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Education for Crop Improvement

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Twenty Sixth & Twenty Seventh
• Annual Report of the •
• Wisconsin Agricultural •
• Experiment Association •

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EDUCATION FOR CROP IMPROVEMENT

E. D. Holden

The success of the past twenty-eight years of Experiment Association crop improvement work has been due in large measure to its educational activities. So large a part has education played in the crop improvement program that the Experiment Association is known primarily as an educational organization.

The educational work is directed to two main purposes, both of which are necessary to accomplish the association's main objective. One is convincing growers of the greater value of the right varieties of farm crops, and the necessity of using good clean seed. The greater yields and superior quality of the Experiment Station bred corn and grains, and the greater resistance to winter killing of the adapted strains of clover and alfalfa are examples.

The second purpose is to help seed growers and merchants produce and market the kind of seeds which farmers should use, and for which a demand has been created. It would do little good to encourage the use of better varieties and better seeds if these could not be obtained. Producing and marketing better seeds would be unprofitable and would not be continued if farmers were not educated to their advantages to the point of creating a demand for them. Both lines of work must be carried on together to keep an even balance and to insure continued progress.

Experiment Association Built on Short Course

The Wisconsin Experiment Association was organized by students of the agricultural short course of the University of Wisconsin in February, 1901. Thus the organization had as its background the enthusiasm for crop improvement and the skill in seed production which are important features of the short course training. Through the succeeding years the short course graduates have continued to keep up their contact with and activity in crop improvement work by joining the Experiment Association.

Improved crop varieties and better cultural methods are discovered from time to time, and Experiment Association members are kept fully informed on these latest developments. The Experiment Station bulletins and circulars, and the Experiment Association News Letter carry information in printed form. At the Association's annual meetings, at the meetings of the county seed growers' associations and at the farmers' institutes the recent developments in crop improvement are discussed. The whole state is the Association's classroom and laboratory in the continuous program of education along crop lines.

Work With The Future Farmers

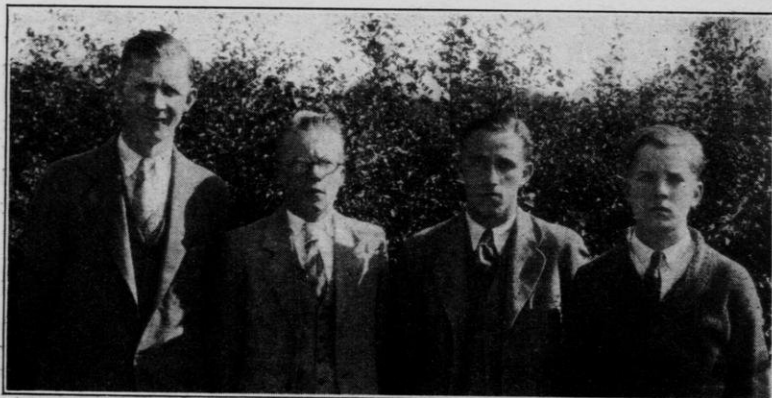
With the establishment of the young folks' organized club work, and the agricultural departments in the high schools, came a new opportunity for the Experiment Association to cooperate in education for crop improvement. Both the club and the high school project work are based on the plan of learning through doing. Crop projects are carried out through the growing season under the supervision of the club leader or agricultural teacher. The project workers keep a record of all operations, expenses, income and profits from their projects, and so get an intimate first hand knowledge of the problems involved in the crop they are working with.

Corn has been the most popular crop with the club members. The Experiment Association cooperates in this work by providing a source of supply for high grade pure bred seed corn, giving information by correspondence and speaking at club meetings, judging the exhibits at club round-ups and fairs, and listing seed corn for sale where a seed project has been carried through. In 1928 there were forty-one corn clubs in the state with a total membership of 904.

High School Seed Projects

In the agricultural departments of the high schools the seed production project has become very popular. The students raise an acre or more of corn or grain, harvest and fit the crop for seed purposes, and offer it for sale, under the supervision and guidance of the teacher. The Experiment Association cooperates by supplying pure bred seed for the projects, certifying the crop on the basis of the teacher's inspection reports and the laboratory inspection at headquarters, and listing the seed for sale in the annual Seed List.

The training and supervision given by the high school agricultural departments in the seed projects is so thorough that the students



WATERLOO CORN JUDGING TEAM—1927.

N. C. Eckley (coach), Roy Ziebell, Robert Kopplin, Earl Ziebell.

are accepted into membership in the Experiment Association and encouraged to continue in seed production. Some of the schools have organized seed clubs for the present and former students, and are selling considerable quantities of home grown seed corn and grains cooperatively. This work is very valuable training for our future farmers, and, besides increasing our present supply of pure bred seeds, will help to raise the standards of crop production in years to come.

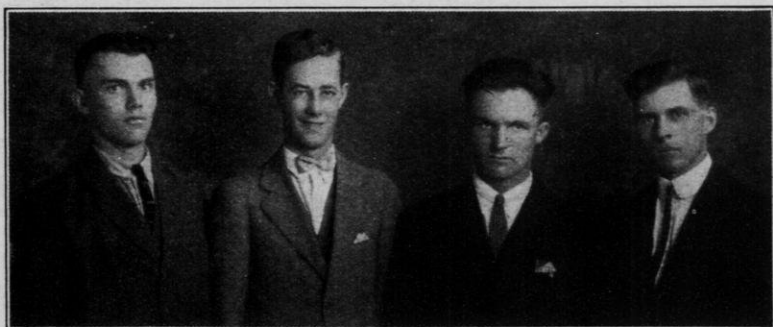
The High School Crop Judging Contests

In order to stimulate thorough study of corn in the high school agricultural classes, the Experiment Association, in 1918, decided to hold an annual high school corn judging contest in connection with the state grain show. The first contest was held in February, 1918, and was repeated annually as a feature of the grain show, with the exception of 1919 when an influenza epidemic prevented.

In the fall of 1926 the Experiment Association accepted the invitation of the Department of Agricultural Education to cooperate in a program of judging contests including field crops, livestock, fruit, potatoes, poultry and knot tying, to be held annually at the Agricultural College at Madison. Two contests were arranged for field crops, the corn judging contest, as conducted previously, and a grain and sheaf judging and identification contest. A new trophy was provided for the latter contest.

In the ninth annual crop judging contest held in October, 1927, 84 high school students representing 28 schools took part. Waterloo, Mineral Point, and Portage high schools placed in the above order sheaf contest. Individual honors went to Earl Zibell, Waterloo in corn judging, and to Willie Rosenow, Osceola, in seeds and sheaves.

In the 1928 contests held early in November, the Chilton team, under the leadership of Mr. G. L. Weber, placed first in corn, followed in corn judging; Bruce, Greenwood, and Belleville in the seed and by Clintonville and Greenwood. High individual corn judge was Raphael Wagner, Chilton. In the seed and sheaf contest the Reeds-



BRUCE GRAIN JUDGING TEAM—1927.

Carl Vought, Robert Alvey, Wesley Gapinski, W. D. Brownson (Coach).

burg team, coached by Mr. Geo. A. Piper, took first, with Beaver Dam and Chilton next in order. Leander Herman, Chilton, was high individual.

The educational value of these contests is much appreciated by the high schools as they stimulate the pupils' interest and enthusiasm in the crops work. The number of contestants and schools represented is growing each year. 141 pupils from 47 schools competing in the 1928 crop contests.



REEDSBURG GRAIN JUDGING
TEAM—1928.

Eugene Gallagher, Albert Geffert,
Harold Pearson.

The high quality of work done in the corn clubs and the high school agricultural departments is demonstrated by the Wisconsin winnings in the Junior Corn division of the 1928 International Hay and Grain Show. Wisconsin juniors took third, eighth, tenth, thirteenth, and eighteenth, a total of five out of twenty-five places in Region 1. In Region 2

first, second, third, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and fourteenth, a total of ten out of fourteen places, were won by Wisconsin juniors. This fine record was won in stiff competition in the largest crops show in the world. The names of the exhibitors are found on page 29.

Children's Day at The Grain Show

The State Grain Show, which has been called the "show window" of the Experiment Association, is conducted as a part of the program of education for better crops and better seeds. One of the most valuable features of the show educationally is children's day. The teachers and pupils of the rural schools spend the day studying the exhibits and taking part in the special young folks' program. This is a big event in the lives of the boys and girls and they make the most of it, filling their heads and their notebooks with information.

To induce the young folks to study the exhibits carefully and ask questions, and to keep the event fresh in their minds when it is over, an essay contest is provided in which prizes are given for the best essay on "My Visit To The State Grain Show." With this essay contest in mind the boys and girls learn all they can when they visit the show, inspect the exhibits, attend the meetings and take part in the contests. The teachers use this occasion to advantage as a language lesson in helping them tell what they have seen and heard, in the form of an essay on which they may win a prize. The following example shows the inspiration the young folks carry away from the grain show:

MY VISIT TO THE STATE GRAIN SHOW

Blanche Pacer

October twenty-eighth, "Children's Day" at the State Grain Show, was a big day in Antigo. All schools in the county were closed for the purpose of letting the children see this show. The Opera House was full of rural children and teachers.

The exhibits showed the best of every crop produced in Wisconsin. I enjoyed looking around and detecting the exhibits that were best adapted to Langlade County. This was interesting to us because we heard Mr. Omernik talk about these at our local grain show and we also had studied it for agriculture. Things we enjoy studying most are things about which we already have some knowledge.

I was pleased to see a blue tag on some of Langlade County's corn. We were especially interested in Kherson oats because we expect to see much of it grown in our county very soon. Grimm alfalfa, six row barley, golden glow corn, cobbler potatoes and winter rye

are the best to be grown in Langlade County. I was glad to be among those who stayed late in the afternoon, because that was when we cheered the exhibits of crops best grown in northern counties.

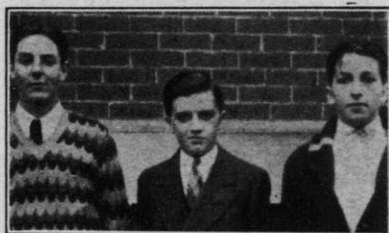
The bunches of hemp grown in southern Wisconsin drew my attention. I was surprised to hear a man say that hemp is worth fifty dollars a ton. Through the grain show I learned that Wisconsin ranks first in hemp production in the union.

Grain diseases were shown on large posters. The corn borer, the damage it may do and the methods of riddance, a machine which is used to treat seed oats for smut and a little fanning mill which every farmer ought to own were there for demonstrating purposes.

There were samples of detrimental weeds and weed seeds common in the state and posters to show methods of eradication and prevention.

An interesting program was given in the forenoon. Mr. McNeel announced the program and also taught us songs and yells. The program was made out by Miss Dessureau, county superintendent.

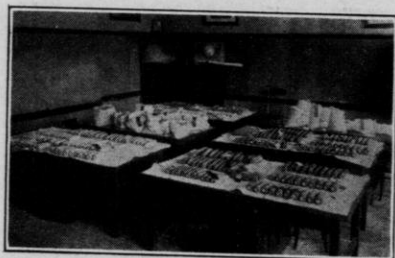
Mr. Omernik gave very nicely in a few words, the value of Four H club work. Professor Moore of Agronomy at College of Agriculture at Madison talked on the beginning of club work. A. C. Murphy,



CHILTON CORN JUDGING TEAM—
1928.

Raphael Wagner, Gregory Buechel,
Leander Heiman.

county agent of Shawano County and W. J. Rogan, county agent of Marathon County talked on "Making the most out of alfalfa". F. G. Swaboda, formerly county agent of Langlade County, gave the reminiscences of early days of agricultural development in Langlade County. The "War on weeds" was given by A. L. Stone, state seed and weed commissioner.



Community Corn and Grain Shows Held In The Rural Schools Have Helped Crop Improvement Education.

A delicious dinner was given to all Four H club members and leaders at Kraft's. Each person had a chance to look through the cheese factory. Some of us had our first ride on an elevator while in the building.

At 1:15 the judging, naming and identification contest

was held in the back yard of the Opera House.

I learned many things from the talks given and from the exhibits shown. I am sure this show will be a great help to all farmers if they only follow the advice of the speakers.

Mr. Omernik, county agent and all those who assisted financially or otherwise are to be congratulated on the great success.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1927-1928

R. A. Moore

Members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association:

For the twenty-eighth time in the history of the Wisconsin Experiment Association, I have the pleasure of presenting to you a report of the work done by your organization. Last year saw the consummation of twenty-seven years of consecutive work. Two years ago we celebrated our Silver Jubilee, having finished full twenty-five years' work and passed onto the twenty-sixth. The fruitful work done during that quarter of a century's time will be known to many after we have passed the Great Divide.

It was certainly gratifying to your secretary to have been blessed with life and good health during this whole period of time and to have seen an organization which started in 1901 reach its present strength and ability to do great work for the public in so short a time. We surely built better than we knew when we organized the Wisconsin Experiment Association, and I am sure we shall never know all of the great influence that it has exerted upon the agriculture of Wisconsin and other states and countries.

Work of the Membership

Through the work of the members of this Association it was made possible to grow the pure bred seed grains in million bushel lots and place them in every state and country where grains are grown. It has been amusing to see the way scrub corn, scrub oats, and scrub



Club Boys Learn About The Pedigreed Grains.

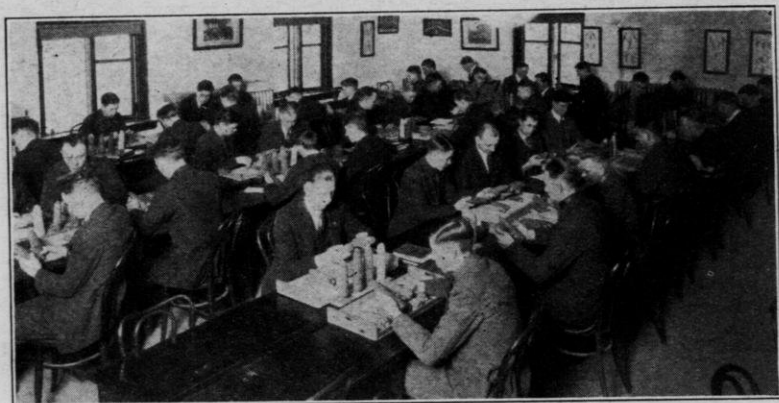
barley and a lot of other scrub things have vanished from the sight of our farms. This was necessary in order to accomplish the work we set out to do.

The Association has helped pure bred seed grain associations to get started in nearly every state in America. Many have closely patterned after our organization, even adopting our constitution with little change. Wherever an organization has started and followed in the lines of work suggested by our association, it has had practically the same beneficial effect as we have had in Wisconsin. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves on starting this great line of effort that has radiated out to all parts of the world and given enjoyment to millions of young people as well as making the farm more profitable and attractive from every point of view.

Attractive Farm Homes

We have put considerable stress during the past few years on better farm homes, particularly the setting out of native trees. We have too many farm homes yet that look bare and could be greatly beautified by a little effort put forth in the way of setting out ornamental trees. In this we have encouraged the setting out of elms, hard maples and mountain ash. Among the evergreens we are recommending white pine, Norway pine, balsam and spruce. These trees often can be obtained from people who have an abundant supply.

This work is going on rapidly and in my estimation is a fine piece of conservation. We have also encouraged the clearing up of the wood lot, taking out old dead timber and trash so as to give the trees a better show. The trees that happen to be blown over or injured can be taken out from year to year for wood, leaving the growing timber. Often the trees that have reached their maximum growth can be taken for logs and sawed into lumber which can be used to good advantage on the farm, otherwise it can be sold to nearby mills and the cash be used for helping to build up the old farm home.



Short Course Students at the College of Agriculture Study Crops.

The state has taken hold of the conservation and reforestation problem and we are encouraging our members to help in every possible way. We feel the time has come when our forests should be treated in a different manner than they have in the past. Our members by keeping in close touch with the Conservation Commission at the capitol can secure the evergreen trees in particular at a trifling cost and in this way can get nice evergreen patches started around their places. Nothing so beautifies the farm home as having shade trees which will not only form wind breaks but be an ornament for years to come. Any farm that is properly treed will sell for a much higher figure than one that has the yards around the buildings left bare. I hope that considerable attention from this time on will be given to this matter by members of the Association, and their neighbors and others be encouraged to do likewise.

Farm Weeds

During the past few years weeds have made great inroads on our farms. While we know that this means a great deal of hard labor, yet unless the farm weed problem is taken hold of with a vengeance in the near future, we are sure to have our farms over-run. The party putting out pure bred seed must avoid trying to grow these

seeds in fields of quack grass, Canada thistles, sow thistles and other obnoxious weeds that are over-running our farms. With the advent of the tractor the farmer is given sufficient power to overcome these weed pests.

The best time to kill weeds is during the hot weather of July and August. Where we have had to depend upon horses alone, it has been a hard task but with the advent of the tractor, we find that we can use this during the hottest weather and do the work effectually.



The Back Wood Lot May be a Source of Continual Weed Infestation.

Quack Grass and Canada Thistle

For complete eradication, it is often necessary for one to go through a weed killing process during the months of July and August. This can often be done after taking off an early crop of peas for the cannery or a crop of hay which is cut early, just at the time the quack grass is coming into bloom. We find if quack grass is cut at that time that it has exhausted a large portion of its root reserve food and is much more easily eradicated than it could be if it has been allowed to partially grow and not cut up to that time. By turning the sod quite deeply at that time and rolling down and by putting on spring tooth harrow, we can usually get this field pretty well rid of the quack roots. This should be spring

toothed occasionally during intervals of a week or so as long as the hot dry weather lasts. In September it can be sown to rye or winter wheat and after the crop is taken the following year from the field, it is again plowed and the process repeated. This process will usually eradicate quack grass, Canada thistles and sow thistles, which are the most pernicious weeds we now have in the state.

The method of taking first crop of mixed hay, then plowing and occasionally working with spring tooth harrow during the hot and dry weather, followed the next spring by planting corn or potatoes on the sod land and cultivating thoroughly usually will get the quack grass pretty well eliminated. Of course, there are exceptions in most all of these cases depending quite largely upon the weeds and soil. During very wet and cool summers it is much harder to eradicate quack than it is during dry hot weather.

The Canada thistle can often be put under control by merely seeding down to alfalfa. Thousands of acres of Canada thistles have been taken out in this way. Where one can so treat the field with lime and fertilizer so as to get a thick stand of alfalfa, we find that within two years in the heavy growths of alfalfa that the Canada thistles will be entirely eliminated. The growing of cultivated crops, potatoes and corn, with special stress put upon cultivation, together with a little hand hoeing, will be instrumental in taking out this sow thistle and also the Canada thistle. Occasionally we have to resort to three years of cultivated crops in order to do this work effectively.

Weeds affect pure bred seed production to such an extent that the members of the Association cannot afford to have quack grass, Canada thistles and sow thistles in their fields and even though portions of the farm have to be left idle during the entire summer to eradicate these weeds.

I am sounding this word of warning at this time in the interest and in behalf of better seeds. We hope that this work will be taken up and emphasized more than ever before until these pernicious pests are forever driven from our grain fields.

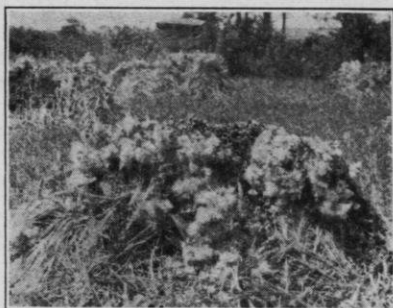
The Corn Borer

We have an insect pest now in other states that is ready to launch upon the corn fields of Wisconsin. This pest is known as the European corn borer and has already swept through southern Canada, has over-run two-thirds of Ohio, has made great inroads in New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana and is gradually advancing our way. We find at the present time that there is only one tier of counties that stands between the dreaded corn borer and Lake Michigan. We feel when this corn borer reaches the lake that there will be many means of its coming across. In a heavy northeast wind, the corn borer moth which lays the eggs that produces the borer can fly across in a single night. They have made nearly as long flights coming across Lake

Erie and there is no reason why they couldn't come across Lake Michigan, establishing themselves on the western shore, thus being prepared for their forward march on Wisconsin.

The Agronomy Department, as well as other departments of agriculture have made investigations in the states where the corn borer has fastened itself upon the corn growing districts. From the reports received, it seems that nothing is going to be able to prevent the coming of the corn borer and we people in Wisconsin will be obliged to live with the corn borer the same as we have with the potato bug and other insect enemies that have troubled us from time to time.

A great deal of useful information is being secured by the energetic work put forth by those states in which we find the heaviest invasion. It would seem that where so much brain work is being used to compete with this treacherous enemy that something will evolve that will help us in this great work. At the present rate of the corn borer, it may not reach Wisconsin for three or four years and our ardent hope is that some methods of control will be known in that time that will help us very much in coping with this enemy.



Thistles Have Taken Possession of This Grain Field.

Corn Curing

Professor A. H. Wright of the Agronomy Department with F. W. Duffee of the Farm Engineering Department have devised a rapid corn drier which promises great for the future of the state. It has been the policy of the Experiment Association to ship out nothing but fire dried corn. This has worked out nicely and gives the Association a tremendous market for good kiln dried seed corn. Often the Association has marketed between two and three thousand bushels of this high grade seed. The members of the Association are interested in the pure bred varieties of corn that have been bred at our station and consequently only put up this corn which has had years of patient breeding put upon it.

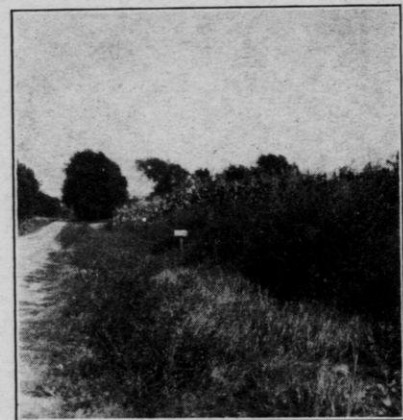
The kiln dry process has the ability of driving out the moisture from the corn, freeing it from invasion of mould organisms. Where a person depends upon air drying he is sure to get mould into his corn which will often reduce its energy and vitality over one-half and in some instances even destroy the larger portion of its germination.

One of the obstacles that we have had to overcome has been the length of time required for curing of such corn. It usually takes

from three weeks to a month to cure corn properly and in rainy seasons when the corn is high in moisture content, there is great danger of it starting to swell and mildew before the moisture can be driven out. This is particularly true in buildings that are overly crowded with corn and where we have several hundred bushels hung up to dry. In order to dry the corn properly the grower has to run

some risk and take a great deal of trouble in watching the corn until it passes the danger stage. Then having to wait for several weeks, often mice and rats will invade the corn room and destroy or mutilate a portion of the corn before it can be taken down.

Under the new process it is possible to handle the corn in large quantities and kiln dry it rapidly. Tests made at the station in this corn drier show that it is possible to drive out at the beginning one per cent of moisture an hour. In twenty-four hours' time corn that gives a moisture test of 46%



The Roadside Weed Patch—A Common Weed Seed Spreader.

when put in the drier reduced 24% in water content. In order to get the corn so that it will have about twelve or thirteen per cent moisture left in it, which is about the right moisture content, it is necessary to run about two and one-half to three days, depending upon the initial amount of moisture in the seed. With the new corn drier, it makes no difference how wet it may be, the corn in a couple of days will have the moisture driven out of it so that there would be no danger of it being attacked by mold or any injurious germs. We feel with this safe-sure method of curing seed corn that a great advanced step has been made and it seems possible that Wisconsin will be able to compete with any of our states in the putting up of seed corn. It seems clear to me that it isn't going to be necessary for Wisconsin to have great amounts of Nebraska grown, Kansas grown and Missouri grown corn shipped into our state as we will be able to supply our seedsmen with good Wisconsin grown seed corn.

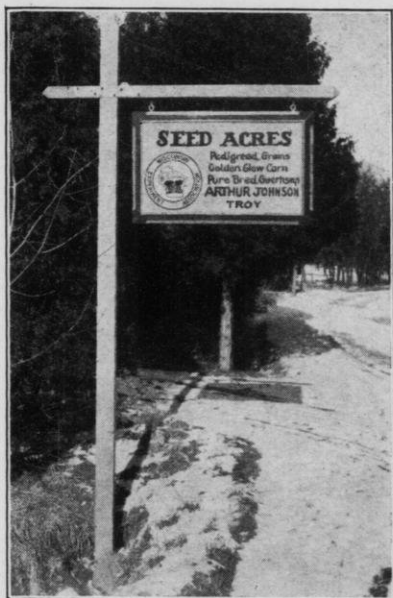
Outlook for the Wisconsin Experiment Association

The Wisconsin Experiment Association, like all agricultural organizations suffered to a considerable extent during the war period and immediately after, it seems that we have weathered the storm and everything looks much brighter for the future. The Association is gaining in membership and we sincerely hope will continue to do so.

At an annual meeting of the Experiment Association, it was thought best to amend the constitution so that any reliable farmer who is interested in better seed and better livestock could apply for membership in the Association through his county agent. There are many people who would be materially benefited by uniting with this great seed growing and selling organization and we sincerely hope that the ranks of the Association will receive additional members to carry on its great work.

The Farm Sign

Through the cooperation of Professor A. W. Hopkins and his staff in the Publicity Department, a new roadside sign has been devised. This carries the name of the farm, the name of the owner, and any specialty he has for sale. The general sign will put him down as a grower of pure bred seeds. The lower portion of the sign will be for specialties, on which can be nicely written honey, poultry, lambs, apples or garden vegetables. Those who have already availed themselves of these signs have been greatly benefited. Con-



Experiment Association Farm Sign.

sequently we feel that any members of the Association who can invest the amount of money necessary for the sign—\$22.50 complete—will find it is one of the best forms of advertising he ever tried. We wish to have the members of the Experiment Association stand out prominently as businessmen, and this sign characterizes them as such.

In the past it has been the custom of a great many farmers to give the space on their silos and often on the sides of the barn to some advertiser of tobacco or tires or a hundred and one other things that are manufactured hundreds of miles away. The businessman appreciates the opportunity of getting advertising in this cheap way and often for a little sum of fifteen or twenty dollars a year, he is able to get this wonderful advertising that thousands of people can see passing along the road. How much better it will be for the proprietor of the farm to let his advertising build up his farm business. The advertising for other people has had its death knell and farmers are going to use the roadside sign. It is the finest advertising we possibly can get and the Experiment Association will gladly welcome the day when a good substantial up-to-date sign of high merit and character is placed before every farm gate to attract the people who ride past the farm during the year.

DEMAND FOR GOOD SEEDS INCREASING

E. D. Holden

Educational work along the line of promoting the use of better seeds has been one of the Experiment Association's major activities. That this effort is having the desired effect is shown by the ever increasing demand for the Experiment Station bred seeds offered for sale by our growers and by seed companies. The enlarging demand has encouraged increased production, and the annual Seed List reflects this interest in better seeds.

The 1929 Seed List for the first time in the Association's history contains over a quarter of a million bushels. The offerings consist of corn 46,000; oats 108,000; barley 66,000; wheat 16,500; rye 7,000; soybeans 5,000; field peas 1,000; and miscellaneous, including canning peas, clover and timothy 3,000 bushels.

Many agencies interested in better farming have been making use of the seed lists. Rural banks, creameries, cheese factories, canning companies, implement dealers, cow testing associations, schools, and others are cooperating in encouraging the use of pure bred seeds.

Registered and Certified Seed

To enable buyers to order seeds of definite purity and quality, the Experiment As-

sociation has established two classes of seeds, "Registered" and "Certified", which must pass certain inspection requirement to be recognized as such.

Registered Seed is of especially high quality and purity and is recommended particularly for those who intend to grow the improved varieties for seed production and sale.

Certified Seed is improved seed of high quality and purity which carries all the advantages of the improved varieties in uniformity and yield for general purposes.

Grains and corn to qualify for these seed classes must be of a variety originated by or approved by the Experiment Station. Grains



are inspected in the field between heading and harvest for vigor, mixture, weeds, and disease; and by sample after threshing for soundness, purity and germination.

Corn is inspected on the ear in the curing rooms for type, mixture, and curing conditions, and by sample in the winter for moisture content, germination, grading, and general quality.

Seeds which pass the inspection requirements are listed as registered or certified in the annual Seed List. Growers can advertise them as such and may use the special identification tags supplied at cost by the Association.

STATE GRAIN SHOW AND LANGLADE COUNTY CROP IMPROVEMENT CAMPAIGN

The State Grain Show held at Antigo, October 26-28, 1927, was successful in every respect. While not as large as some of our previous shows, the exhibits were mostly of high quality. There were not as many corn samples as usual on account of the fact that corn was late that season and the show was held unusually early. Threshed seeds and sheaves were there in abundance, and the show served its purpose in showing the people of Langlade County what fine crops can be raised and shown by skillful exhibitors who have the pure bred and pedigreed varieties to work with.

The purpose of holding the State Show in Langlade County was to assist in the county wide crop improvement campaign put on by the county agent and the organizations cooperating with him. To work out a farm program which would give the most economical production of the crops necessary for profitable stock feeding was the goal of the campaign.

The program of publicity and demonstrations during the summer was brought to a head at the time of the grain show in a series of meetings at which the crop problems of the county were thoroughly discussed. The Langlade County Alfalfa and Seed Growers' Association was organized at this time to carry on the crop improvement work. Considerable quantities of pure bred corn, oats, wheat, and

Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

This is to certify that the following seed

<u>5300</u> (No.)	<u>Alfalfa Stage</u> (Variety)	<u>90</u> (No. of bushels)
<u>John Doe</u> (Name)	<u>Badger</u> (Address)	<u>Langlade</u> (County)

is of the year of 1927 and has passed the inspection requirements of the State Seed Law and is hereby registered in the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association and any grower who sells or distributes the same shall be liable to the Association for the same.

REGISTERED

Date November 1, 1927 R.A. Moore
(Secretary)

Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association

This is to certify that the following seeds grown by

<u>John Doe</u> (Name)	<u>Badger</u> (Address)	<u>Langlade</u> (County)
---------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------

is of the year of 1927 and has passed the inspection requirements of the State Seed Law and is hereby certified in the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association and any grower who sells or distributes the same shall be liable to the Association for the same.

CERTIFIED

Date November 1, 1927 R.A. Moore
(Secretary)

barley seed from the Experiment Station were put into the county as foundation stocks for seed centers. All who were connected with the show and campaign felt that both were highly successful.

Special Features For Children

An outstanding educational feature was the Children's Day, when the rural schools closed so that the teachers and pupils could see the show and take part in a special young folks program. Several hundred children filled the show room, and filled their notebooks and heads with information gathered from studying the exhibits and asking questions. They enjoyed the program, the show and the contests, and the inspiration they received will bear fruit in years to come when they take over the farms of Langlade County.

Following the grain show the rural school children competed in a prize essay contest, under the supervision of the teachers and the county superintendent. Nearly a hundred essays were submitted to the judges. They demonstrated that the young folks carried away valuable lessons from their visit to the show. The first prize essay follows:

MY VISIT TO THE STATE GRAIN SHOW

Millie Stasek

October twenty-eighth was Children's day at the Grain Show. The rural schools of the county were closed and teachers and pupils attended. The opera house was full.

I arrived early so I would have plenty of time to look around before the program began.

I took great pleasure in looking at the splendid exhibits of the various crops. As I had never seen hemp before, that attracted my attention at once. When I heard a man say that it was worth fifty dollars a ton I wondered if it could not be grown here as a cash crop, but I find that it requires a lime soil.

The difference between Mr. Sheriff's sprayed and unsprayed apples which he exhibited gave us something to think about in the fruit growing industry of our country.

I enjoyed the talks and an inestimable amount of practical information was to be gained from them. This knowledge was, or will be, conveyed to the farmers in different ways.

First, some farmers came and actually heard the addresses. Second, their children attended and brought home the news. Third, most farmers take the Antigo Daily Journal or the Wisconsin farm paper in which full accounts were printed and they had a chance to read it for themselves. Fourth, they will in time, see the results from those who try the new idea now, and will fall in line later.

To impress upon our memory the kinds of grain and potatoes our fathers should plant here, we were given an opportunity to cheer a box of Irish Cobblers, a nice bunch of Kherson oats, of Grimm alfalfa, some Golden Glow corn and Progress wheat. I liked that.

The grain show was a success even if we consider only the social side, as it gave the people of this and neighboring counties a chance to get acquainted. However, I am certain that it will bring about great financial aid also to those who apply on their farms what they learned during this exhibition.

It will surely aid our farmers in getting away from the old idea of ordering seeds from a catalog, selecting the kind that is best pictured in place of making use of the County Agent and Wisconsin Experiment Station and getting the type that is adapted to our climate and soil.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING AND 1929 GRAIN SHOW

The Experiment Association held its annual meeting and grain show in February, 1929, in connection with the Farmers' Week program at the College of Agriculture at Madison. The usual fine showing of corn, threshed seeds and sheaves was on display the entire week and the visitors appreciated the opportunity of taking in the show in addition to the other events of the week.

A varied program of crop discussions was held in the Agronomy Building, including such topics as alfalfa, pasture problems, seed corn, seed peas, and fertilizers. Special emphasis was given the barley crop, on account of its increasing importance and usefulness as feed, and because the new smooth bearded variety promises to increase its popularity and acreage tremendously. Members of the Agronomy, Plant Pathology, and Animal Husbandry Departments discussed all phases of production of the crop and its utilization for feeding purposes.

Mr. A. J. Glover, editor of Hoard's Dairyman, gave a fine talk on "Economical Home Grown Feeds For Farm Relief".

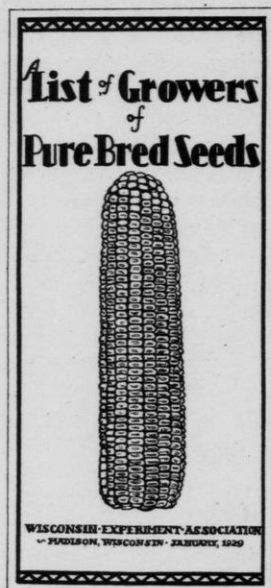
Annual Meeting Well Attended

The annual business meeting of the Experiment Association was devoted to the secretary's and treasurer's reports, report of the executive committee, election of officers, and discussion of several matters concerning the activities and welfare of the Association. The meeting was attended by a large number of active members and resulted in some valuable recommendations for the guidance of future activities. A detailed account appears on page 23.

LA CROSSE SHOWMEN WIN HONORS

La Crosse County crop exhibitors, both individually and collectively, maintained their lead in grain show activities by winning both the Individual Exhibitor Trophy and the County Order Trophy at the Antigo and Madison shows. Carl G. Lee, West Salem, has had his name engraved for the second time on the Rainbo Trophy awarded to the individual exhibitor winning the most award points. The Milwaukee Association of Commerce trophy for the county whose exhibitors collectively win the most award points is making its home for another year in the office of our past president, county agent W. E. Spreiter, La Crosse.

NEXT GRAIN SHOW AT BEAVER DAM



At the invitation of the Beaver Dam Chamber of Commerce and the Dodge County Board of Supervisors the next State Grain Show was awarded to the city of Beaver Dam. The date is November 13-15, 1929.

Dodge County is in the midst of a farming section well known for many years for its crops and dairy cattle. It was one of the pioneers in seed production activities. The problem which now confronts the farmers in this area is one of soil fertility, brought on by years of continuous cropping. The fertility needs are now pretty well known, and it will be the purpose of the grain show meetings and publicity to work out and put into effect a crop rotation and fertilizer program which will bring about larger yields and reduced production costs. The grain show committees have been appointed and the preliminary work is well under way.

SEED COUNCIL OF WISCONSIN

E. D. Holden

A new organization under the above name was formed on February 21, 1929 for the purpose of crop improvement through the study of seed problems. The Seed Council of Wisconsin is an organization of agencies interested in crop improvement, cooperating for the purpose of better production, distribution, utilization, and control of seeds. The steps which lead up to the organization of the Seed Council, as recorded in the minutes of the organization meeting, were as follows:

On July 24 and 25, 1928 the fourth seedsmen's and dealers' conference was held at the College of Agriculture. The purpose of this conference was to discuss with representatives of the State Seed and weed Control Division and the State Experiment Station, ways and means of seed improvement.

At this meeting a strong sentiment developed that the state should have a council in which should be represented the various elements and organizations interested or engaged in producing, marketing and using seeds. The purpose of this organization would be to improve the seed industry for the benefit of producers, dealers and buyers by bringing to bear upon the solution of its problems the united efforts of the several forces concerned.

At this time a committee was selected to arrange for a meeting for the purpose of discussing the advisability of forming such a seed council and taking action if it was deemed advisable. To this committee was left the selection of the organizations to be represented at this meeting and the number of persons to represent each organization.

The following agencies were represented at the organization meeting: Wisconsin Experiment Association, Alfalfa Order, State Department of Agriculture, Division of Seed and Weed Control, Wisconsin County Agents' Association, Department of Agronomy, Agricultural Extension Department, and Wisconsin Seed Dealers' Association. Officers elected were: President, A. L. Stone, Madison; Vice-president, F. W. Kellogg, Milwaukee; Secretary-Treasurer, E. D. Holden, Madison.

The objects of the Seed Council, as set forth in the constitution are:

To bring about greater unity of purpose, policy, and program among the various agencies directly or indirectly interested in the



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farm seed problems of the State of Wisconsin by: a. Serving as a central clearing house of information, ideas, and suggestions for improvements in the production and distribution of farm seeds. b. Promoting a better understanding and closer relationship between the various interested agencies. c. Developing and putting into effect the policies and program upon which the various agencies represented may come to an agreement.

Present Seed Council Program

The program of work outlined by the seed council consists of study of the following seed activities to determine how they can be improved.

1. Seed Verification. (a) Federal, and (b) State, including Montana alfalfa seed and "Wiska" corn.
2. Seed Certification. (a) Make this service as useful as possible.
3. Seed Selling Practices. (a) Eliminate unethical seed sales, such as feed oats for seed purposes. (b) Encourage proper seed labeling by farmers, and discourage sales between farmers of untested and impure seeds.
4. An Aggressive Weed Control Program. (a) Use influence to get weed demonstrations in various parts of the state. (b) Encourage proper weed legislation. (c) Encourage study of weed problems in various parts of the state and provide special programs for certain sections where desirable.

Undoubtedly important beneficial results will come from this united effort in seed improvement, and the Experiment Association welcomes this opportunity for helpful cooperation.

WISCONSIN AT THE INTERNATIONAL GRAIN AND HAY SHOW

The 119 samples of corn and 107 threshed seed exhibits which represented Wisconsin at the 1927 International were a credit to the state and the Experiment Association. Five firsts, four seconds, six thirds, and a total of seventy places were won by our exhibitors.



In 1928 Wisconsin exhibitors showed 90 threshed seed and 123 corn samples, winning five firsts, five seconds, four thirds and a total of 65 premiums. These fine exhibits, seen and

admired by the thousands of International visitors, are a fine advertisement for our Association seed work. The exhibitors deserve great credit for their efforts. The complete list of winnings appear on pages 26-29.

THE INTERNATIONAL CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

This organization having as its members nearly all of the state and Canadian crop improvement associations meets annually at Chicago at the time of the International. The Wisconsin Experiment Association is an active member, and R. A. Moore is a past president and one of its board of directors. This organization is doing valuable crop and seed improvement work on a national and international scale, and through it the member associations can exert a united influence which carries great weight. Its efforts along several lines have met with success, and it is at work on other problems of great importance to our farm crops interests.

ALFALFA EDUCATION GOES FORWARD

L. F. Graber, Secretary of the Alfalfa Order

The Alfalfa Order has pioneered in alfalfa growing in Wisconsin. Pioneering is a process of education. It has to deal with fundamentals. It lays the foundation for the building of spirit and sentiment which leads to progress. While progress is borne of hardships, it comes often as a result of economic necessity. Alfalfa progress has not been easy in Wisconsin. Alfalfa has required something more than enthusiasm and praise for its merits. It has required first of all, facts—facts that would develop confidence—facts that would change old ideas into new. The Alfalfa Order pioneered in establishing such facts. It pioneered in disseminating them. It lent aid to thousands of Wisconsin farmers in their initial attempts to grow alfalfa. It helped them to overcome failure. It helped them break down the unfavorable sentiment which always occurs when failure attends something new. There always has been and always will be failures with new propositions. It is through failures—through mistakes that knowledge is gained. The Alfalfa Order gathered the information from those who failed as well as from those who succeeded. It combined this information with that obtained from numerous experiments and with facts based on experiment and experience, it paved the way for more alfalfa.

More Alfalfa and More Clover

Alfalfa has been a great soil improver—not only because it has that mysterious power of adding nitrogen to the soil by means of those inoculating bacteria which live on its roots but because alfalfa has introduced those practices of liming and using phosphate, of using potash, especially on sandy soils—and of all those treatments with mineral fertilizers which soil needs for the best success with many other crops. This has also made possible the return of clover to

its old time productivity. In many sections clover is coming back because the land has been made right for it.

The chief disadvantage of red clover has been its failure to withstand severe summer drought in its first year, but with lime and phosphate and with early removed nurse crops, this can be overcome, at least in part. The summer of 1928, with its abundant and well distributed rainfall was unusually favorable for clover seedings, and it seems good to see our old friend red clover returning to Wisconsin farms.

There has never been a conflict between alfalfa and red clover. Both furnish splendid yields of high protein feed. Where land has an abundance of lime and enough phosphorus, alfalfa has the advantage in being more drought resistant and better able to produce hay in spite of the hazards of extreme drought. Alfalfa also has the advantage of being more permanent. After its second year red clover is not usually productive and the field must be plowed. With proper treatment alfalfa may last several years which is an advantage, particularly on hilly lands which should not be plowed frequently.

Winterkilling Can Be Conquered

The onward march of Wisconsin's alfalfa acreage was seriously impeded as a result of the extreme unfavorable winter of 1927-28. Not for many years had the state of Wisconsin experienced so much loss from the unfavorable climatic conditions of this winter. In many places in central Wisconsin winter rye froze out completely, a circumstance which is, indeed, very rare. Wisconsin lost approximately 100,000 acres of alfalfa. The clover acreage was reduced enormously—a situation which was reflected in the scarcity of clover seed and its high price. It is true that we have no winter proof variety of clover or alfalfa. We have no winter proof means of handling either clover or alfalfa, but we do know that where such hardy varieties as the Grimm alfalfa have been widely used and where alfalfa has not been cut more than twice a year, the losses were much smaller than those which obtained in places where non-hardy varieties were sown and where three or more cuttings a season were taken. Where we desire permanence in alfalfa, we are fast learning to cut only twice, so as to permit a tall fall growth which holds the snow and which stores foods in the roots so that the plant is in a condition to resist unfavorable climatic conditions. More and more supplies of hardy seed are becoming prevalent. This is one of the most readily available means of overcoming winter injury.

Not long ago Wisconsin farmers sowed large quantities of alfalfa seed from western states which did not prove winter resistant. Today less and less of such seed is being handled as a result of educational programs which were made possible through demonstrations on the hardiness of various strains of alfalfa. With hardier seed, winter injury will become less and less a factor in impeding alfalfa progress. Today, it is the most serious matter which confronts the expansion of Wisconsin's alfalfa acreage.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Antigo, October 27, 1927

The executive committee held its annual meeting at the time of the grain show, and in the absence of other members conducted the usual business meeting. The work of the past year and plans for the following year were discussed. The officers of both the Experiment Association and the Alfalfa Order were reelected to serve for another year.

John Omernik, county agent of Langlade County was voted into honorary membership in the Experiment Association.

The secretary was instructed to express for the Experiment Association its appreciation to the civic and farmers' organizations of Antigo and Langlade County for entertaining the show in so fine a manner and providing this opportunity to help push along the crop improvement work in an extensive way in that region.

EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

Madison, February 7, 1929

The officers and executive committee met at 8:30 a. m., discussed several matters pertaining to the Association and made the following recommendations which were presented at the general meeting:

1. The Experiment Association should incorporate as a non-stock non-profit organization.
2. The Experiment Association should join in organizing a State Seed Council and have a representative on the Council, and select three farmer representatives to serve on the Council.
3. The time and place of the next annual meeting and grain show should be left to the officers and the executive committee.
4. The requirements and methods of seed certification and listing should be left to the discretion of the officers.

Those present were W. E. Spreiter, R. A. Moore, E. D. Holden, F. E. Bell, A. L. Stone, E. J. Delwiche, J. B. Keenan, Chas. Ristow, George Briggs, J. N. Kavanaugh, Henry Michels.

GENERAL MEETING

The annual meeting was called to order by president W. E. Spreiter at 9:30 a. m.

The chair appointed a nominating committee consisting of Frank Bell, Henry Michels, and J. N. Kavanaugh to nominate officers of the Experiment Association and Alfalfa Order for the next year.

The secretary's report and the financial report were read by R. A. Moore.

For the Alfalfa Order President James Lacey gave a short talk on the success of alfalfa in Green Lake County, and secretary L. F. Graber read the financial report.

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Moved and carried that the chair appoint an auditing committee to audit financial reports of the Experiment Association and Alfalfa Order. Chair appointed Wm. Basse, Roy McDonald, and H. G. Seyforth.

The recommendations of the executive committee were read, and adopted.

The report of the resolutions committee was read and adopted.

A. J. Glover, Ft. Atkinson, and J. B. Keenan, Lancaster, were voted into honorary membership in the Experiment Association.

Ways and means of advertising Experiment Association seeds were discussed.

The death of three active members, W. G. Jamison, Appleton, Harvey N. Longley, Dousman, and Richard Hopkins, Morrisonville, was reported with regret by the secretary.

Upon recommendation of the nominating committee the following officers and representatives were elected:

Officers—Experiment Association

President.....	Elmer Biddick, Livingston
Vice President.....	Monro Brown, Bay City
Treasurer.....	Otto Wolf, La Crosse
Secretary.....	R. A. Moore, Madison
Assistant Secretary.....	E. D. Holden, Madison
Clerk and Stenographer.....	Lillian Montgomery, Madison

Alfalfa Order

President.....	H. G. Seyforth, Ellsworth
Vice President.....	S. C. Cushman, Wyocena
Secretary-Treasurer.....	L. F. Graber, Madison

Experiment Association representative on State Seed Council—
E. D. Holden, Madison.

Farmer members on State Seed Council selected by Experiment Association: A. C. Murphy, Chilton; J. A. Bruncker, Ridgeway; Emil Jacobsen, Green Bay.

Alfalfa Order representative on State Seed Council—L. F. Graber, Madison.

Executive Committee

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

SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT

Balance in state treasury, Jan. 1, 1927 -----	\$4,457.32
State Appropriation, July 1, 1927 -----	5,000.00
Receipts, Jan. 1, 1927 to Oct. 15, 1927 -----	1,472.16
Total -----	\$10,929.48
Disbursements, Jan. 1, 1927 to Oct. 15, 1927 -----	5,790.57
Balance on hand Oct. 15, 1927 -----	\$5,138.91
State Appropriation, July 1, 1928 -----	5,000.00
Receipts, Oct. 15, 1927 to Jan. 1, 1929 -----	1,480.58
Total -----	\$11,619.49
Disbursements, Oct. 15, 1927, to Jan. 1, 1929 -----	7,867.08
Balance, Jan. 1, 1929 -----	\$3,752.41

RESOLUTIONS

Field Peas

Whereas, the production of field and soup peas in the past has been one of Wisconsin's best cash crops, being particularly well adapted to the heavy soils of the great lakes region, and

Whereas, as owing to steadily increasing imports from abroad, particularly from oriental countries the price has fallen to a point much below cost of production and domestic production of peas reduced more than fifty per cent since 1919.

Be it Resolved—

That this body favors a substantial increase in tariff duty such as will enable our farmers to successfully compete for market with cheap foreign labor.

Hemp

Because the hemp fiber crop in Wisconsin is an important crop industry and greatly needed by Wisconsin farmers to maintain a balanced agriculture, and

Because the hemp industry has been nearly eliminated by the competition of foreign hemp and jute.

Be it Resolved—

That this body favors a substantial increase in duty on all hemp and jute fiber imported into the United States.

Clover Seed

Whereas, foreign clovers have proven to be unsuited to our soil and climatic conditions because of susceptibility to disease and lack of winter hardiness and

Whereas, such importations have come into direct competition with the products of American Growers, depriving them of an important source of revenue.

Be it Resolved—

That this association favors an increase in duty on red clover such as will be effective in checking the flow of foreign clovers to this country.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each member of the Wisconsin delegation in Congress and to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

INTERNATIONAL WINNINGS—1927

Corn—10 Ears Yellow—Region 1

16. A. R. Potts, Waupaca

Corn—10 Ears Yellow—Region 2

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2. Katterhenry Bros., Beloit | 19. Peter Norby, Beloit |
| 3. H. T. Draheim, Gotham | 21. John Bendel, Jr., Stoddard |
| 4. Noyes Raessler, Beloit | 24. Earl C. Fischer, Holmen |
| 6. J. W. Brueckner, Jefferson | 25. John Boersma, Holmen |
| 8. Richard Bibby, Ettrick | 26. R. M. Beers, Black River Falls |
| 9. Curtin Relph, Beloit | 27. J. M. Metcalf, Glen Haven |
| 12. Willis W. Suttie, Galesville | 28. Jos. A. Bruncker, Ridgeway |
| 13. Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick | |
| 14. Frank J. Lindley, Fox Lake | |

Corn—10 Ears White—Region 2

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 16. Gus Kuenster, Glen Haven | 19. Enoch Haus, Rochester |
| 18. Dexter Haney, Lone Rock | 25. Leo J. Winkler, Jefferson |

Flint Corn

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Frank J. Lindley, Fox Lake | 4. Leo J. Winkler, Jefferson |
| 2. Andrew De Boer, Fox Lake | 7. Harry Schiferl, Jefferson |
| 3. Ida Guskalkson, Columbus | 8. Spangler Bros., Jefferson |

Corn—Single Ear—Region 2

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. H. T. Draheim, Gotham | 11. Fred Black, Midway |
| 4. J. W. Brueckner, Jefferson | 13. Harold Strunk, Ft. Atkinson |
| 6. Peter Norby, Beloit | 14. Dexter Haney, Lone Rock |
| 8. Ralph Curtin, Beloit | 15. John Bendel, Jr., Stoddard |

Junior Corn—Region 2

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3. Geo. Klingberg, Beloit | 5. Harold Haugen, Beloit |
| 4. Oliver Norby, Beloit | |

Early Oats

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 5. Alden E. Kolb, Cleveland | 15. Alfred H. Olsen, West Salem |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|

Oats—Region 2

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3. Gust Guskalkson, Columbus | 13. Baumgartner Bros., Wrights- |
| 4. Richard Kleinsmith, Onalaska | town |
| 7. H. T. Draheim, Gotham | 14. Leo. J. Winkler, Jefferson |
| 11. Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick | |

Barley

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3. Katterhenry Bros., Beloit | 12. Harry Schiferl, Jefferson |
| 4. H. T. Draheim, Gotham | 13. Orville Kuehl, Algoma |
| 5. J. M. Metcalf, Glen Haven | 15. Baumgartner Bros., Wrights- |
| 7. Alden E. Kolb, Cleveland | town |

Rye

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 23. A. R. Potts, Waupaca | 25. Ferdinand Brey, Sawyer |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|

Wheat—Hard Red Spring

- | |
|------------------------------|
| 27. E. H. Hommel, West Allis |
|------------------------------|

Wheat—Hard Red Winter

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| 30. Richard Flock, Jacksonport |
|--------------------------------|

Soybeans—Yellow

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2. P. W. Jones, Black River Falls | 4. Gust Guskalkson, Columbus |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|

Soybeans—Any Other Color

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Paul Falk, Bonduel | 7. Gust Guskalkson, Columbus |
| 2. P. W. Jones, Black River Falls | |

Field Peas—Large Yellow

- | |
|-------------------------|
| 5. Ed. Whitmore, Wausau |
|-------------------------|

Field Peas—Any Other Color

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3. Wm. H. Moore, Sawyer | 5. Robt. Schumacher, Sawyer |
| 4. Robt. Zeitler, Luxemburg | |

Red Clover

- | |
|----------------------------|
| 1. John V. Flitsch, Potosi |
|----------------------------|

Alsike Clover

9. Chas. Eichinger, Brussels

Flax—Region 1

5. Harvey H. Fischer, West De-
Pere

Flax—Region 2

1. Stuart P. Niere, Watertown

INTERNATIONAL WINNINGS—1928

Corn—10 Ears Yellow—Region 2

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Katterhenry Bros., Beloit | 11. Louis Hanson, Mondovi |
| 2. Fred Black, Holmen | 13. J. M. Metcalf, Glen Haven |
| 4. Edwin Babler, Evansville | 21. J. A. Bruncker, Ridgeway |
| 5. Spangler Bros., Jefferson | 27. Oliver C. Rhodes, Galesville |
| 6. Leo Brueckner, Jefferson | 29. R. H. Lang, Jefferson |
| 7. H. T. Draheim, Gotham | 30. J. E. Bruncker, Hollandale |
| 10. Curtin Relph, Beloit | |

Corn—10 Ears White—Region 2

8. Spangler Bros., Jefferson

Flint Corn

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. H. T. Draheim, Gotham | 8. F. J. Lindley, Randolph |
| 3. Spangler Bros., Jefferson | 9. Jos. Winkler, Jefferson |
| 4. Leo J. Winkler, Jefferson | 11. A. O. Popp, Jefferson |
| 6. Norbert Miller, Jefferson | 12. Gust Guskalkson, Columbus |
| 7. H. C. Owens, Fox Lake | |

Corn—Single Ear—Region 2

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2. H. T. Draheim, Gotham | 10. Spangler Bros., Jefferson |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|

Oats—Region 2

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Richard Kleinsmith, Onalaska | 10. Baumgartner Bros., Wrights-
town |
| 3. H. T. Draheim, Gotham | 12. R. H. Lang, Jefferson |
| 4. Gus Guskalkson, Columbus | 14. A. O. Popp, Jefferson |
| 7. Jos. F. Peot, Luxemburg | |

Barley—Six Row

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. H. T. Draheim, Gotham | 4. P. E. Sheppler, Rockland |
| 2. Richard Kleinsmith, Onalaska | 6. Robert Riewesthal, Fredonia |

Rye

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 16. A. R. Potts, Waupaca | 17. Mike G. Ledvina, Luxemburg |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|

Early Oats

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 9. Alden E. Kolb, Cleveland | 15. Baumgartner Bros., Wrights- |
| 11. H. T. Draheim, Gotham | town |

Soybeans—Yellow—Region 1 and 2

2. Gus Guskalkson, Columbus
6. P. W. Jones, Black River
Falls

Soybeans—Any Other Color—Region 1 and 2

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2. P. W. Jones, Black River
Falls | 7. H. T. Draheim, Gotham |
| | 8. Gus Guskalkson, Columbus |

Alsike Clover

8. R. H. Lang, Jefferson

Red Clover

6. R. H. Lang, Jefferson

Junior Corn—Region 1

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3. Lloyd Eggleston, Clintonville | 13. Raymond Glendenning, Plover |
| 8. Clemeth Hupke, Clintonville | 18. Harold Segum, Eau Claire |
| 10. Louis Malotky, Clintonville | |

Junior Corn—Region 2

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Arnold Black, Holmen | 7. George Kelley, Beloit |
| 2. Oliver Norby, Beloit | 10. George Klingberg, Beloit |
| 3. Albert Kleinsmith, La Crosse | 11. Kenneth Slocum, Beloit |
| 5. Loetta Draheim, Gotham | 12. Norman Storck, McFarland |
| 6. Harold Haugen, Beloit | 14. Obert Asleson, Stoughton |

Corn—Single Ear—Region 1

6. Violet Larson, Mason

Corn—10 Ears Yellow—Region 1

16. John M. Krogstad, Eau Claire

PREMIUM AWARDS

Wisconsin State Grain Show, Antigo, Oct. 26-28, 1927

Ten Ears Northern Yellow Dent (Wis. #25) (North Section) Chas. Schotte, Antigo; D. W. Collin, Luxemburg; Walter Bankert, Cecil; Ray Brown, Shell Lake; Mrs. Wm. Schram, Mason; Edmund Holup, Antigo; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; Harold Tooley, Antigo.

Ten Ears Early Yellow Dent (Wis. #8) (North Section) O. C. Woodard, Weyauwega; Malcolm Woodard, Weyauwega; Wm. Kneip, Jr., Weyauwega; Francis Krause, Weyauwega; Mrs. C. L. Hanson, Menomonie; Clemeth Hupke, Clintonville.

Ten Ears Golden Glow (Wis. #12) (North Section) A. R. Potts, Waupaca; R. W. Krueger, Cecil; Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay; John Krogstade, Eau Claire; Frank Harvey, Tigerton; Robert Riewesthal, Fredonia; Otto J. Kroening, Shawano; H. F. Hanson, Menomonie; Jos. M. Mleziva, Luxemburg.

Fifty Ears Golden Glow (Wis. #12) (North Section) Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay; H. F. Hansen, Menomonie; Robert Riewesthal, Fredonia; R. W. Krueger, Cecil; Charles Hull, Tigerton; Jos. M. Mleziva, Luxemburg.

Fifty Ears (Wis. #8 and Wis. #25) (North Section) H. F. Hansen, Menomonie; Delwiche Bros., Green Bay; Charles Hull, Tigerton; Wm. Herrmann, Shawano; Harold Tooley, Antigo.

Ten Ears Silver King (Wis. #7) (South Section) Gus Kuenster, Glen Haven; Spangler Bros., Jefferson; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus.

Ten Ears Golden Glow (Wis. #12) (South Section) C. S. Ristow & Son, Black River Falls; Richard Bibby, Ettrick; Louis M. Hanson, Mondovi; Edward A. Funk, La Crosse; Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick; Theodore Tollakson, La Crosse; Spangler Bros., Jefferson; A. O. Popp, Jefferson; Otto Liebenow, Racine; I. B. Searseth, Galesville.

Ten Ears Murdock and Clark's Yellow Dent (South Section) Leo Brueckner, Jefferson; Spangler Bros., Jefferson.

Fifty Ears Silver King (Wis. #7) (South Section) Spangler Bros., Jefferson.

Fifty Ears Golden Glow (Wis. #12) (South Section) Fred Black, Midway; Edward A. Funk, La Crosse; Theodore Tollakson, La Crosse; Munro Brown, Bay City.

Ten Ears Yellow and Smut Nose Flint (Both Sections) Spangler Bros., Jefferson, Ida Guskalkson, Columbus; Alfred H. Olson, West Salem; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Pliny W. Jones, Black River Falls; Mike Schoblocher, Jacksonport.

Ten Ears White Flint (Both Sections) Carl G. Lee, West Salem.
Single Ear Yellow Dent (Both Sections) Fred Black, Midway; Leo Brueckner, Jefferson; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Louis M. Hanson, Mondovi; Richard Bibby, Ettrick.

Single Ear White Dent (Both Sections) Spangler Bros., Jefferson; H. F. Hanson, Menomonie; Herman Jahn, Green Bay.

Peck Six Row Barley—John Kolb, Cleveland; Mrs. J. Buchberger, Wausau; Alden E. Kolb, Cleveland; J. M. Metcalf, Glen Haven; Fred Heil, Wausau; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; Ed. Whitmore, Wausau; Robert Zeitler, Luxemburg; Orville Kuehl, Kewaunee; Wm. Herrmann, Shawano.

Peck Wis. Ped. 1 or Silvermine Type Oats (Including Forward) Emil Spieth, Tigerton; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; Robert Zeitler, Luxemburg; Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay; Jos. M. Mleziva, Luxemburg; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Richard Flock, Jacksonport.

Peck Wis. Ped. 5 or Swedish Select Type Oats—Louis Kruger, Shawano; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; Paul Falk, Bonduel; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Ray Brown, Shell Lake; Louis Schmedt, Rothschild; John Danielson, Port Wing.

Peck Wis. Ped. 7 or Kherson Type Oats (Including Iowa 103 and 105, and 60 day Oats) Alden E. Kolb, Cleveland; Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick; Fred Black, Midway; John Kolb, Cleveland; Allen Odegard, Washburn; Frank J. Grall, Antigo; Chas. Schotte, Antigo.

Peck Any Other Variety (Variety Named) (Including White Cross, Wis. Ped. 19) Jos. Peot, Luxemburg; Alfred H. Olson, West Salem; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; A. O. Popp, Jefferson.

Peck Winter Wheat—Walter Bankert, Cecil; Richard Flock, Jacksonport; E. E. Ozemaa, Brule; Louis Kruger, Shawano; Jos. M. Mleziva, Luxemburg.

Peck Spring Wheat—Delwiche Bros., Green Bay; Alden E. Kolb, Cleveland; Robert Schumacker, Sawyer; W. G. Andrews, Antigo; Frank Ruks, Saxon.

Peck Winter Rye—Fred Black, Midway; Ferdinand Brey, Sawyer; A. R. Potts, Waupaca; Paul Falk, Bonduel; Stuart P. Niere, Watertown.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck Medium Red or Mammoth Clover (Variety Named) R. H. Lang, Jefferson; John V. Flitsch, Potosi; Mrs. E. L. Whitmore, Wausau; Myron Pchuetz, Wausau; Louis Schmedt, Rothschild.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck Alsike Clover—Chas. Eichinger, Brussels; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; C. E. Huxley, Herbster; Mrs. J. Buckherber, Wausau; Jim Barvetto, Knowlton.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck Alfalfa—Swartz Bros., Waukesha.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck Sweet Clover—Chas. Eichinger, Brussels; Stuart P. Niere, Watertown; Jos. M. Mleziva, Luxemburg; Bernard Kugler, Jacksonport.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck Timothy—Mrs. E. L. Whitmore, Wausau; Ed. Whitmore, Wausau; Ray Brown, Shell Lake; Wm. Herrmann, Shawano.

Peck Black Soybeans—Paul Falk, Bonduel; Ed. Whitmore, Wausau.

Peck Scotch Field Peas—Wm. H. Moore, Sawyer; Robt. Schumacker, Sawyer; Robert Zeitler, Luxemburg; Alden E. Kolb, Cleveland; Frank Simonar, Sturgeon Bay; Mrs. E. L. Whitmore, Wausau; Louis Becker, Rothschild.

Peck Green Field Peas—Frank Ruks, Saxon; Matt Erickson, High Bridge; Frank Grall, Antigo.

Peck Any Other Variety (Including Marrowfat) (Variety Named) Ed. Whitmore, Wausau; Mrs. E. L. Whitmore, Wausau; John Springer, Mosinee; Louis Becker, Rothschild; John F. Brandt, Sawyer; Steve Polich, Sturgeon Bay.

Peck Alaska Canning Peas—Vernie Richter, Washington Island; Geo. Hansen, Washington Island; L. K. Klinginberg, Washington Island; Charles Hansen, Washington Island; Wilfred Koyen, Washington Island.

Peck Large Wrinkled Peas (Including Horsford, Perfection Advancer) Arthur Weber, Sturgeon Bay; Frank Grall, Antigo; Jim Barvetto, Knowlton.

Peck Small Wrinkled Peas (Including Badger, Horal, Admiral) Jacob Miller, Jr., Sturgeon Bay; Oscar Berg, Algoma; R. W. Krueger, Cecil.

Peck Flax—Stuart P. Niere, Watertown; Ed. Whitmore, Wausau; Robert Zeitler, Luxemburg.

Sheaf Six Row Barley—Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; John J. Csuy, Antigo; John Rotermund, Wis. Rapids; Chas. Schotte, Antigo; Walter Parsons, Antigo.

Sheaf Early Oats (Including White Cross) (Wis. Ped. 19) Alden E. Kolb, Cleveland; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay; Alfred H. Olson, West Salem; Carl G. Lee, West Salem.

Sheaf Swedish Select Type Oats (Late Plump) Paul Falk, Bonduel; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Ray Brown, Shell Lake.

Sheaf Any Other Late Oats (Variety Named) Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay; Chas. Schotte, Antigo; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Carl G. Lee, West Salem.

Sheaf Winter Wheat—R. H. Lang, Jefferson; John Rotermund, Wis. Rapids; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus.

Sheaf Spring Wheat—Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; Herman Hoffman, Antigo; Fred Buelan, Antigo; Grover Hull, Bryant.

Sheaf Rye—Paul Falk, Bonduel; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Walter Bankert, Cecil.

Bundle Alfalfa—Richard Bibby, Ettrick; Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick; Geo. Wheelock, Green Bay; Otto J. Kroening, Shawano; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Carl Schotte, Antigo; Edmund H. Dargel, Reedsburg; Frank Denk, Deerbrook.

Bundle Medium Red and Mammoth Clover—Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick; Alfred H. Olsen, West Salem; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Richard Bibby, Ettrick; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Chas. Schotte, Antigo; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; Geo. Wheelock, Green Bay.

Bundle Alsike Clover—Alfred H. Olsen, West Salem; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; E. E. Ozemaa, Brule; Henry Teetzen, Shawano; Richard Bibby, Ettrick.

Bundle Timothy—Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Alfred H. Olsen, West Salem; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown.

Bundle Sudan Grass—Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Alfred H. Olsen, West Salem; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus.

Bundle Any Other Hay—Walter Bankert, Cecil; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Richard Bibby, Ettrick.

Bundle Soybean Hay—R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Pliny W. Jones, Black River Falls; Alfred H. Olsen, West Salem; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Walter H. Bankert, Cecil; Carl G. Lee, West Salem.

Bundle Mature Soybeans—Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Ida Guskalkson, Columbus; Pliny W. Jones, Black River Falls; Alfred H. Olsen, West Salem.

Bundle Field Pea Hay—Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Walter Bankert, Cecil; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Alfred H. Olsen, West Salem.

Bundle Mature Peas—Ida Guskalkson, Columbus; Walter Bankert, Cecil; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Carl G. Lee, West Salem.

Bundle Hemp—Ida Guskalkson, Columbus; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus.

Sheaf Flax—Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Ida Guskalkson, Columbus.

Honorary Classes

Ten Ears Silver King (Wis. #7) O. A. Haney, Lone Rock.

Ten Ears Early Yellow Dent (Wis. #8) R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; Wm. Herrmann, Shawano.

Ten Ears Golden Glow (Wis. #12) Fred Black, Midway; R. H. Lang, Jefferson.

Ten Ears Any Variety 8 Row Flint—Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; A. O. Popp, Jefferson.

Ten Ears Northern Yellow Dent (Wis. #25) Delwiche Bros., Green Bay.

Peck Wis. Ped. #1 Oats—Wm. Herrmann, Shawano; Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick; A. O. Popp, Jefferson.

Peck Wis. Ped. #5 or Swedish Select Oats—Lewis M. Hansen, Mondovi.

Peck Winter Wheat—A. O. Popp, Jefferson.

Peck Spring Wheat—R. E. Krause, Webster.

Peck Wis. Pedigree Rye—Wm. Herrmann, Shawano.

Bundle Alfalfa—Carl G. Lee, West Salem; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Jacobsen Bros., Green Bay.

Trophy Awards

Ten Ears Yellow Dent Corn—Leo Brueckner, Jefferson
 Ten Ears Silver King Corn, Gus. Kuenster, Glen Haven
 Ten Ears Dent Corn (North Section)—A. R. Potts, Waupaca
 Sweepstakes, Ten Ears Corn—Leo Brueckner, Jefferson
 Fifty Ears Dent Corn—Fred Black, Midway
 Peck Six Row Barley—John Kolb, Cleveland
 Peck Ped. 1 Oats—Wm. Herrmann, Shawano
 Peck Ped. 5 Oats—Louis Krueger, Shawano
 Peck Spring Wheat—R. E. Krause, Webster
 Peck Winter Rye—Fred Black, Midway
 Sweepstakes, Sheaf Grain—Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown
 Sweepstakes, Sheaf Forage—Carl G. Lee, West Salem
 Sweepstakes, Small Seeds—R. H. Lang, Jefferson

PREMIUM AWARDS

Wisconsin State Grain Show, Madison, February 4-8, 1929

Ten Ears Northern Yellow Dent (Wisconsin #25) (North Section)
 Walter H. Bankert, Cecil; Chas. Schmolinske, Oconto; Matt Russ,
 Wausaukee; Wm. A. Sutliff, Webster; Mrs. Wm. Schramm, Mason.

Ten Ears Early Yellow Dent (Wis. #8) (North Section) John M.
 Krogstad, Eau Claire; Francis Krause, Weyauwega; Baumgartner
 Bros., Wrightstown; Myron Fiefarek, Peshtigo.

Ten Ears Golden Glow (Wis. #12) (North Section) Jacobson Bros.,
 Green Bay; H. J. Roffers, DePere; Louis Malotky, Clintonville; Lloyd
 Eggleston, Clintonville; Clemeth Hupke, Clintonville; Chas. Schmolinske,
 Oconto; Harold Segum, Eau Claire.

Fifty Ears Golden Glow (Wis. #12) (North Section) Jacobson Bros.,
 Green Bay.

Fifty Ears (Wis. #8 and Wis. #25) (North Section) Monro Brown,
 Bay City; John M. Krogstad, Eau Claire.

Ten Ears Golden Glow (Wis. #12) (South Section) Oliver Norby,
 Beloit; Arnold Black, Holmen; Harold Haugen, Beloit; Gilbert Mac-
 Leon, Madison; George Kelley (Route #25) Beloit; A. O. Popp, Jeffers-
 on; George MacLean, Madison; Kenneth Slocum, Beloit; Alfred Rav-
 num, Ettrick; Ernest Relph, Beloit.

Ten Ears Murdock and Clark's Yellow Dent (South Section) Leo
 Brueckner, Jefferson; Spangler Bros., Jefferson; Robert Boese, Jef-
 ferson; Loetta Draheim, Gotham; Harold F. Marsch, Jefferson.

Fifty Ears Silver King (Wis. #7) (South Section) Gus Kuenster,
 Glen Haven; Sam Waage, Blanchardville; Spangler Bros., Jefferson;
 Harold Kleinsmith, La Crosse; Vernon Richter, La Crosse.

Fifty Ears Golden Glow (Wis. #12) (South Section) Fred Black,
 Holmen; J. Emmett Brunker, Ridgeway; J. M. Metcalf, Glen Haven;
 Harold Kleinsmith, La Crosse; Storck Bros., McFarland; Monro
 Brown, Bay City; Allen Turnipseed, Boaz; Harold F. Marsch, Jeffers-
 on; Otto Liebenow, Racine.

Fifty Ears Murdock and Clark's Yellow Dent (South Section) H. T.
 Draheim, Gotham; Leo Brueckner, Jefferson; Robert Boese, Jefferson;
 Harold F. Marsch, Jefferson.

Ten Ears Silver King (Wis. #7) (Both Sections) Sam Waage,
 Blanchardville; Harold Kleinsmith, La Crosse; Harry F. Hansen,
 Menomonie; Edmund Fierke, Columbus; Vernon Richter, La Crosse;
 Gust Guskalkson, Columbus.

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Ten Ears Yellow and Smut Nose Flint (Both Sections) Ida Guskalkson, Columbus; Alfred H. Olsen, West Salem; Carl G. Lee, West Salem.

Single Ear Yellow Dent (Both Sections) Joseph A. Bruncker, Ridgeway; Leo Brueckner, Jefferson; Spangler Bros., Jefferson; Katterhenry Bros., Beloit; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus.

Single Ear White Dent (Both Sections) Spangler Bros., Jefferson; Sam Waage, Blanchardville; Harry F. Hansen, Menomonie; Harold Kleinsmith, La Crosse.

Peck Six Row Barley—Harvey Kleinsmith, La Crosse; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Eino E. Ozemaa, Brule; Jos. F. Peot, Luxemburg, Edmund Fierke, Columbus; Ben Schwartz, Sharon; Chester Hotberger, Fremont; Harold F. Marsch, Jefferson; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; John Lonergan, Fredonia.

Peck Wis. Ped. 1 or Silvermine Oats (Including Forward) Walter A. Thiem, De Pere; Harvey Kleinsmith, La Crosse; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; H. R. Berndt, West DePere; Jos. F. Peot, Luxemburg; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; A. E. Rehbein, St. Croix Falls.

Peck Wis. Ped. 5 or Swedish Select Oats—Harvey Kleinsmith, La Crosse; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; R. E. Krause, Webster; Gust Kalus, Fish Creek.

Peck Wis. #7 or Kherson Type Oats (Including Iowa 103 & 105 and 60-day oats) Alden E. Kolb, Cleveland; Harvey Kleinsmith, La Crosse; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; L. F. Hubbard, Evansville; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Alvin H. Derr, Marshall; Alfred H. Olson, West Salem.

Peck Any Other Variety (Variety Named) (Including White Cross, Wis. Ped. 19) Oats—Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; A. E. Rehbein, St. Croix Falls; Alfred H. Olson, West Salem; A. O. Popp, Jefferson.

Peck Winter Wheat—Eino E. Ozemaa, Brule; Jos. M. Mleziva, Luxemburg; John Tomko, Lena; John Lonergan, Fredonia; John Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids.

Peck Spring Wheat—John Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids; Jos. J. Massart, Casco; Chas. Schmolinske, Oconto; Alden E. Kolb, Cleveland; R. E. Krause, Webster.

Peck Winter Rye—(No first) Gust Guskalkson, Columbus.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck Medium Red or Mammoth (Variety Named) R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Alden E. Kolb, Cleveland; A. O. Popp, Jefferson; Arthur M. Derr, Columbus; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Gust Kalus, Fish Creek.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck Alsike—R. H. Lang, Jefferson.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck Alfalfa—(No first) Mike Schoblocher, Jacksonport.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck Sweet Clover—Arthur M. Derr, Columbus; Mike Schoblocher, Jacksonport; Stuart P. Niere, Watertown; Jos. M. Mleziva, Luxemburg.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck Timothy—Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; John Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; H. R. Berndt, West DePere.

Peck Black Soybeans—Pliny W. Jones, Black River Falls; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; A. G. Cox, Osseo.

Peck Ito San and Manchu—Pliny W. Jones, Black River Falls; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus.

Peck Any Other Variety (Variety Named) Soybeans—Pliny W. Jones, Black River Falls; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus.

Peck Scotch Field Peas—Wm. H. Moore, Sawyer; John Tomko, Lena; Francis Stevenson, Sturgeon Bay; Jos. J. Massart, Casco; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; John Lonergan, Fredonia; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland.

Peck Green Field Peas—P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Alvin H. Derr, Marshall.

Peck Any Other Variety (Including Marrowfat) (Variety Named) Jos. J. Massart, Casco; Gust Kalus, Fish Creek; Thos. Goetz, Sawyer.

Peck Alaska Canning Peas—Alvin H. Derr, Marshall; Arthur M. Derr, Columbus; Geo. McCutcheon, Ashland; John Lonergan, Fredonia.

Peck Large Wrinkled (Including Horsford, Perfection, Advancer) Arthur M. Derr, Columbus; Alvin H. Derr, Marshall; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus.

Peck Small Wrinkled (Including Badger, Horal, Admiral) Gustaf Johnson, Oconto Falls; Jacob Miller, Jr., Sturgeon Bay; Geo. McCutcheon, Ashland.

Peck Flax—Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Stuart P. Niere, Watertown.

Sheaf Six Row Barley—Otto Wolf, La Crosse; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; Richard Bibby, Ettrick; Chris Odden, Barronett; Alfred H. Olson, West Salem; Will Hoffman, Exeland.

Sheaf Early Oats (Including White Cross, Wis. Ped. 19) Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Alfred H. Olson, West Salem; Will Hoffman, Exeland.

Sheaf Swedish Select Type (Late Plump) Oats—Carl G. Lee, West Salem; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Alfred H. Olson, West Salem; Mrs. Mary Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids; Will Hoffman, Exeland.

Sheaf Any Other Late Oats (Variety Named) Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; Alfred H. Olson, West Salem; Chas. Schotte, Antigo; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland.

Sheaf Winter Wheat—Wm. Herrman, Shawano; Eino E. Ozemaa, Brule; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Alfred H. Olson, West Salem.

Sheaf Spring Wheat—Eino E. Ozemaa, Brule; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Alfred H. Olson, West Salem; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown.

Sheaf Rye—Alfred H. Olson, West Salem; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Walter H. Bankert, Cecil.

Bundle Alfalfa—H. R. Berndt, West DePere; Gustav Mehlhorn, Shawano; Theo. Mehlhorn, Shawano; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Walter H. Bankert, Cecil; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick; Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown; Fred Black, Holmen.

Bundle Medium Red and Mammoth Clover—Otto Wolf, La Crosse; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Gustav Mehlhorn, Shawano; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Theo. Mehlhorn, Shawano; Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick; Henry Teetzen, Shawano; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland.

Bundle Alsike Clover—Eino E. Ozemaa, Brule; Otto Wolf, La Crosse; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; H. R. Berndt, West DePere; Alfred H. Olson, West Salem.

Bundle Timothy—Otto Wolf, La Crosse; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Henry Teetzen, Shawano.

Bundle Sudan Grass—Fred Black, Holmen; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Alfred H. Olson, West Salem.

Bundle Any Other Hay (Variety Named) P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Richard Bibby, Ettrick; Carl G. Lee, West Salem.

Bundle Soybean Hay—R. H. Lang, Jefferson, Otto Wolf, La Crosse; Theo. Mehlhorn, Shawano; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Carl G. Lee, West Salem.

Bundle Mature Soybeans—P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; H. R. Berndt, West DePere; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus.

Bundle Field Pea Hay—Richard Bibby, Ettrick; P. E. Sheppler, Rockland; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Ida Guskalkson, Columbus.

Bundle Mature Peas—Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Ida Guskalkson, Columbus; Carl G. Lee, West Salem; Alfred H. Olson, West Salem.

Bundle Hemp—Ida Guskalkson, Columbus; Gust Guskalkson, Columbus.

Sheaf Flax—Gust Guskalkson, Columbus; Eino E. Ozemaa, Brule; Ida Guskalkson, Columbus.

Honorary Classes

- Ten Ears Clark's Yellow Dent—Elmer Biddick, Livingston; H. T. Draheim, Gotham.
- Ten Ears Silver King (Wis. #7) Spangler Bros., Jefferson, Gus Kuenster, Glen Haven.
- Ten Ears Early Yellow Dent (Wis. #8) Adolph C. Fiefarek, Peshigo.
- Ten Ears Golden Glow (Wis. #12) Katterhenry Bros., Beloit; Fred Black, Holmen; Joseph A. Bruner, Ridgeway.
- Ten Ears Any Variety Eight Row Flint—Spangler Bros., Jefferson; H. T. Draheim, Gotham; A. O. Popp, Jefferson.
- Peck Wis. Ped. Barley—John Kolb, Cleveland.
- Peck Wis. Ped. 1 Oats—Alfred Ravnum, Ettrick; A. O. Popp, Jefferson.
- Peck Wis. Ped. 5 or Swedish Select Oats—Wm. Herrman, Shawano.
- Peck Winter Wheat—Wm. Herrman, Shawano; A. O. Popp, Jefferson.
- Peck Spring Wheat—A. O. Popp, Jefferson.
- Peck Wis. Ped. Rye—Wm. Herrman, Shawano; Ferdinand Brey, Sawyer; Fred Black, Holmen.
- Bundle of Alfalfa—Otto Wolf, La Crosse; R. H. Lang, Jefferson; Carl G. Lee, West Salem.

Trophy Awards

- Ten Ears Yellow Dent Corn—Oliver Norby, Beloit
- Ten Ears Silver King Corn—Sam Waage, Blanchardville
- Ten Ears Dent Corn (North Section)—John M. Krogstad, Eau Claire
- Sweepstakes Ten Ears Corn—Oliver Norby, Beloit
- Fifty Ears Dent Corn—Fred Black, Holmen
- Peck Six Row Barley—Harvey Kleinsmith, La Crosse
- Peck Ped. #1 Oats—Walter A. Thiem, DePere
- Peck #5 Oats—Wm. Herrman, Shawano
- Peck Spring Wheat—John Rotermund, Wisconsin Rapids
- Peck Winter Rye—Wm. Herrman, Shawano
- Sweepstakes Sheaf Grain—Wm. Herrman, Shawano
- Sweepstakes Sheaf Forage—Otto Wolf, La Crosse
- Sweepstakes Small Seeds—Baumgartner Bros., Wrightstown

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

CONSTITUTION

Article I—Name

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

Article II—Object

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article III—Membership

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

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

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

Article IV—Dues

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

Article V—Officers

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

Article VI—Duties of Officers

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

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

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

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

Article VII—Amendments

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

Amendment No. 1—Adopted Feb. 9, 1906

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

Amendment No. 2—Adopted Feb. 11, 1909

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

BY-LAWS

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

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

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

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

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

Constitution adopted and organization effected Feb. 22, 1901.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article VII.—Disbursements. The funds of the Order shall be used to defray expenses or by vote of the Order for such purposes as will advance the agricultural interests of the Order and shall be paid out only upon an order signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

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

BY-LAWS

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

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

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

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

Adopted _____, 19____

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

MADISON, WIS., 1929.

To His Excellency, WALTER J. KOHLER,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

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

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. MOORE,
Secretary.

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