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AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

With a brief description, history
and adaptation of pure bred field
crops grown by its members.

H. W. ALBERTZ

Assistant to the Secretary

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MADISON, WISCONSIN

February, 1919

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AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
The Experiment Association	3
Organization.....	3
Membership.....	4
Finances.....	4
Annual Report.....	5
Identity of Members.....	5
Dissemination of Pure Bred Seed Grains.....	6
Yield Reports.....	6
Annual Grain Show.....	7
Seed Grain Annual.....	8
Experiment Association and Seed Dealers.....	8
Wisconsin Pedigree Grains in Other States.....	10
Seed Train Special.....	10
Boys' and Girls' Corn Growing and Judging Contests.....	12
The Experiment Association and the University.....	12
Seed Grain Inspection.....	12
Experimental Work.....	12
Seed Grain Treatment.....	13
Value of Pure Bred Grains Recognized.....	13
The County Orders.....	14
The Alfalfa Order.....	14
The Wisconsin Hemp Order.....	15
Work Accomplished by the Wisconsin Experiment Association.....	15
Wisconsin Pedigree Fields Crops	
Golden Glow, Wis. No. 12 Corn.....	17
Silver King, Wis. No. 7 Corn.....	18
Other Varieties of Corn.....	20
Oderbrucker Barley.....	23
Turkey Red (Pedigree No. 2) Winter Wheat.....	24
Marquis Wheat.....	24
Wisconsin Wonder (Pedigree No. 1) Oats.....	25
Swedish Select (Pedigree No. 5) Oats.....	25
Kherson (Pedigree No. 7) Oats.....	26
Winter Rye.....	26
Wisconsin Early Black Soy Beans.....	27
Ito San Soy Beans.....	27
Scotch Field Peas.....	27
Green Field Peas.....	28
Marrowfat Field Peas.....	28

THE WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

The Wisconsin Experiment Association is an organization composed of farmers and other interested persons who desire to render a useful service to that portion of the people of the State of Wisconsin who make their living primarily from the cultivation of the land. The association was formed to help disseminate such special bred field crops which, as a result of many tests, have been found to be more productive than those formerly grown by the average farmer.

Owing to the wide variation in climatic and soil conditions in the state, it has become necessary to secure or develop crops which are adapted to those unusual conditions. Improvement of crops to meet these requirements has been accomplished in three ways: (1) Straight-line breeding, (2) Cross breeding, and (3) Introduction of new varieties. A combination of two of the methods named was occasionally employed. The first method was used in the production of Pedigree No. 1 oats, the second method in breeding Golden Glow corn, and the third in the dissemination of hardy strains of alfalfa.

Organization

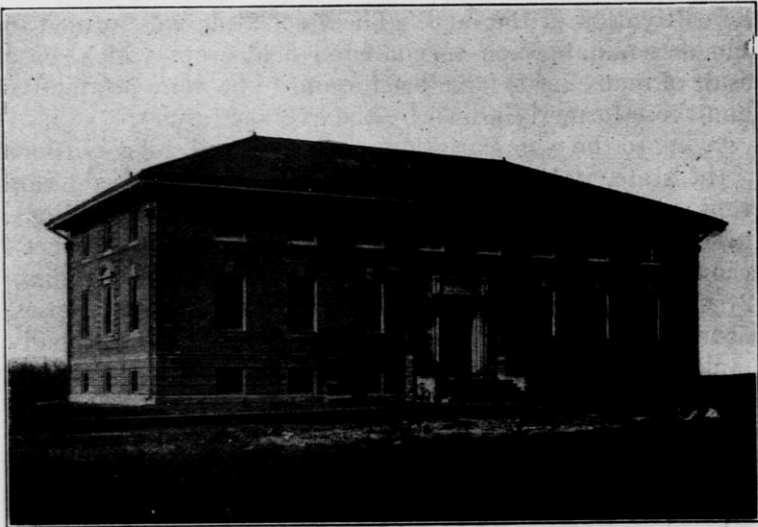
The association was founded by Professor R. A. Moore in 1901 with 187 charter members, most of whom were students of the Short Course in Agriculture at the University that year.

The members are distributed in every county in the state. The membership increased gradually until the association had a membership of over 2,000. In order to facilitate the handling of large shipments of seeds and to perfect the work of the association, county orders were formed. Nearly all of the members of the State Association are also members of their county order. The total number of members of the association who belong either to the state organization or to their respective county orders aggregated about 5,000 in 1918.

Membership

The qualifications for membership to the State Association are that the applicant must be directly or indirectly connected with farming operations and must have been in attendance at one of the following courses offered at the University or County School of Agriculture:

1. Short Winter Course
2. Middle Course
3. Long Course



Agronomy Building, Madison, Wis., Headquarters of the Association.

4. County Agricultural School
5. School not in the state but having an agricultural course equivalent to any of the courses named heretofore.
6. Farmers' Winter Course

Finances of the Association

The association is supported partly by funds appropriated by the State Legislature and partly by funds secured from membership fees. Each member pays an annual fee of 50c to help defray current expenses.

Annual Report

After the annual meeting of the association, the secretary issues a report showing receipts and disbursements for the year, the outlines for experiments to be conducted during the year, and the addresses and discussions at the annual meeting. The object of this report is to keep the members who are unable to attend the meeting in touch with the work of the association.

Identity of Members

In order that pure bred seed growers may be identified with the association, tags and sample seed envelopes which bear the name of the association are furnished to members at cost. The side of the tag opposite the name is provided with blanks for purity and germination test. The tags are placed on all containers of pure bred seed grains shipped to the buyer. The tag bears the trade mark of the association, and state regulation provides that it can be used by members only.

Dissemination of Pure Bred Seed Grains

The Agronomy Department of the University is breeding field crops for higher yields and better quality. For a number of years, comparative values of over 500 different varieties of field crops have been studied. As soon as a special bred variety is found to be superior to others, it is used as foundation stock and is placed in the hands of members of the Experiment Association in various parts of the state. These members compare the new field crop with the ones they are already growing and report the results of their trial to the secretary of the association. If the results are favorable, the association makes a special effort to disseminate the pure bred grains among its members. This method is used with all field crops.

Every member is entitled to receive an amount of pedigreed seed sufficient to plant a trial plot. He may receive one variety of seed each year until all the varieties he grows are pure bred varieties. Each member of the association becomes a center of pure bred seed grains for his locality. Many farmers in his immediate neighborhood obtain pure

bred grains from him either through purchase or exchange. In this way, the pure bred field crops have been widely disseminated in a short period of time.



Breeding Plots at the Experiment Station

Yield Reports

All members who receive pedigree grains are required to send a report of the yield in comparison with other varieties. Even after the common variety is discarded, this report is sent so that an average yield for all pedigree grains may be found which will be compared with the general average yield of the particular crop throughout the state. The differences in yield are tabulated in the annual report of the secretary.

Annual Grain Show

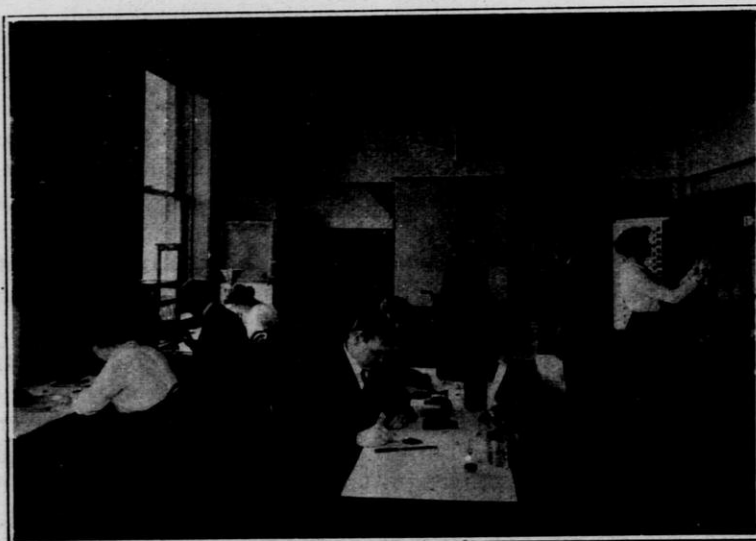
Every year a grain and field crop exhibition is held in connection with the annual meeting. About \$500 are offered in cash premiums in addition to those offered by manufacturing companies. Silver cups are offered for winning exhibits by a number of the grain dealers, newspapers, etc., throughout the state. Several millers in the state offer a special

premium on exhibits winning first place, provided that they were grown in their respective county.

In order that beginners will have a better opportunity to win premiums and to encourage as many farmers as possible, the exhibitors are divided into two classes: Those who won first premium at a former State Grain Show and those who never won first premium. Those who have won first premiums can exhibit in the honorary class only, in order to remove them from competition with new growers. The exhibits consist of displays of 10 ear samples of corn, threshed peck samples of all the cereals, buckwheat, soy beans, canning peas, clovers, grasses, and sheaf samples of all grains and grasses.

Seed Grain Annual

Each year the association publishes an annual giving a brief description of each of the different varieties of Wisconsin standard field crops together with the names of the growers and the amounts each has for sale. This list is sent by the secretary to all members and others who request it. County agricultural agents in Wisconsin and neighboring states use this list to help supply the needs in their respective counties each year. The association does not fix a price on



State Seed Laboratory Where Purity and Germination Tests of Seed Are Made.

the pedigreed seed grains but allows its members to transact their own business affairs with the purchasers. The function of the association in the marketing of seeds is to put the purchaser and grower in communication with each other.

Each member who has seed grains for sale is given full instructions regarding seed grain requirements which are established by law. A copy of the Wisconsin seed law together with a full discussion may be secured free of charge by applying to the State Seed Inspector, Agronomy Bldg., Madison, Wis.

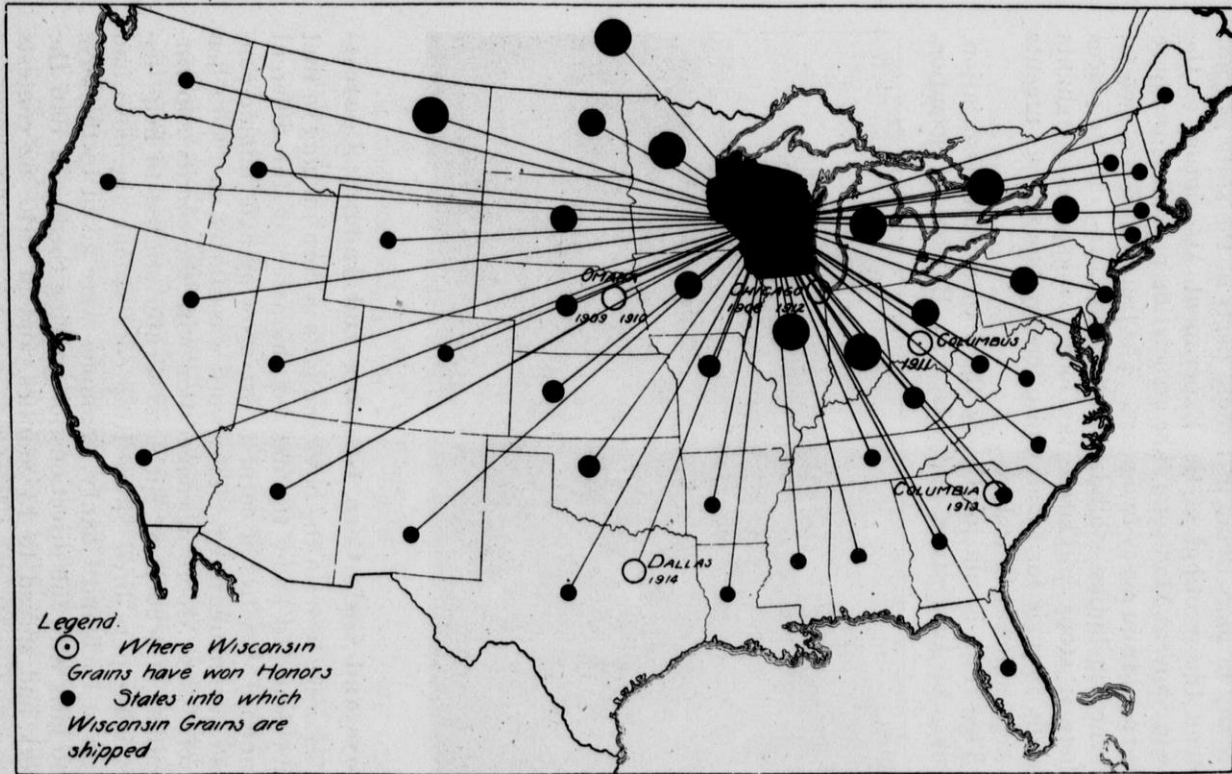
The Experiment Association and the Seed Dealers

The seedmen get in touch with the most careful members of the Experiment Association. They inspect the seeds of the best growers and make every effort to purchase this seed for their stocks. In their catalogues they give a brief history of the development of the crop at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Some of them give the names and addresses of the members of the Experiment Association from whom they secured their seed. Such seed is sold at rather high prices, but the buyer is usually always satisfied because he receives seeds which are well worth the price he pays for them. In this way the reliable seed dealers have helped materially in the dissemination of the best strains of pure bred seeds.

Wisconsin Pedigreed Grains in Other States

Wisconsin pedigreed grains have won special merits so that a demand for them in other states has been created. They have been shipped not only into every state in the Union, but into all civilized countries of the world. At the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915, a total of 72 medals were awarded on Wisconsin products, including 12 of gold, 41 of silver, and 19 of bronze.

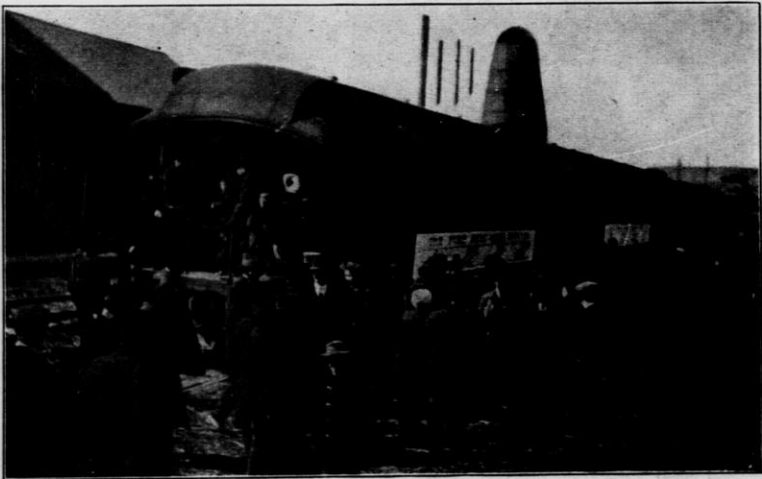
Through the efforts of the Experiment Association, Wisconsin has become the leading pure bred seed state in the Union. The state has now within its borders over 2,500 growers of pure bred grains. As a result of numerous winnings at grain shows of national importance, a wide reputation and demand for Wisconsin pedigree barley, oats, corn, rye, wheat, and other seeds has been created throughout the world.



Seed Train Special

Many farmers living in remote parts of the state can not attend the meetings of the Experiment Association or the Grain Show at Madison. The association provides for a pure bred seed train every two years. The train consists of several coaches, including exhibition and lecture cars. If the places where it stops are large, the local banks and merchants usually provide for a hall and often provide entertainments in connection with lectures.

This train is run jointly by the Experiment Association, College of Agriculture, and Wisconsin Bankers' Association.



Seed Train Special.

Boys and Girls Corn Growing and Judging Contests

In order to train the boys and girls in corn judging so that they learn to know the desired characters of the different standard varieties of corn, a corn growing and judging contest was inaugurated. This work was started in 1906 when Prof. R. A. Moore in cooperation with the county superintendent of schools at Richland Center started to help disseminate pure bred Silver King corn among the boys and girls in Richland County. Samples were given to the boys and girls with full directions for growing them. In 1907 the work had spread to 13 counties, and in 1910, 52 contests were held in 50 counties of the state when 28,600 boys and girls took part in the work. Later, growing and judging

contests were held in each county. The winners of these contests were awarded scholarships which entitled them to a week's course at the University for a study of grains and corn. This contest work spread so rapidly in the state, that in 1915 it was placed in charge of a state boys' and girls' club leader whose office is at the College of Agriculture. In 1918 over 37,000 boys and girls took part in club work.

The boys and girls are encouraged to grow one acre of one of the standard varieties of corn. Some time during late fall or early winter a corn judging contest is held in each county or other local unit. Each boy and girl who grew an acre of corn may participate in this contest. The winners of these contests then compete at the state corn judging contest.



Future Pure Bred Seed Growers. Their Prize Sample of Golden Glow Corn, with Home Made Germination Tester.

The seed secured by the boys for their acre corn growing contest and the funds for paying the expenses of the winners to the state contest are furnished by the Experiment Association. The seed corn is distributed directly by the State Boys' and Girls' Club leader, by the different Agricultural High Schools, or by the county superintendent in all the counties of the state. Many farmers, not otherwise connected with the Experiment Association, are now growing the standard varieties of Wisconsin corn, the seeds of which was secured through the children attending the rural schools.

The State Boys' and Girls' Club Leader, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis., will send a free bulletin on how to become a member of a boys' or girls' club to any boy or girl who writes to him for such information.

The Experiment Association and the University

The Experiment Association and the University cooperate in every way possible. The secretary of the association is the chairman of the Agronomy Department of the University. The assistant secretary devotes half of his time to the Experiment Association, and the other half to the University. He ranks as instructor in field crops and is in charge of the corn breeding work at the Experiment Station. During the summer months he acts as field representative for the Agronomy Department and inspects the pure bred grain grown by the members of the Experiment Association.

Seed Grain Inspection

Every year well qualified men are sent to members of the association for the purpose of inspecting their seed grains. Special attention is paid to the quality of grain, free from disease, mixture with other varieties of the same kind of grains, and from weed seeds. Inspection is made both in the field while the grain is growing and in the bin.

Experimental Work

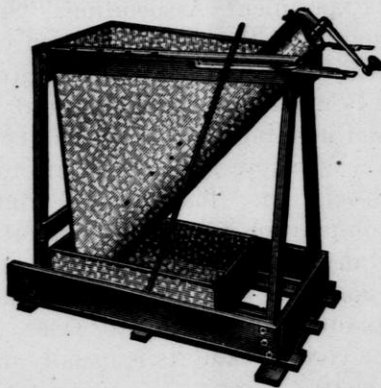
Each year the committee outlines experimental work for its members. As soon as the nature of the experiment has been determined, a notice is sent to the members asking them if they are able to carry out the experiment in their locality. If the report is favorable, the association furnishes the seed, together with directions and the members send in a report in the fall of the year.

Many members are now carrying out experiments on sweet clover, Sudan grass, phosphorus fertilizer test, soy bean variety tests, soy bean silage test, ear to row corn tests, soil liming tests, weed eradication, and variety tests of grains.

Seed Grain Treatment

Special attention has been called to members regarding formaldehyde treatment of seed grains. It is essential to treat grains in order to avoid many of the diseases. Members of the association have been informed regarding the

method of treatment and many now treat all seed grains. Any member may secure a bulletin on seed grain treatment upon application to the secretary.



Smut Machine. Members Are Requested to Treat All Seed Grains.

Value of Pure Bred Grains Recognized

The value of Wisconsin pure bred seeds is recognized everywhere in the state. Farmers who need a supply of seed demand the pure bred varieties. A large number of farmers in the state exchange wheat and rye for flour at their local mill. Many millers offer several pounds of flour more per hundred pounds of pedigree rye or wheat than for other varieties. A number of millers offer a special premium of five dollars to any person living in his county who wins first place on a sample of grain exhibited at the state grain show.

Every year thousands of bushels of seed grains and corn are shipped out of the state. Inquiries come to the office of the Experiment Association from nearly every state in the Union asking about some kind of Wisconsin grown seed. Wisconsin Golden Glow corn is in great demand in all of the northern states and Canada.

The County Orders

The demand for pure bred seeds increased very rapidly. Seedsmen and others began to call for pedigreed seed grains in large quantities. In order that seeds in carload lots might be secured more easily, it was deemed advisable to organize

county units to cooperate with the State Association. As a result, Fond du Lac County was the first to organize, March 28, 1908, under the name of the Fond du Lac County Order of the Experiment Association. Since that time, nearly every county in the state has been organized. Any person directly or indirectly interested in growing pedigreed seeds is eligible to membership. The County Orders usually hold their annual meetings and grain and corn shows about two or three weeks before the annual meeting of the State Experiment Association. The exhibits winning first place are placed in competition with other exhibits at the annual state show. Many county orders print their own circulars containing the names of the members and the varieties they grow and the quantities they offer for sale. Money for cash premiums at the county exhibits is usually donated by local merchants or banks.

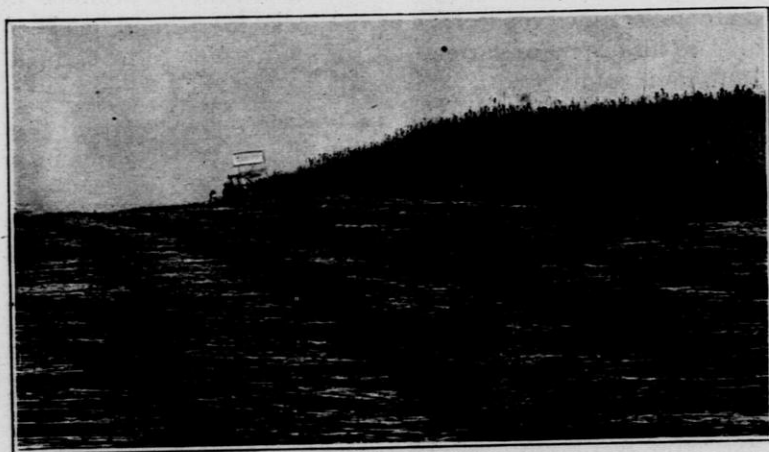
The Alfalfa Order

The Alfalfa Order of the Experiment Association is an organization of farmers interested in alfalfa growing and has for its purpose the encouragement of more alfalfa growing in Wisconsin. As one of the means to help the promotion of a strong alfalfa industry in Wisconsin, the Alfalfa Order has arranged for the cooperation of the members in carrying on numerous field experiments throughout the state. The association was organized in 1911 with only 21 charter members. It has increased in size from year to year so that in 1918 its membership was over 800. The members have carried on large state-wide tests to determine the relative value of different kinds of seed and have made every effort to solve winter killing problems. As a result of numerous experiments, the members are now able to determine the relative merits of the different kinds of seed so that the problem of winter killing will soon be largely eliminated. Literature on how to grow this crop may be secured free of charge by writing to the Secretary of the Alfalfa Order, Agronomy Bldg., Madison, Wis.

The Wisconsin Hemp Order

In 1918 Wisconsin became the leading hemp growing state in the Union. The stable growth which the hemp industry has made in this state is due considerably to organized effort.

At the very beginning of the industry at Waupun, an organization known as the Rock River Hemp Growers' Association was formed. This association was considerably responsible for guiding the new industry through the experimental stage. After the industry expanded and became of state-wide importance, a state association was formed. This association is known as the Hemp Order of the Wisconsin Experiment Association. The Hemp Order was organized at Ripon, October 18, 1917. The object of the Hemp Order is to promote the general welfare of the hemp industry in the state. Its membership is composed of hemp growers and



Harvesting Hemp.

hemp mill operators. Further information pertaining to this industry may be secured by writing to the Secretary of the Wisconsin Hemp Order, Agronomy Bldg., Madison, Wis., who will send free of charge Bulletin No. 293, entitled "Wisconsin's Hemp Industry."

Work Accomplished by the Wisconsin Experiment Association

Since 1901 the Association has been conducting experimental work in every county and on all the different types of soils and under various climatic conditions throughout the state. As an outgrowth of its work, the following results have been secured:

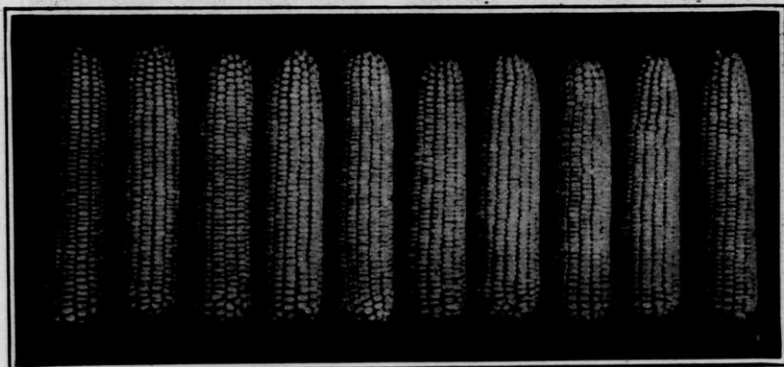
1. It standardized the field crops in the state.
2. It brought buyer and seller of pure bred field seeds in closer contact with each other.
3. It placed crops in those sections of the state to which they were best adapted.
4. It aided in increasing crop production in the state.
5. It produced several pure bred seed grain growers with a national and world-wide reputation.
6. It resulted in increased crop production without extra labor.
7. It has been able through its members to produce in large quantities, crops which have special merit, and has been able to fill orders of carload lots of seed grains to be shipped to foreign countries.
8. It assisted in securing better seed laws so that the farmers are less liable to purchase adulterated seeds than in sections where such laws are not in force.
9. It has trained its members in the production and proper handling of seed grains.
10. It has helped to grow and disseminate varieties of field crops superior in both yield and quality to any other known varieties.
11. It has been instrumental in keeping former students in close contact with the College of Agriculture.
12. It caused Wisconsin pedigree seeds to be known throughout the world.

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE FIELD CROPS

Varieties of Pure Bred Corn, Small Grains, and Soy Beans grown by members of the Experiment Association.

Golden Glow, Wisconsin No. 12 Corn

The ears vary in length from 6 to 9½ inches, with 14 to 18 rows on each cob. The standard length for exhibit samples and seed corn should be from 8¼ to 9¼ inches. In color the corn is soft golden yellow, uniform throughout with



Ten-ear Sample of Golden Glow, Wisconsin No. 12.

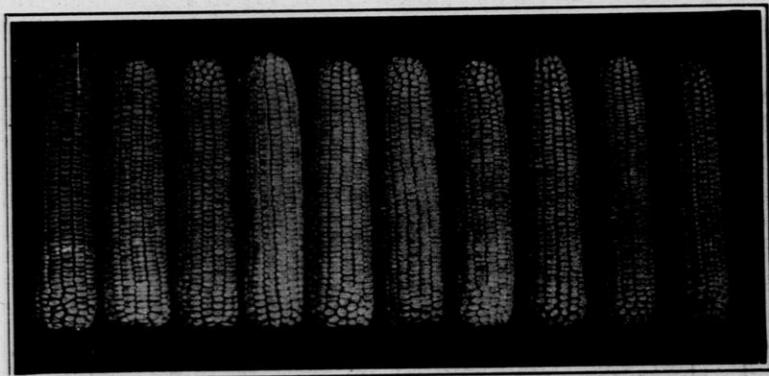
a medium cherry red cob. The kernels are not as rough as those of the Silver King variety, and have what may be called a crumpled indentation.

The Golden Glow variety resulted from a cross between Toole's North Star and Wisconsin No. 8. Both varieties were planted in alternate rows in 1904. The rows planted with Toole's North Star were detasseled and the No. 8 tassels were left to fertilize the North Star rows. The ears secured from these rows were used for further breeding. As soon as type characteristics were established, the seed was disseminated among the members of the Experiment Association. This variety combines the yielding qualities of Toole's North Star with the earliness of Wisconsin No. 8.

It is well adapted to the greater part of the central portion of the state. It requires from 100 to 115 days to mature. An early strain of the Golden Glow has been developed which is now grown successfully in several of the northern counties.

Silver King, Wisconsin No. 7 Corn

This variety is a uniform creamy white corn. It has a slight roughness of kernel. The indentation ranges from a crumpled to pinched condition. The kernels are of medium depth, medium wedge-shaped and somewhat broad. The cob is glistening white. The length of ears varies from seven to ten inches. The standard length is from 8½ to 9½ inches.



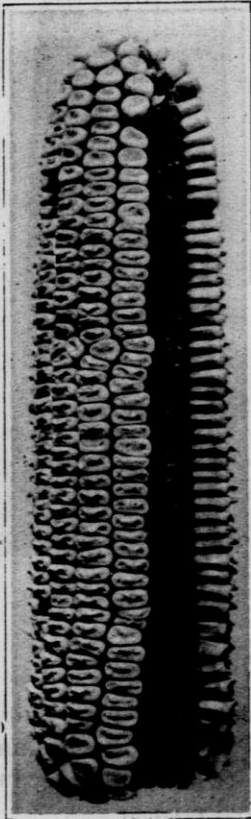
Ten-ear Sample of Silver King, Wisconsin No. 7 Corn.

Silver King corn was secured from Iowa by the Wisconsin Experiment Station in 1904. Since that time it has been improved and adapted to Wisconsin climatic conditions, by ear-to-row breeding. This variety breeds true to type and is one of the best yielders for crib and silage corn in the southern half of the state.

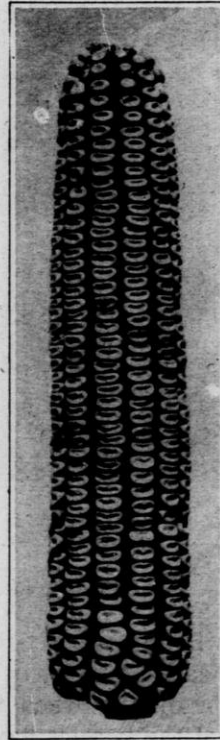
Other Varieties of Corn

Early Yellow Dent (Wisconsin No. 8) resembles Golden Glow. The ear is smaller, averaging between 7 and 8 inches in length, and more tapering. The kernels are more lemon yellow in color and the cob is light cherry red. This variety was developed from the Minnesota No. 13 and is well adapted to the northern part of the state. It requires from 95 to 105 days to mature.

Northern Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 25) Corn. This variety was bred at the Northern Branch stations and is well adapted to the northern sections as a silage variety. It is also a first-class crib corn for many portions of northern Wisconsin. The color is a rather deep shade of yellow, almost orange. The ears are well dented, and the kernels are quite deep for an early maturing corn variety. The number of rows



Murdock Corn.

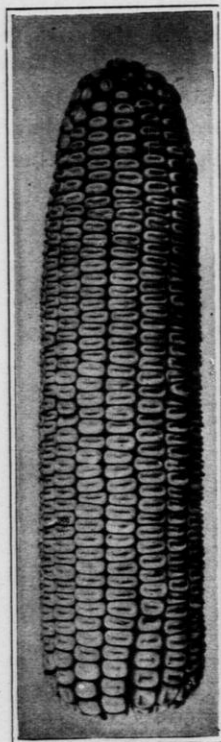


Northern Yellow Dent Wis. No. 25 Corn.

range from 12 to 16. Probably 70% of the ears have 12 rows. Wisconsin No. 25 is a cross between Wisconsin No. 8 and an early native yellow dent corn from Northern Michigan.

Wisconsin No. 15 is a flint corn adapted to the northern part of the state. It matures early but does not yield as high as the dent varieties.

Clark's Yellow Dent and Murdock are yellow dent varieties adapted to the southern portion of the state.



Wis. No. 8 Corn.



Wis. No. 12 Corn.

Pedigree Oderbrucker Barley

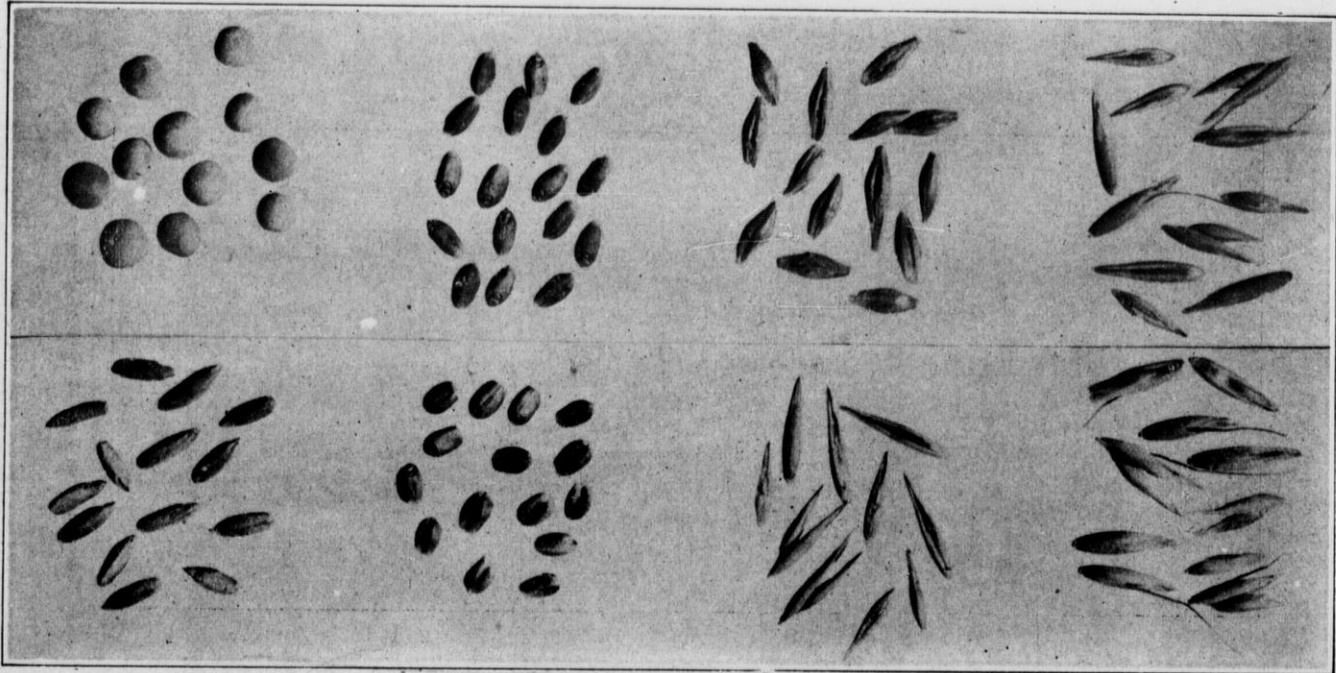
This barley is a six-rowed variety with long rough awns, large head, and plump kernels. The threshed sample can easily be distinguished from two-rowed types because two-thirds of the kernels have a twisted crease.

Oderbrucker barley was imported from Germany by the Guelph (Ontario) Agricultural College. It was secured by the Wisconsin Experiment Station in 1898. In comparison with other barleys it was found to be superior to those with which it was compared and responded readily to the breeding placed upon it.

It is now one of the most carefully bred barleys of the state and has been widely disseminated.



Side and Edge View of Head of Pedigree Barley



Field Peas
Schlansted Rye

Turkey Red Wheat
Marquis Wheat

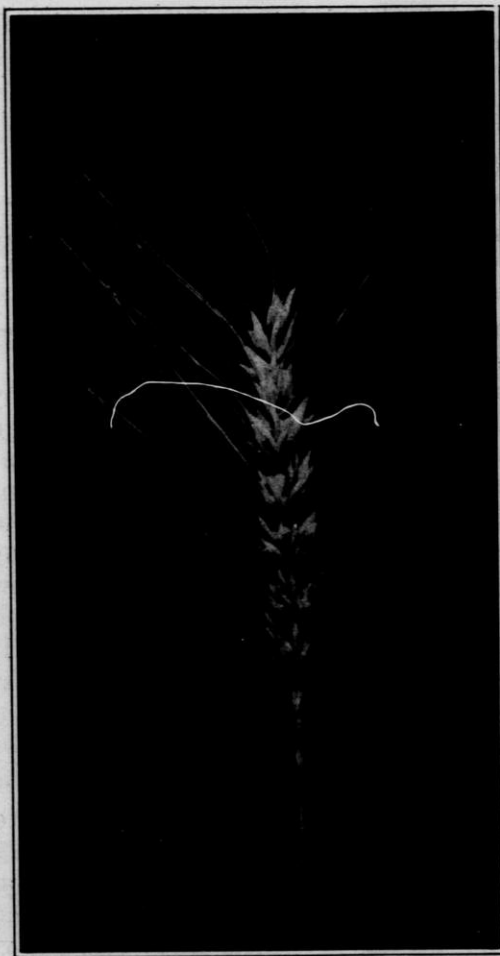
Wisconsin Pedigreed Seeds

Oderbrucker Barley
Kherson Oats

Wisconsin Wonder Oats
Swedish Select Oats

Turkey Red (Pedigree No. 2) Winter Wheat

Turkey Red Winter wheat is bearded and has white chaff which firmly holds the dark amber kernels. The plants grow from 3 to 4½ feet tall. The heads are nearly square at the center and somewhat tapering toward the tip.



Wisconsin Pedigree No. 2 Winter Wheat.



Marquis Spring Wheat

This wheat was introduced into the United States from Russia in the early seventies. It was tested at the Wisconsin Experiment Station with many other varieties for hardiness and yield and used as the foundation stock upon which to

breed the Wisconsin Pedigree No. 2 winter wheat. It has now been widely disseminated.

It requires a well drained and rather heavy loam or clay soil. The counties especially adapted for this crop are those which adjoin Lake Michigan, Lake Winnebago, Green Bay, the lower Fox River, the region comprising Polk, St. Croix and Barron counties, and most of the counties in the southern part of the state. In order to avoid winter killing, it should be sown before September 10 at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre.

Marquis Wheat

This variety of spring wheat is awnless, and has a smooth chaff and hard chunky kernel with a wide crease. Two or three short awns are usually found at the tip of the heads. In spite of the short chaff or glumes, the seed is held firmly and does not shatter. The milling quality is superior to any other variety grown in the state.

Marquis wheat is a selection from a hybrid produced by crossing a hard red wheat from India and the well-known Red Fife. This cross was made by the Canadian Experiment Station at Ottawa, about 1892. The Wisconsin Experiment Station received a small amount of this wheat direct from the Canadian Station. It was planted in centgener breeding plots and selections were made for several years. It is now well acclimated to this state and grows well on the clay and loam soils. It yields higher than any other variety. It matures early and escapes the summer drouths and rust epidemics which usually occur later in the season.

Wisconsin Wonder (Pedigree No. 1) Oats

This variety of oats grows from two and one-half to five feet tall. It has a stiff straw and does not lodge as readily as most other varieties. The kernel is white and plump. The awn on the large kernel is medium heavy. Many of the large kernels have no awns. It is medium early in maturity.

The seed was secured by the Experiment Station in 1901 and was improved by the centgener method of breeding. A seven-year test on the Agronomy plots proved it to be a superior variety. It became one of the prominent pedigree strains which is well adapted to all clay and loam soils. On rich soils it seldom lodges.

Swedish Select (Pedigree No. 5) Oats

The plant has a dense root system, also large leaves and stem. It makes a rank growth, which under favorable conditions reaches a height of five feet.

This oats originated in Sweden, was imported into Russia and became one of the standard varieties of that country. Dr. M. A. Carleton, of the United States Department of Agriculture, secured a small quantity of these oats and sent a portion to the Wisconsin Experiment Station in 1898. It was planted in centgener plots and only the best heads from the best plants were planted each year. On the experimental plots it yielded exceptionally well, weighing from 36 to 40 pounds per measured bushel. Under favorable conditions this is one of the highest yielding varieties.

It is well adapted to lighter soils and soils low in fertility. It is grown extensively in the sandy region in the central part of the state. On rich clay and prairie soils it has a tendency to lodge.

Kherson (Pedigree No. 7) Oats

The plant is vigorous but does not grow very rank. The straw remains short but stands up well. The kernel is small, slender, yellow in color, thin hulled, very light awned.

It was brought to America from the dry regions of Southern Russia. The Wisconsin Experiment Station received the seed in 1906 and since that time has improved it by straight selection.

The merits of the oats are its adaptability to conditions usually unfavorable to other varieties of oats. It matures early and thus escapes hot weather and drouth. It grows well on soils which are too rich for other oats and on bottom lands where late varieties of oats are apt to rust.

Pedigree Winter Rye

This is a Schlansted variety which grows to be from 5 to 6 feet tall, with heads averaging 4 inches in length. It has a stiff straw and is noted for its high yields and quality of grain.

A small portion of the seed was received by the Wisconsin Experiment Station in 1900 from the United States Department of Agriculture. It was carefully bred for several years and compared with other varieties. Several re-selections have been made since its introduction.

It is well adapted to the lighter soils and also to soils comparatively low in fertility. Excellent results have been secured on rich sandy soils. This rye responds readily to good soil treatment and will give better returns on the clay loam soils than it will on the light sandy soils.



Pedigree Winter Rye.

Wisconsin Early Black Soy Beans

The pedigree Early Black soy bean resembles the Ito San in shape. It is somewhat flatter and smaller. The plant grows two feet tall and has many pods.

The seeds were secured by the Wisconsin Experiment Station in 1902. In row tests with 35 other varieties this one proved to be the earliest and at the same time grew tall and leafy. It was further improved and pedigreed at the Northern Branch Stations.

It matures in the extreme northern part of the state. It is a good hay crop and the beans make rich protein feed for stock. It is not so well adapted as the Ito San to grow with corn for silage in Southern Wisconsin.

Ito San Soy Beans

This is a yellow pedigreed soy bean about as large as a navy bean but not as flat. It grows about 3 feet tall.

The breeding work began at the Wisconsin Experiment Station in 1902 and since that time selections have been made to increase yields of both seed and forage.

It is well adapted to Southern Wisconsin for seed and silage. In the northern part of the state it can be used only for silage, because the growing season is not long enough for seed to mature.



Ito San Soy Beans.

Pedigree Scotch Field Peas

Bright green with whitish circle. One of the most highly prized soup or field variety. Adapted to heavy soils. Requires a long season to mature and, therefore, should be sown early. Commands highest market price as a rule.

Pedigree Green Field Peas

Bluish green in color, some variation in this respect. Of wider adaptation than the Scotch. Somewhat earlier in maturity and possess greater resistance to heat and drought.

Some strains of this variety are especially adapted to sandy soils. An excellent soup variety. Usually sells for a little less than the Scotch.

Pedigree Marrowfat Field Peas

A large white or yellow seeded variety. A heavier yielder under good cultural conditions, but somewhat more exacting in its requirements than the preceding. Is one of the highest priced peas, often exceeding the Scotch and Green in this respect. Seems to do best on heavy soil. Requires more seed per acre than smaller sized peas.

All the varieties of pedigree field peas were developed at the Northern Branch Stations.



Interior of Seed Train

