently received from Dean Reber of the University Extension Division contains the following item which is of INTEREST TO THE COLLEGE STAFF.

Recess Work by Residence Students

Correspondence-Study Committee recommends that permission for residence students to work by correspondence during the short vacation periods be granted sparingly and only to students who have made high grades in residence. (Approved by University Extension Faculty.)

The reasons for the request are:

1. Correspondence work does not adapt itself to hurried work. Mechanically it cannot be done.
2. The interval is too short for real work.
3. It puts an additional burden upon teachers of correspondence-study when the teachers in residence are having some leisure; especially during the Christmas vacation.

For a number of years the Dairy Department of this College has carried on butter and cheese scoring exhibitions in cooperation with the Dairy and Food Commission. In order to make it more easy for the different exhibitors to be present at the scoring of their products and to enable them to test their product with competitive samples, it is proposed that 12 or 15 centers representing groups or districts be established throughout the state at such central points as will enable many of the factory operators to attend personally the judging and scoring exhibition. Local arrangements will be facilitated by the assistance of such organizations as the Wisconsin Creameries Association and the Wisconsin Buttermakers' Association. The judging will be handled by representatives of the State Dairy and Food Commission, the State Department of Markets, and the College of Agriculture.

Ward M. Totman, a former graduate of the Dairy School and for a number of years proprietor of a large creamery in the South, has recently been added to our staff as an Extension Specialist on this work.

A BILL recently INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS by Congressman H. H. Peavey of the 11th Wisconsin District (northwestern part of state) provides for AN APPROPRIATION OF \$2,000,000 FOR THE FREE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPLOSIVES TO SETTLERS of the cut-over lands. The bill further provides that the Bureau of Public Roads shall acquire, prepare, and cartridge suitable explosives and distribute them free to settlers. This measure goes much farther than the present practice of requiring farmers to pay the cost of cartridging and transportation.

(Items for this house organ should be sent to H. L. Russell.)

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Vol. II, No. 15.

April 5, 1924.

The Legislature last winter passed a resolution authorizing the closest possible COOPERATION BETWEEN THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL and the COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE WITH REFERENCE TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE FARMS that are under control of that board. Conferences have been held with the State Board of Control looking towards the most effective aid which the College can give in this matter. The general situation will be greatly improved through a recent action by the State Board of Control in appointing Glenn Housholder, formerly of our staff and more recently connected with the Division of Immigration in the State Department of Agriculture as general director of all farms under the control of the State Board. Several thousand acres of land are under their jurisdiction, and to raise a large part of the food which is consumed by the inmates of these respective institutions much can be done with the relatively abundant labor which is available for this purpose.

According to John Swenchart NO MORE ORDERS CAN BE TAKEN FOR SODATOL this season. The total distribution of sodatol in Wisconsin has reached nearly three million pounds, which is our limit. In this connection it is worthy of note that county agent J. M. Walz, Douglas County, alone placed orders for nearly half a million pounds of this material.

OVER 2000 SAMPLES OF AGRICULTURAL LIME AND 1214 MISCELLANEOUS SOIL SAMPLES HAVE BEEN ANALYZED BY THE SOILS DEPARTMENT since last July. In addition to this work the State Soils Laboratory has run complete analyses on over 2000 samples of soil which were collected by the Soils Department while making detailed soil surveys. This shows that the farmers of the state are making wide use of this service.

Marl is being excavated in ten counties of northwestern and central Wisconsin. In 42 of the 71 counties of the State, limestone deposits which have possibilities of being quarried for agricultural purposes are found.

It is interesting to note in this connection that over 5000 tons of lime were ordered by Buffalo County farmers after five institutes had been held in the county. These orders will keep five crushers busy for over two months.

COLONY TEMPERATURES AFFECT EARLY BROOD REARING OF BEES. It is important for a colony of bees to get an early start in the brood rearing season, and once the work gets under way it is also important that it be continued without interruption in order that the colony may be of sufficient strength and ready to harvest the honey crop in season. Recent work by H.F. Wilson and V.G. Milum shows that brood rearing in the early spring takes place at temperatures much below 93°F., which has in the past been considered the brood rearing temperature. It has been found that brood rearing activities continue to points even below 90°F., but fluctuations below that point retard the brood. High temperatures such as 96° or 97°F., which are sometimes attained later in the season are undesirable because they increase the tendency of the colony to swarm. Heavy insulation as a counter protection serves a good purpose because it protects the colony from extremes of cold early in the spring and has a tendency to keep the temperature more uniform.

A FELLOWSHIP FOR THE STUDY OF THE CROWN GALL DISEASE has come to this College as a result of recent findings by Dr. A.J.Riker, formerly of our Department of Plant Pathology, which indicate that this disease of plants may be held in check by cultural practices. Since nurserymen have suffered heavily from rejection of infected nursery stock because of the disease, work on the subject will be of great importance to the nursery interests.

The American Nurserymen's Association has voted to raise a sum of from ten to twelve thousand dollars to push this work. This fund is to be administered by the Crop Protection Institute, a subsidiary organization sponsored by the National Research Council.

This research work will be mainly done at the University of Wisconsin and the Iowa State Agricultural College. Dr. Riker will be appointed principal research man upon the expiration of his present fellowship with the National Research Council September 1, 1924. In order to push this work more rapidly, L.W.Boyle, a 1923 graduate of Washington State College, has been recommended for appointment on the Crown Gall Fellowship of the American Nurserymen's Association.

The Wisconsin Pea Cannery Association formed recently a new seed corporation for the purpose of increasing the amount of seed of the new strain of Horal canning peas which has been developed by E.J.Delwiche at the Ashland Branch Station. Cannerymen believe that in this variety they have found a strain which will combine both a large yield and an excellent quality of peas.

By handling nearly 25 million pounds of cheese in 1923, the WISCONSIN CHEESE PRODUCERS' FEDERATION HAS ACHIEVED A NEW HIGH MARK in its progress. In the ten years during which this institution has functioned, it has marketed over 125 million pounds of Wisconsin cheese, and records show that the organization has done this work at the remarkably low operating expense of 2.21 cents on the dollar. During the ten years this organization has paid 97.11 per cent of the money received for cheese to the factories.

According to Theodore Macklin (Agricultural Economics), the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation is one of the most successful and commendable examples of farmers' cooperation in the United States. A comparison of its costs of doing business with those of other leading kinds of farmers' cooperative companies shows that next to the California Fruit Growers' Exchange which is the largest single and most successful farmers' cooperative company in the United States, the Federation has the lowest operating cost.

Recent statistics show that 27 per cent of the crop acreage in Wisconsin is devoted to oats, 24 per cent to corn, and 34 per cent to hay. Besides these major crops, 5 per cent of the crop land is in barley, 4 per cent in rye, 3 per cent in potatoes, 1 per cent each in wheat and peas, and 1 per cent in all the other crops.

By far the larger portion of the hay acreage in Wisconsin is still composed of timothy, or mixtures of timothy and clover. Yet it has been shown that alfalfa far exceeds in value of production any of these other hay crops, and experienced farmers throughout the state are learning to produce this crop in preference to the other hay crops commonly used in our farm practice.

Alfalfa seed can be produced to good advantage in this state in a dry late summer. For this purpose the second crop is used and it should be cut for seed only when the weather is sufficiently dry for pollination to take place. In a cool moist season it is desirable to cut the crop for hay.

Several Burnett County farmers, after liming their land, have succeeded in raising from 2 to 4 tons of hay per acre, where failure formerly occurred. In some instances as much as fifty dollars worth of seed has been harvested from one acre. In connection with our state-wide campaign this season, no opportunity should be overlooked to drive home these lessons.

(Items for this house organ should be sent to H. L. Russell.)

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Vol. II, No. 16.

April 16, 1924.

REFERENDUM VOTES WERE HELD at the April elections in three counties on which a vote was registered WITH REFERENCE TO THE COUNTY AGENT QUESTION, although the Attorney General has given an opinion that such a vote has no force on contracts now in effect. The vote in Portage County was a substantial majority for the county agent. In Polk County the vote was adverse on all three propositions under consideration. Though complete returns have not yet been received, the vote so far as reported was against the county agent on a 2:1 basis; the county nurse and supervising principal about 5:1. Obviously the electors in this county feel strongly on the matter of expenses for educational and welfare purposes.

Statistics show that in Polk County, where the office of county agent was recently abolished, the county's share of the cost of the county agent work for the year ending November 1, 1923, was \$2947, or 70 cents per farm or 10 cents per capita. It was shown that a saving of many thousands of dollars was made to the county through the assistance of the county agent in cooperative buying and selling.

The county board of Calumet County also ordered a referendum vote to be taken this spring on the maintenance of the office of the county agent. The vote just taken was 1884 to 432 against the maintenance of the work. The vote on the position of county agent was lost by about the same percentage as was that of the county nurse and also the salary increase for members of the legislature.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EXPERIMENTAL ELECTRIFIED FARM COMMUNITY somewhere in the vicinity of Madison for the purpose of studying the practical value of electric service to the farmers WAS DECIDED UPON April 8 at a meeting of the committee organized for the purpose of investigating the practical possibilities of the electrification of Wisconsin farms.

This state committee consists of representatives of this College, the State Farm Bureau Federation, the State Grange, the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, the State Department of Agriculture, the manufacturers of farm lighting plants, the Wisconsin Utilities Association, and the National Committee on the Relationship of Electricity to Agriculture. Dean Russell was asked to serve as chairman of the committee, and F.W. Duffee (Agricultural Engineering), under whose supervision the work will be done, was chosen as secretary.

According to Mr. Duffee, the objective of this work is divided into the following three parts:

1. To apply experimentally electric service to as many agricultural uses as is possible and profitable, and to study its effect on the farm income.
2. To observe and record first hand data on the costs entering into the building of a rural line and the operation thereof.
3. To develop the practical use of electricity on the farm to the point where it may be secured at rates making its use advantageous. It may be noted in this connection that similar studies are under way in other states, such as Kansas, Minnesota, and Alabama.

The last federal congress made possible the organization of a LAKE STATES FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION. This station was finally located this last summer in connection with the Minnesota Agricultural College at St. Paul, Dr. Raphael Zon of the United States Forest Service being selected as its director. Secretary Wallace has recently appointed an advisory committee to cooperate with the staff of that station, consisting of representatives of the respective agricultural colleges and the state departments of agriculture, lumbering interests, manufacturers of pulp and paper, and wood utilization industries.

The Wisconsin committee consists of C.L.Harrington of the State Conservation Commission, H.L.Russell of the College of Agriculture, A.L.Osborn of the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, and D.C.Everest of the Wisconsin Protective Association (forest fire protection). This advisory committee will help in directing the investigative work of the Station in the forested regions of the three upper lake states. The work will soon be organized at a meeting held on May 19 at the Forest Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota at Cloquet, Minnesota.

The H.J.Heinz Company has placed at the disposal of the College the sum of \$500 for the CONTINUANCE OF CUCUMBER MOSAIC WORK, which since 1919 has been in progress in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture under the direction of Messrs. S.P.Doolittle and Marion Walker. The trial fields for this work are located at Rockland, LaCrosse Co., Wisconsin.

Recent studies have shown that cucumber mosaic winters over on the wild ground cherry (*Physalis*), pokeweed, milkweed, and wild cucumber. The eradication of these host plants about the fields at Rockland and Madison has seemed to check the mosaic disease to a considerable extent.

FARM OWNERSHIP IS HIGHER IN WISCONSIN THAN IN any of the BORDERING STATES. In fact, the amount of tenancy in the state does not exceed 14 per cent. In view of the high percentage of farm ownership, a study was made under the direction of B.H.Hibbard of the various methods of acquisition by which the farmers of the state have acquired their farms.

These studies showed that a very considerable number of the farm owners of to-day have at one time or another been hired men, and apparently the number of such farm owners is increasing. In 1882 exactly 54 per cent of the farmers had been hired men; in 1922 this number had increased to 62 per cent. It is also found that the number of farm owners who at some time had been farm tenants is increasing. In 1872 only about 11 per cent of the farmers had worked as tenants, while in 1922 this percentage was 53. It is interesting to note that the period of tenancy which precedes ownership is becoming somewhat longer especially in the older portions of the state. The average age at which men now acquire farms is increasing. Thirty years ago the average age of the men buying farms was slightly over 27 years, while in 1922 it exceeded 32 years.

It was found that 66 per cent of the farms were purchased outright on a business basis; that 11 per cent were acquired mainly by purchase, but with some other form of assistance; 5 per cent were inherited; nearly 3 per cent homesteaded; and 2 per cent were otherwise received as gifts.

A CONFERENCE of organizations and workers interested in COOPERATIVE MARKETING has been called for April 22 and 23 at the Senate Chamber in the State Capitol by the State Department of Markets and the Department of Agricultural Economics of this College. The first day of this conference will be given primarily to the plans for the marketing of dairy products and the second day largely to potato marketing plans.

Recent meetings held at Juneau and Monroe in the interest of foreign cheese marketing were well attended. According to Mr. Macklin, there is a general committee composed of men from each of the seven counties concerned in this movement. There will be two separate pools - one in the Swiss cheese section and another in the brick cheese district.

(Items for this house organ should be sent to H. L. Russell.)

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

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Vol. II, No. 17.

April 26, 1924.

An industrial fellowship known as the WISCONSIN PEA PACKERS' ASSOCIATION FELLOWSHIP for the purpose of studying the pea root rot disease has been authorized by the Regents. Pea root rot is a disease which can be detected in the early stages of the infestation and losses can be avoided by crop rotation. This fellowship is the outgrowth of the contact which was established between the College and the Pea Cannery of the state as a result of the first Pea Cannery School which was held here last fall.

Field studies and observations are to be made under the direction of the Department of Plant Pathology and M.B. Linford, a graduate of Utah Agricultural College, has been appointed to do this work beginning May 15. During the summer, the Fellow will be employed full time in field studies, and during the academic year he will be on half-time in the laboratories of the department.

Eugene F. Pruett has been appointed COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT for SAWYER COUNTY, vice Marcus McClaine recently deceased. Mr. Pruett was earlier agricultural agent for one of the Madison banks.

J.I. Etheridge has been appointed as COUNTY AGENT for OCONTO COUNTY, succeeding John Sheldon, resigned. Mr. Etheridge has been serving as supervisor of the Eau Claire district in the Federal Rehabilitation work in cooperation with the U.S. Veterans' Bureau.

A COOPERATIVE MARKETING COUNCIL FOR WISCONSIN, which is to consist of representatives of all active state-wide cooperative marketing organizations in the state will be formed as a result of the cooperative marketing conference held at the State Capitol April 22 and 23. It has been suggested that the president and manager of each organization be chosen as the representatives in the council.

The new body is to consider problems of common interest to the different groups. Among them would come finance, legislation, legislative counsel, matters of general policy, and others. Such an organization will do much to cement relations between cooperatives. The steady growth of the cooperative movement is an index of the solidity on which this type of marketing depends.

The last legislature of the State of NEW YORK appropriated \$2,500,000 to be used in paying INDEMNITIES on REACTING TUBERCULAR CATTLE for 1924 and 1925. One-half million dollars of this is to make up the deficit of the present year.

New York now has 30 counties which have completed the area test and 10 more will be added by the middle of the coming summer. Obviously if Wisconsin is to maintain her lead in this work, the testing will have to be pushed with renewed vigor.

A REDUCTION IN THE SHORT COURSE LABORATORY FEES from \$10.50 to \$7.50 per year or \$2.50 per term was recently voted by the Agricultural College faculty. This action has been approved by the Board of Regents.

THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF DAIRYING IN THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, compared with that in the eastern states, is well shown by the relation which relative economy in the cost of feed in the two sections bears to the industry. Transportation is entering in an increasing degree into the costs of any finished commodity. According to a recent report from the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics the freight charge on mixed grains shipped from Mississippi valley points and fed to dairy cattle on New York farms is about \$9 per animal per year, while the freight on the amount of butter produced as a result of the use of feed in the Central West would be only about \$3 per year. Hay also is cheaper in the West. The result is that the upper Mississippi valley is in position to place dairy products in the New York markets more economically than the eastern states.

Sixty thousand dairymen in New York, members of the Dairymen's League, are at present pooling their milk. The attempt to maintain a fluid milk price materially above the price of milk used for other purposes has resulted in disastrous competition. These members received no more (\$1.92 per 100 lbs. base price) for their January milk than they did for milk last summer. The sale of fluid milk in New York on a butter basis means low returns to the New York producer. The outlook predicted in this publication is for lower prices in the East than last year; that reduction in price will probably cause a decrease in the amount of grain being fed, thereby decreasing production per animal as well as reducing the number of animals.

This item is significant of the play of economic forces when the price level is raised to a point where increased supply is drawn to the point of consumption from an ever widening zone. Last year fluid milk and cream were shipped regularly from Wisconsin to eastern cities.

WISCONSIN IS INCREASING HER LEAD in the number of SILOS. According to the assessor's report of 1923, the Badger State had 100,060 silos, which is nearly double the number of the next highest state - New York - which has 53,300. Wisconsin dairymen are depending more and more upon silos for the storing of feed of dairy cows for both winter and summer. In 1915 there were less than 56,000 silos in the state; in about 8 years time this number has been nearly doubled.

At the present time Dodge, Sheboygan, and Waukesha Counties lead in the relative number of silos. These counties have on an average 92 silos per 100 farms. Walworth and Jefferson Counties have 88 and 86 per 100 farms respectively. Waupaca has 84 silos per 100 farms. Some of the counties in the new north have made marked progress in this work. Polk and Shawano Counties each have 57 silos per 100 farms; and Barron, St. Croix, and Dunn Counties have 56 per 100 farms.

WISCONSIN agricultural WORKERS WILL BE INTERESTED TO KNOW that the new ten-million-dollar agricultural credit association has voted to lend \$1,000,000 to farmers in the Northwest so as to permit the PLACEMENT OF 10,000 HEAD OF CATTLE upon these farms by August 1. This organization is organized by the financial interest desirous of aiding in this economic change needed to help swing the farmers from the single-crop system into other activities. The county agents are being called into conferences and they will be asked to work with county committees which will be formed through officials of the agricultural colleges and business men in putting the program across. All the county agents in North Dakota have been called into meeting for this purpose.

It has probably been observed in the daily press that the Coulter Diversification Bill (Norbeck Burtness) is slated for defeat and that the McNary Haugen Bill has been reported out of the House Committee.

(Items for this house organ should be sent to H. L. Russell.)

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Vol. II, No. 18.

May 15, 1924.

The regular ANNUAL BEEF CATTLE FEEDERS' CONFERENCE will be held at the Live Stock Pavilion on Saturday, May 17. The results of the experimental feeding trial in which alfalfa hay has been compared with clover hay as a supplement to a ration of corn, cotton seed meal, and corn silage for six months will be presented.

This is the second trial which has been carried on to compare the value of these two kinds of legume hay. In the trial conducted a year ago, alfalfa hay proved decidedly superior to red clover hay for fattening cattle.

The results will also be presented of trials carried on to determine economical rations for baby beef production.

More AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SPEAKERS have been called upon TO GIVE HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT ADDRESSES in Wisconsin this year than ever before.

G.C.Humphrey will speak at Waterford, Waldo, and Wittenberg; J.A.James will speak at Colfax, Bayfield, Park Falls, Baldwin, and at Gilmanston; J.H.Kolb speaks at Seneca; and Wakelin McNeel at Phillips and at Prescott; and E.M.Tiffany will give an address at Mt. Horeb.

The number of calls received by our men is appreciably larger than on any previous year, and the new contacts which the College will make in this manner are gratifying.

THE THIRD ANNUAL RURAL CHURCH AND SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE will be held at the College from JUNE 30 to JULY 11. This course has been so successful in the past two years that there has been a strong call for its repetition.

This year, librarians from various centers will be added to the group. A program of unusual interest is being prepared. Some special workers will be here to attend to the specific needs of the men representing the various church denominations.

At the last meeting of the Agricultural College Faculty a MODIFICATION IN THE LONG COURSE CURRICULUM RELATIVE TO REQUIRED COURSES IN ECONOMICS was authorized. Heretofore a combined course of five credits has been the only course required. Hereafter sophomores will take a 4-credit course in the College of Letters and Science in the field of General Economics, followed the next semester by a 3-credit special course in Agricultural Economics, thus increasing the total required work in this field from 5 to 7 credits.

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORKERS IN MILK CAMPAIGNS have been telling a "MILK FAIRY STORY" and illustrating it by clipping gay fairies onto a cardboard milk bottle. The county superintendents of schools in Eau Claire and Pierce Counties where milk campaigns were held last October have recently placed a set of "Wisconsin milk Fairies" in every rural school. The children are learning to tell the story, clipping the fairies onto the bottle as the story proceeds -- a good lesson in English and an effective way to make children appreciate the value of milk.

Out of WISCONSIN'S 190,000 FARMS, OVER 52,000 or 27 per cent CONTAIN LAND NEEDING DRAINAGE according to the census of 1920. For tile drainage alone over \$400,000 was spent in 1923. In this work the emphasis is now being put upon the draining of wet spots in cultivated fields on the established farms rather than upon the organization of new drainage districts.

Studies on the durability of different kinds of tile under various soil conditions have been continued during the past year by E.R. Jones and O.R. Zeasman. These investigators, in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, have found that, in general, comparatively poor concrete tile are standing up well in clay subsoils, but only the best show signs of permanence in peat. This deterioration in peat is less where dense walls with low absorption are secured by firm packing and well selected material in the manufacturing process.

SIXTY-EIGHT WISCONSIN COUNTIES HAVE PURCHASED OVER 5,000,000 POUNDS OF SODATOL DURING THE PAST YEAR. Southern Wisconsin counties are taking a greatly increased interest in this work. Forty-five of the southern and central counties, in which agriculture is already well developed, ordered 1,658,500 pounds of this material. In Grant Co., County Agent Keenan distributed 94,000 pounds; County Agent Merriam in Walworth County made a distribution of 67,800 pounds; County Agent Smith in Manitowoc County 60,300 pounds. Naturally the cut-over counties in the North still lead in this respect. Twenty-three of these counties have utilized 3,446,500 pounds, - Marathon County leading the state with a total of 551,800 pounds; Douglas County following, a close second with 517,000 pounds. Between 50 and 60 per cent of the total number of the Douglas County farmers have been reached.

If the explosive equivalent of this quantity of sodatol had been purchased as commercial dynamite, it would have cost Wisconsin farmers at least \$775,000 more than was paid for sodatol.

DR. BRUNNER, IN CHARGE OF WORK ON TOWN AND COUNTRY RELATIONSHIPS of the Institute of Social and Religious Research of New York, was here AT THE COLLEGE THIS LAST WEEK with eight of his workers. (J.H. Kolb is directing this phase of our work.) They plan an intensive study of social and religious conditions, especially as they relate to service to the farming community. These studies are in cooperation with projects of Dr. C.J. Galpin of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, who is making a detailed census analysis of 150 towns distributed over all parts of the United States. Service relations of the hospital, library, high school, and recreational facilities are being studied in Elkhorn, Waupaca, Barron, Arcadia, Fennimore, Medford, and Mt. Horeb.

E.C. SQUIRE, AGRICULTURAL ATTACHÉ of the U.S.D.A., who has been in European trade centers for the past five years studying the demand for American agricultural products, VISITED THE COLLEGE LAST WEEK. He points out that Wisconsin farmers have an excellent opportunity for the marketing of bacon in Europe provided they produce the quality of product which that market demands.

Bacon hogs of the most desired type can be produced on the dairy by-products and excellent pastures which abound in Wisconsin. According to Mr. Squire, these feeds make the finest kind of hard pork, a product which will find a ready market even though America's lard outlet suffers from severe competition.

At the last meeting of the Agricultural College faculty it was DECIDED TO CHANGE THE NAME of the NON-PROFESSIONAL MAJOR in Home Economics to "GENERAL MAJOR" and that GENERAL MAJOR be changed to "GENERAL EDUCATION MAJOR."

Bill H.R. 7113 in Congress, if passed, will change the U.S. Dairy Division into a full fledged bureau in the Department of Agriculture.

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Vol. II, No. 19.

May 28, 1924.

BUDGET MATTERS 1924-25. The Regents at a special meeting this past week considered and passed the budget for the forthcoming year. The following promotions were made in the existing staff: Associate Professor Hulce advanced to a full professorship; Miss Hillstrom, Miss Manning, G. Richards, and Geo. Briggs made associate professors; Miss Hale and S.D.Sims promoted from instructors to assistant professors.

J.C.Walker, formerly on full time relation with the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, assumes a part time relation on our staff with the rank of an assistant professor, assigned to certain truck disease investigations.

C.A.Hoppert, formerly on our staff, returns from a year's leave of absence at Berlin, Germany, to an instructorship in Agricultural Chemistry.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE. The following staff members were granted leaves of absence: Herman Ullsperger, from April 1 this year to January 1, 1925; H.W.Albertz, for the first semester next fall; and Theo. Macklin, half of first semester on summer session credit.

L.J.Cole on leave of absence this year in Washington, D.C., to reorganize the work of the Animal Husbandry Division, U.S.D.A., will resume his work with us next fall. Prof. Cole leaves next week for an extended trip to northern European countries.

STAFF CHANGES. The new budget makes provision for only a very slight addition to existing staff. The only material expansions in resident instruction involve an additional assistant in marketing in Agr. Economics and additional help in Agr. Journalism. The discontinuance of cooperative relations with the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture on extension work in bee culture and potato work requires a readjustment in these fields. J.G.Milward will give his entire time to this institution. L.P.Whitehead will sever his connection with extension work in apiculture. H.F.Wilson will assume as much of this assignment as possible.

Provision is made for the establishment of extension work in forestry, particularly as applied to the farm woodlot problem. It is expected that this work will be coordinated with the State Dept. of Conservation and perhaps the newly established government Forest Station for the Lake States region.

ORGANIZATION CHANGES IN HOME ECONOMICS. It has been obvious for some time that the rapidly expanding nature of Home Economics work would soon necessitate the segregation of this subject matter into more or less specific groupings. Just as agriculture and earlier engineering have undergone in the course of the last three or four decades a differentiation from the generalized field into more highly specialized subjects, so as Home Economics becomes more and more highly specialized, it will undoubtedly make for intensified educational advancement.

Wisconsin was among the earliest institutions to assign specific funds for Home Economics research. Already graduate study is beginning to become an item of considerable importance.

Beginning with next fall the field of resident instruction in Home Economics

will be differentiated as follows: (1) Food and Administration; (2) Clothing; and (3) Applied Arts.

Miss Marlatt will continue to act as Chairman of the work in Food and Administration. The work in Institutional Management, for several years carried on under the direction of the Director of Halls and Commons, will be transferred to Administration. Miss Manning is made Chairman of Clothing, which will also include textiles; and Miss Hillstrom is placed in charge of Applied Arts. Each of the two newly constituted departments will have a staff of three teachers, while a resident staff of thirteen give either whole or part time service to the work in Food and Administration.

This differentiation in organization will in nowise affect the close correlation of the home economics interests as a group. Wisconsin is pioneering in this relatively new field of educational endeavor with the definite hope that such a course will redound to the advancement of women's work in this field, as has been accomplished already in the field of agriculture.

A COMMITTEE of three, REPRESENTING THE NEW ZEALAND DAIRY PRODUCE BOARD, visited the College on Saturday of last week. The dairy business in that province has now reached such proportions that one-third of the entire exports of the country is made up of butter and cheese. More than three-fourths of all their creameries and over four-fifths of their cheese factories are cooperative. All exports are strictly graded before being exported.

The problems of production, they think, are seemingly solved and their visit to America, Canada, and Europe is to ascertain if it is possible to develop better outlets for their constantly growing surplus. A freight rate of less than two cents per pound to either New York or London enables them to place their product in the consuming markets at a low cost.

It is noteworthy that these cooperatives propose to market their own product rather than to rely on the government to do the work for them. The Produce Control Board is made up of nine representatives of the producing organizations, elected by the cooperatives themselves, one representing the middlemen exporting concerns and two representing the government. This Board has full authority to formulate regulations regarding all aspects of the export trade. The committee informed us that over 14 per cent of their dairy cattle are in cow testing associations.

According to E.L.Luther, STATION DAY AT THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE will be held on JUNE 26 this year. Departmental exhibits and field demonstrations will feature the occasion. The cafeteria type of program which was so successful last year will be employed again. Because of the late spring season, the exact nature of the field demonstrations has not yet been determined, but it is expected that a new feature will be added in the sweet clover plots.

Demonstration days will also be held at HANCOCK on JULY 15 and at MARSHFIELD on JULY 17 and 18. It is probable that the dates at the other branch stations will soon be announced.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SHORT COURSE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS enrolled in club work will be held at Madison June 20 to 24. Each year a number of these young folks spend a week at the camp which is being provided for them on University Farm, and it is expected that a goodly number will be present this year. Many of these young folks are sent here as a reward for outstanding work in their projects. Fair associations, bankers, and county boards occasionally finance boys and girls from their particular areas.

THE OUTBREAK OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE which has prevailed IN CALIFORNIA since February is now reported under control. When the nature of the disease was recognized, the Department of Agriculture immediately placed the infested areas under rigid quarantine and destroyed all herds that were known to be infected or

exposed to the disease. The first three counties were quarantined on February 23 and three days later six others were added to the list. Up to the present time, 21 counties have been under quarantine regulations, but 9 of them have been released so as to permit shipments both in and out of the areas. Five additional counties are now under a modified quarantine which permits shipment of live stock into the county but outgoing shipments are not yet permitted.

The method of fighting the disease has been to destroy all infected or exposed animals. Steam shovels were used to dig deep trenches into which the herds were driven and executed by rifle squads working from the adjacent banks.

To date 72,000 head of cattle have been reported as slaughtered together with large numbers of hogs. Among the dairy herds that have been sacrificed was the Hartsook herd near Los Angeles, several hundred head of the finest pure-bred animals in the country. Among them were Tilly Alcartra, a world champion milk-producing Holstein, and Sir Petertje Ormsby Mercedes 37, the famous sire formerly owned by John Erickson at Waupaca which was later sold to Minnesota breeders.

The Government is authorized by Congress to pay 50 per cent of the appraised value of the animals slaughtered. The appraisals are made by representatives of the Government and the State, and the values are based upon the meat, dairy, and breeding value of the animals. The Federal law provides that 50 per cent of the total appraised value of ordinary meat and dairy animals may be paid and that half of the appraised value of valuable breeding animals may be paid if the appraised value does not exceed three times the meat or dairy value of the animal. Congress immediately appropriated \$1,000,000 for the California outbreak but subsequently an appropriation of one and one-half million additional money has been undertaken. The Government has withdrawn over 200 veterinarians from its staff elsewhere to cope with the problem.

The evidence thus far indicates that the disease entered the country from the Orient in the vicinity of the Mare Island, Navy Yard at San Francisco and apparently made its first appearance among garbage-fed hogs near Vallejo in Sonoma County.

This year the SEED POTATO INSPECTION SERVICE ADOPTED A PLAN OF FOLLOWING WISCONSIN SEED POTATO SHIPMENTS to their destination. M.E.Luther, who did this work, has recently returned from the South with the report that in the future competition will be keen in this business.

The trade is more and more coming to recognize the value of the seed inspection service and distributing agencies are demanding inspection records from producing regions. It is therefore more important than ever that high standards be maintained in inspection, handling, grading, branding, and distribution of stock.

The cooperative sales association now being organized by Wisconsin growers will be a factor in helping to meet the situation. According to J.G.Milward, Wisconsin has shipped 651 cars of certified seed stock to other states during the past year, and a marked increase in our output is looked for this year.

DURING THE PAST YEAR, 1214 BOOKS HAVE BEEN ADDED to the AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY, making the aggregate number of bound volumes now in our library over 23,000. In addition there are nearly 19,000 pamphlets bearing directly upon agricultural matters.

The foundations for this library were laid in the early days of the institution by Dean Henry, who was an enthusiastic collector of books and searched diligently for rare volumes in the bookshops of Europe and America. Even now he occasionally brings to our attention lists of rare books which he finds from time to time.

Our present book stack space is now filled to overflowing although we have nearly a mile of shelving for such use. At the present time, the attic of Agricultural Hall is being utilized for the storage of duplicate Station reports and bulletins. We need very badly a fire-proof extension on the east side of the reading room, which request was denied by the last legislature.

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June 18, 1924

A CONFERENCE of STATION WORKERS and others INTERESTED IN THE PROBLEMS OF PRODUCING CANNING PEAS in Wisconsin was held at the College on May 28. Among the problems facing this industry are the root rot disease, the pea louse, and questions of fertilization and inoculation.

The new canning pea known as the Horal which was produced at the Ashland Branch Station by E. J. Delwiche is said to be relatively resistant to the root rot disease and enough of this seed will soon be available to permit the canners to give it a trial. Thirty Canning Companies have also contributed to a fund for studying the pea root rot problem. M. B. Linford will do field and laboratory work on the subject during the coming year under the direction of the Department of Plant Pathology.

Work in controlling the Pea Aphis has been done at Columbus by the Department of Economic Entomology and workers of the U.S.D.A. It has been shown that the insects can be destroyed by means of dust sprays and to a large extent by the aphidozer, a machine for collecting the aphides.

H. L. WALSTER, LONG COURSE 1908 head of the agronomy department at the North Dakota Agricultural College WILL SUCCEED C. B. WALDRON AS DEAN OF THE SCHOOL, according to a recent announcement. Walster is a native of Sauk county, Wisconsin. He graduated from the Wisconsin College of Agriculture in 1908, and later received his doctor's degree at the University of Chicago. He left the soils department of the University of Wisconsin in 1919 to accept the position of agronomist at North Dakota.

THE SUM OF \$600 HAS BEEN PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE BY THE FLAX DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE representing, oil, paint, and various other manufacturers for use in conducting field experiments with flax as a companion crop with small grains. A similar sum last year made possible a series of field trials in seven localities of the State.

The results of last year's work indicate that a combination of flax and wheat makes a satisfactory crop, and that flax and oats mixtures are promising. Trials with barley were not so successful because of its early maturity. This year a total of over 150 such plots will be tried at Madison, Wauwatosa, River Falls, Ashland, and Marshfield.

At a recent MEETING OF THE REGENTS it was voted TO ACCEPT THE Barney Link POSTER ADVERTISING FELLOWSHIP which was offered to the University by the Poster Association of America and the Wisconsin Poster Advertising Association. A study of outdoor advertising methods will be made with this fund by F. A. Aust (Horticulture) and John R. Campbell who has been appointed to this fellowship.

Ninety-two DISABLED SOLDIERS scattered throughout Wisconsin are receiving four LESSONS per month IN PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE through the U. S. Veterans' Bureau cooperating with the College of Agriculture. This work was started December 1, 1922, with one instructor and 19 men.

At the present time there are four men employed in giving lessons to these trainees. H.L. Newcomb, a graduate of this College, now takes the place of J.I. Etheridge, who recently resigned from his position in the Eau Claire district to accept a position of county agent in Oconto County. M.E. Jahr, formerly with the Dept. of Agr. Engineering, has also been added to the force. He will make his headquarters at Solon Springs. R.L. Post is located at Wauwatosa and A.H. Cole (in charge) at Madison.

THE EXPERIMENTAL ELECTRIC LINE for the purpose of STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY TO AGRICULTURE in Wisconsin has been LOCATED SOUTHWEST OF RIPON, extending for six miles from the city limits. Eight farmers and two pea viners have agreed to cooperate in this work and five or six other farmers are expected to join the enterprise in the near future. The lines, it is expected, will be completed in June.

According to a recent report only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the farmers in the country are receiving service from electric light and power companies though in addition to this a considerable number are having limited electric service through the medium of individual farm lighting and power plans.

A TWO-DAY INDIAN FARMERS' INSTITUTE WAS HELD recently at KESHENA on the MENOMINEE RESERVATION by County Agent Murphy of Shawano County and G.M. Briggs of the Agronomy Department. Much interest was manifested by the 400 Indians attending the demonstrations which were made. For the past nine years, the members of this tribe have cooperated at the institutes held on the Reservation and good work has also been done on several occasions in Home Demonstrations and with boys' and girls' clubs.

THIS WILL BE THE BIGGEST YEAR IN HISTORY OF THE SEED LABORATORY. Since July 1, 1923, over 4380 samples have been received from dealers and farmers. Of these 919 were from farmers. One hundred and thirty nine lots of seed were condemned and ordered off the market. All dealers, and many farmers who sell seed in quantity, now label it as required by law.

Two dealers have been prosecuted and several others ordered to remove seed from sale until properly labeled. Agents for a Chicago mail order seed company were discovered selling seed of very poor quality and containing many noxious weed seeds. Farmers were warned and the great bulk of the seed, the combined orders of which amounted to more than \$3000, was returned to the company.

GET-TOGETHER MEETINGS IN 16 COUNTIES of Wisconsin have been held during the last five weeks. 1814 rural women heard the demonstrations given, reported on the work they had accomplished in their group meetings with the specialists, and eagerly planned for more work next year. The counties in which these meetings were held are: Washburn, Sawyer, Juneau, Grant, Monroe, Green Lake, Winnebago, Door, Oneida, Price, Chippewa, Buffalo, Clark, Jackson, Eau Claire, and Pierce.

The largest number present at any one of the meetings was in Oneida County, 325 women being present. In many of these counties the specialists will hold a second series next year.

THIRTY-SIX COOPERATIVE TEST PLOTS OF SOYBEANS with 17 varieties have been arranged in 22 different Wisconsin counties for this coming season, by county agents of the state and George Briggs of the Agronomy Department in cooperation with Prof. Morse of the U.S.D.A. The objects of this

year's tests are:

1. To demonstrate value of certain soybeans which are raised in large quantities further south, as silage, green manure, or for hay or seed.
2. To demonstrate the value of southern varieties on light soils.
3. To demonstrate proper seeding and proper cultural methods.

THREE HUNDRED FARMERS, AND TOWNSMEN OF BURNETT COUNTY, on May 17 and May 19, TOOK PART IN THE THREE ALFALFA PLANTING DEMONSTRATIONS as arranged by E. H. Thompson, county agent, in cooperation with business men of Burnett county. Every phase of successful alfalfa practices were demonstrated. Each demonstration consisted of planting $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of alfalfa in medium light soils, using such tools as were best suited to the type of soil in question. As Burnett county farmers this year are planting approximately 1200 acres of alfalfa on soils mostly marled means of spreading this material were also shown. Most medium light soils need considerable firmness for a good seed bed, and to obtain this different types of rollers including home-made rollers were used.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE was recently APPOINTED FOR the purpose of PUSHING AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN TO BRING MORE WISCONSIN BOYS who are destined to be our future farmers TO THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE for special training in preparation for their work. It is obvious that if agriculture is to maintain its position as our primary industry, it is important that more and more of the men in the business be especially trained. The committee consisting of J.A. James (Chairman), W.A. Sumner, W.H. Wright, A.H. Wright, W.H. Ebling, T.L. Bewick, and H.W. Stewart requests the cooperation of all agricultural workers in bringing the merit of agricultural courses before the future farmers of the state.

It is important that every one keep this work in mind at all times and that no opportunity for selling our agricultural courses be overlooked. Any suggestions as to how this work can be more effectively done or names of prospects will be welcomed by the committee.

Last December the SALARY CHECK SENT TO ONE OF OUR WORKERS DISAPPEARED. In the course of a few weeks that check with several endorsements on it appeared at the State Treasurer's Office. Our worker had reported that the check had not been received, so the State Treasurer looked it up and found that the check had been cashed upon a forged signature. After nearly four months a new check has been issued, and the man who stole the original is now in the Milwaukee County House of Correction, serving for one year; and the District Attorney says that, when this sentence expires, he will prosecute for forgery.

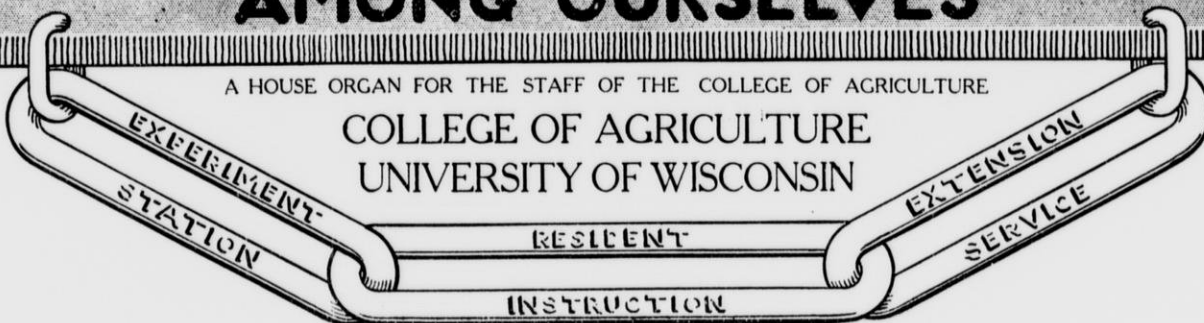
A TRIP OF THE REGENTS of the University to inspect the work of four Branch Experiment Stations has been scheduled for June 30 to July 3 inclusive. On the first day the party will visit Hancock and Coddington Branch Stations and also some of the marl beds along the road. The Marshfield Station farms will be inspected on July 1 and Ashland Station on July 2. Spooner will be visited on July 3 at which time the Party will be disbanded.

Work has been started on the construction of the NEW BEEF CATTLE BARN WEST of the old horse barn AT THE UNIVERSITY FARM. It is to be a wooden building 108 feet long, 40 feet wide and 38 feet high in the center. Cattle will be stabled on the first floor in twelve large box stalls, and six or more single stalls will be provided. Capacity of the barn will be about forty five cattle. The first floor also provides feed bins and a small office and record room. The second floor will provide space for storing roughage and grain. The contract has been let to Schultz and Nelson, Madison contractors. Construction and equipment of the building will cost approximately \$14,000.
(Items for this house organ should be sent to H.L. Russell.)

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



Vol. II, No. 21

June 25, 1924

Finally, after many years of waiting, the MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE CAMPUS HAS BEEN PUT IN PRESENTABLE SHAPE. This last week the concrete road on the east side, and the cross roads connecting up with the west side drive have been finished. The intervening plots have been graded and seeded and the area about the Hoard Memorial embellished with evergreens.

The completion of this quadrangle which constitutes the main approach to Agricultural Hall, and the division line between the new Medical section and the Agricultural section of the campus makes it appropriate and highly desirable that a definite name be given to this important center. The Regents at their meeting held June 21 voted to name this quadrangle, THE HENRY QUADRANGLE, in honor of our well beloved former leader and Dean of this College.

Professor Henry came to the University in 1881. He organized the Wisconsin Experiment Station in 1883, even before the establishment of the federal system of experiment stations, and was its first director in which position he continued until failing health compelled his retirement in 1907. In 1898 he was made Dean of the College in which position he also continued until 1907.

The Regents in taking the above action at their recent meeting authorized the erection of a suitable tablet on a boulder marked in commemoration of Professor Henry's service to the State and Nation.

The immediate environs of the HOARD MEMORIAL WILL BE ENHANCED IN BEAUTY when the plans adopted by the Regents at their meeting, just held, are consummated. The Hoard Memorial Committee has voted to use the balance of the funds in their custody to complete the surroundings of the monument by the construction of a reflecting pool, which is to be built immediately in front of the statue. This pool will be constructed so as to harmonize with the general treatment of the monument. F. A. Aust has already worked out a method of treatment, which it is believed will add materially to the beauty and dignity of the monument and serve admirably to beautify the quadrangle which now becomes the center of interest on the agricultural campus.

Plans for STATION DAY (JUNE 26) at the College are practically completed. Better potatoes for the farm table; hernia in swine; cheaper power for cutting and blowing silage; some farm cows which have been tested; sunlight as a factor in success with early chicks; meals that make children grow; sweetening sour soils; dairy costs; farm advertising; inoculating legumes; handling milk and cream for quality; marsh land demonstrations; 100 plots among them alfalfa and sweet clover; lime rock grinders; new pedigree grains and starting sweet clover for pasture, will be among the features of the day.

The date for the HANCOCK STATION DAY HAS BEEN CHANGED from July 15 to August 5. It will be followed by a demonstration day on the marsh soils at Goddington on Aug. 6.

Other Station days are scheduled as follows: MARSHFIELD, July 17-18, SPOONER, July 31, and ASHLAND, Aug. 1.

A total of 162 BACHELORS degrees, 38 MASTERS degrees and 13 DOCTORS degrees were GRANTED IN AGRICULTURE on commencement day this week. Of the Bachelors degrees 83 were in Agriculture and 79 in Home Economics. In addition there were 7 graduates from the Middle Course in Agriculture. Of the 265 graduate degrees conferred by the University 51 or nearly 1/5 were in Agriculture.

A MARKED DECREASE IN the number of LOANS REQUESTED BY agricultural STUDENTS has taken place during the past year. The records in the office of the Assistant Dean show that during 1923-24, 35 students in this College requested loans from the student loan fund as compared with 67 during the previous year. The loans this past year averaged \$45.57 as compared with \$41.42 of the previous year. So far no official notice of any loss has been received though the loan fund in the Agricultural College has been operating since 1911.

When the RURAL MINISTERS OF THE STATE MEET IN MADISON on June 30, they will be offered a program which includes the following features: A get-to-gether supper on Monday evening, June 30; a special Fourth of July celebration; a class in Home Economics for the wives of the clergy and for any women church or social workers; a round table discussion class where problems and successes can be compared.

An effort is being made TO BRING about MORE SATISFACTORY INTERSTATE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SELLING OF WISCONSIN DAIRY CATTLE IN ILLINOIS. A committee of Wisconsin and Illinois men, of which K. L. Hatch is chairman, is considering the problem. It is proposed to create an insurance fund, formed through the collection of a small commission on all animals sold. This fund is to be used in the prompt payment of all valid reactor claims which result from the 60 day retest requirement imposed by Illinois. On the other hand, the Wisconsin breeders demand some provision to assure them that clean cattle are properly safeguarded during the period before the retest.

E. C. Thompson (Wis. College of Agr. 1915) was RECENTLY APPOINTED AS COUNTY Agricultural AGENT IN MILWAUKEE County. His office is located at the Milwaukee County School of Agriculture at Wauwatosa.

E. S. Leverich for over 3 years County Agent in Eau Claire County has resigned to accept a position as Superintendent of the Eau Claire County Asylum. Walter C. Stauss (1921) for the past three years teacher of Agriculture at Greenwood has been appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Leverich.

TWO FELLOWSHIPS FOR THE COMING YEAR were awarded by the Agricultural faculty at the last meeting. Mrs. Vera Ellwood (B.S. 1924) was appointed to the Omicron Nu Fellowship in Home Economics and A. H. Meyer (B.S. Wis. 1911) was appointed to an Honorary Fellowship in Soils. Mr. Meyer has been connected with the Soil Survey of the U.S.D.A. from which he has a leave of absence for one year.

Another SUCCESSFUL FARMERS' INSTITUTE was conducted AMONG WISCONSIN INDIANS on Lac Court Oreilles Indian Reservation at Reserve, in Sawyer County. County agent Eugene Pruett of Sawyer County and J. F. Wojta, of the Agricultural College, were the speakers.

(Items for this house organ should be sent to H. L. Russell.)

AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

EXPERIMENT
STATION

RESIDENT

INSTRUCTION

EXTENSION
SERVICE

Vol. II, No. 22

July 10, 1924

In spite of the fact that the season is late and the farmers are behind in their work, A RECORD CROWD OF OVER 2500 PEOPLE WAS PRESENT AT STATION DAY which was held at the College on June 26. The weather was perfect and over 500 automobiles were parked on the grounds. According to E. L. Luther the attendance this year was far in excess of any previous year and parties came longer distances than ever before. Large delegations were present from Grant and Vernon Counties and also from such eastern counties as Sheboygan, Washington, and Racine and 15 auto loads came up from Stephenson County, Illinois under the leadership of their county agent, G. F. Baumeister a Wisconsin graduate of 1914.

In the forenoon much interest was manifested in the departmental exhibits in the Stock Pavilion, demonstrations in lime grinding and spreading, orchard pruning, handling of marsh soils and in the farmers stock judging contest. Among the features of the afternoon program were a talk by Dean Russell at the Hill farm and field demonstrations by the Department of Agronomy. Special attention was given to alfalfa, sweet clover and other hay crops including soy beans and to the methods employed in developing Wisconsin Pedigree Seeds.

According to Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones, a record number of women were present. Special demonstrations including the use of the home made fireless cooker, the pressure cooker, paper dress forms and feeding and care of children were provided for the women.

EIGHTY-FIVE RURAL MINISTERS ARE NOW ENROLLED IN THE THIRD ANNUAL RURAL CHURCH CONFERENCE which is being held at the College. These men represent nine denominations and 21 states. The Episcopalians have designated this conference as their National School, and the Presbyterians as their midwest school which explains the representation from so large a number of States.

According to J. H. Kolb, in charge of the work this conference is better than any previously held both in the type of men present and in the attitude toward the work which is now comparable to that of regular summer school courses. Obviously, the exchange of experience and the studying of community problems made possible by this work will enable the men to return to their homes better fitted to serve in the positions of leadership which they occupy.

COUNTY AGENT CONFERENCES will this year be held as follows:

Elkhorn	July 22
Plymouth	July 23
Wisconsin Rapids	July 25
Rhineland	Aug. 1
Barron	Aug. 30

ANOTHER SPECIAL DAIRY TRAIN CARRING 200 Kansas and Missouri farmers WILL TOUR WISCONSIN at the time of the National Dairy Show. These visitors are coming as a result of the interest aroused by a previous group from this same section which toured Wisconsin early in the summer.

The farmers in these one crop regions are showing an increasing interest in the type of agriculture which has spelled success for Wisconsin. The prosperity which the dairy cow has maintained is often looked upon as ideal. It is, therefore, not surprising that farmers in states less fortunate are making every effort to emulate the methods which have proven so successful with us.

\$6000.00 WAS SAVED by a Sheboygan Canning Co. THROUGH THE USE OF THE APHIDIZER This machine which was first worked out by J. E. Dudley of the U.S. Department of Agriculture who is stationed here at work on pea louse problems in cooperation with the Department of Economic Entomology.

This machine succeeds in sweeping most of the plant lice from the vines without injury. In Sheboygan County over 20 pounds of "bugs" were taken from one acre. In four fields at Columbus, Wisconsin in which the aphidozer was used the crop yield was increased from 40 to 90%.

News has just been received of the DEATH of W. C. BRADLEY of Hudson who helped to organize the first farmers' institutes in this State in 1885. Mr. Bradley was conductor in this organization for over 35 years. He built the first silo in St. Croix County and was a noted Jersey breeder.

At a recent meeting of AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EDITORS held at Brookings, S.D., a set of specifications for the purpose of standardizing all agricultural publications was adopted at the request of the Agricultural Libraries Section of the American Library Assn. The following outline covering the arrangement of material which is practically identical with our policy at Wisconsin was adopted.

1. That all agricultural publications be of uniform size approximately 6x9 inches.
2. That the series number of the bulletin be printed in the upper left hand corner of the cover page.
3. That the date of issue be printed in small type in the upper right hand corner of the cover page and on line with the series number.
4. That the name of the institution putting out the publication be printed less conspicuously at the bottom of the page.
5. That when the name of the institution is used in connection with the statement, entitling a publication to the Smith-Lever frank, it be also placed at the bottom of the page.
6. That the title of the bulletin be placed below the series number and date.
7. That the name or names of author or authors be placed below the title of the bulletin, or be carried over to the beginning of the text according to the policy of the issuing institution, preference being given to the latter location for such name or names.
8. That the address of the institution be given at the bottom of the cover page directly under the name of the institution, if possible.
9. That an attractive, appealing and contributing illustration be used on the cover.
10. That the title of a bulletin be repeated on the top of each right hand page and the name of the issuing institution on the top of each left hand page.

W. H. WRIGHT AND G. M. BRIGGS appeared ON THE PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL SOY BEAN GROWERS ASSOCIATION at its fifth annual summer meeting at Ames, Iowa on Aug. 22. A letter from the Secretary said that Mr. Wright's presentation of the subject of inoculation was easily the star number on the entire program.

(Items for this house organ should be sent to H.L. Russell.)

A SPECIAL TRAIN CARRYING 135 KANSAS, OKLAHOMA and MISSOURI BANKERS, EDITORS, and COUNTY AGENTS, is on its way through the dairy regions of Wisconsin.

These men have come to the Badger State to study and observe our farming system for the purpose of gaining a knowledge which will help them in building up their own agriculture. Our system of diversified farming, grounded in dairying, has weathered the storm of the recent economic depression so well that it is being looked upon as an ideal agriculture by many other states.

Last year over 55,000 Wisconsin dairy cattle were exported and with the continued interest which is manifested in dairying, it appears likely that the former record will be exceeded this year.

THE 1924 WISCONSIN POTATO TOUR is SCHEDULED TO START at SPOONER, AUGUST 13 and end at Antigo, August 20. The tour will cover the important seed producing sections of Oneida Forest and Langlade Counties and will include field inspection of Rural New Yorker, Russet Rural, Green Mountain, Triumph, Irish Cobbler, Early Ohio, and Spaulding Rose varieties.

Invitations to take part in the tour are being extended to leading potato seed dealers in the South as well as to all in Wisconsin who are interested. Automobile transportation will be provided for those who register with J. G. Milward at the College of Agriculture.

A two day Short Course in Plant Pathology for Barberry Scouts was held at the College on June 27-28. Of the 36 men in attendance 30 were barberry scouts who are going to do field work in Wisconsin, and the others were Federal men and visitors from neighboring states.

The basic purpose of the course was to equip the barberry scouts with information which will enable them to carry out their work more efficiently as well as to make them more truly representative of agricultural institutions. The work presented was designed to acquaint the students with some of the principles underlying Plant Pathology and some of the details of this field as well as a knowledge of Extension work in Plant Pathology.

The TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN WISCONSIN High Schools and County Schools of Agriculture will hold their 1924 summer meeting at Oshkosh High School August 4-9. Project work at Oshkosh and Omro High Schools will be visited.

The program which is being prepared by E. M. Tiffany, L. M. Sassman and J. A. James, will feature addresses by J. A. Linke, District Agent for the Federal Board of Vocational Education and Prof. W. F. Stewart (M.S. Wis., '14), who is now on the faculty of Ohio State University.

Another CHANGE IN THE STATION DAYS AT HANCOCK AND CODDINGTON has been made necessary. The dates for the various branch stations are now as follows:

Marshfield	July 17-18
Hancock	July 29
Coddington	July 30
Spooner	July 31
Ashland	Aug. 1

SPECIAL EFFORTS TO CONTROL FARM WEEDS ARE BEING made in Ashland, Bayfield, Price, and Taylor Counties this year. The county agents have held special meetings on the subject. In each county weed days have been arranged to clean up patches of weeds. A. L. Stone and G. M. Briggs of the Agronomy Department are cooperating in the work.

(Items for this house organ should be sent to H. L. Russell.)