do not, we will begin to decay and our usefulness as a pure bred seed state will diminish. Any member of this association who makes a practice of sending out seed that is not what it is represented to be, should be denied the privilege of membership in our association.

I often wonder if it would not mean a great deal to our state if premiums were offered at our State Fair for the best kept and best managed farms in our state. The honor of having the best kept and best managed farm in the state of Wisconsin means a thousand times more than to have the best ten ears of corn in the state. I just throw this out for your consideration because I think at some future time more definite steps should be taken along this line.

There is still another way that our members can be useful to our state and that is by trying to help build up our County Fairs. We should try to improve the exhibits at our respective fairs and, do our best even if that is little, to clean them of sideshows and other things that detract from the real object of our fairs. The present condition of some of our fairs is a blur on our counties.

In closing let me urge you as fellow members of such a great organization to be always for progress and never stand still, for when we cease to make progress we are likely to retrograde.

REPORT OF SECRETARY—1909.

R. A. MOORE, MADISON, DANE CO.

The past year has brought its many rewards to the members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association. Our paid-up membership has advanced from 900 in 1907 to 1,100 in 1908, and we have every reason to feel grateful for the advancement made along all lines.

Our total membership is considerable above the figures given as we have many who let their fees get in arrears and are not counted or listed in the report as members until all fees are paid.

The marked influence upon the general farm conditions of having so large a membership carry on tests with pure bred seed grains and general experiments where the average farmer
can see them is bringing good results throughout our State. Many of our farmers will not read, but they are close observers and will readily banish scrub grains, scrub stock and scrub methods of farming if shown it is wise to do so.

EXHIBITION OF GRAINS GROWN BY THE ASSOCIATION.

The display of seed grains at our Annual Meeting is attended with great success. Never in the history of our state was there an exhibition of grains that equaled in purity and quality that shown the winter of 1908. We trust this year’s display will surpass it.

Our display of grains and forage plants at the State Fair attracted wide spread attention of the enormous work the members of the Association were carrying on. The State Fair display has become an annual event and each member of the Association should strive to make it more instructive and better as years go by.

Through an invitation on the part of the National Corn Exposition it was decided that the Experiment Association and College of Agriculture make a joint display at Omaha. This was made possible on account of the willingness on the part of the Exposition to bear the greater part of the financial burden. The Wisconsin display attracted wide spread attention and thousands of farmers and others learned for the first time the true character of the work of the Wisconsin Experiment Association.

Our work is spreading rapidly to other states and like organizations are being launched for the good of agriculture. Scrub grains are to meet their death blow and are being supplemented all over the United States by pure bred barley, corn, oats, wheat, etc.

Approximately two hundred thousand dollars worth of select seed grains were sold by members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association the past year and a great deal of these grains were secured by farmers from other states, who are keen to note the wide spread difference in favor of pure bred seed grains.

It is very gratifying to see the work expand and go beyond the border lines of our state. This leads us to believe that our mission is a wide one and that the call for seed grains will become greater year after year.

Honesty, uprightness, and strict integrity in growing and selling pure bred seed grains will "gain the day" for Wisconsin and our Experiment Association.
From reports received I am able to give the following data regarding tests carried out by individual members of the Association.

CORN

**SILVER KING (WISCONSIN NO. 7).**

Number members reporting: 183
Number counties in the state: 71
Number of counties from which reports were received: 40
Average per cent germination of the seed: 96.6%
Number reporting corn as well matured: 146
Number reporting failure to mature: 32
Maximum yield (bushels shelled corn per acre): 110
Minimum yield (bushels of shelled corn per acre) (poor land): 14
Average yield per acre (bushels of shelled corn): 56
Average yield per acre any other variety: 44
Difference in yield in favor of No. 7 corn: 12
Average yield per acre on fall plowed land: 58.63
Average yield per acre on spring plowed land: 54.76
Number parties planting on fall plowed land: 51
Number parties planting on spring plowed land: 121

**EARLY YELLOW DENT (WISCONSIN NO. 8).**

Number members reporting: 26
Number counties in the state: 71
Number of counties from which reports were received: 17
Average per cent of germination of the seed: 93.6
Number reporting corn maturing well: 24
Number reporting failure to mature: 2
Maximum yield per acre (bushels shelled corn): 75
Minimum yield per acre (bushels shelled corn): 20
Average yield per acre (bushels shelled corn): 48.8
Average yield per acre any other variety: 46.7

**GOLDEN GLOW (WISCONSIN NO. 12).**

Number members reporting: 12
Number counties from which reports were received: 6
Average per cent germination of the seed: 98
Number reporting corn as well matured: 10
Number reporting failure to mature: 2
Maximum yield (bushels shelled corn per acre) ...... 70
Minimum yield (bushels shelled corn per acre) ...... 25
Average yield per acre (bushels of shelled corn) ...... 49.1
Average yield per acre any other variety .............. 57.7
Average yield per acre on fall plowed land ........... 50
Average yield per acre on spring plowed land ......... 48.6
Number parties planting on fall plowed land ........... 2
Number parties planting on spring plowed land ......... 10

BARLEY

ODERBRUCKER (WISCONSIN NO. 55).

Number of parties reporting to date ................. 288
Number counties from which reports have been received 56
Number sowing on fall plowed land .................. 190
Number sowing on spring plowed land ................ 98
Number sowing with drill ........................... 127
Number sowing with broadcast seeder ................ 157
Number sowing by hand ................................ 4
Number reporting that barley remained erect ........... 259
Number reporting that barley lodged .................. 29
Number reporting that barley rusted badly ............. 0
Number reporting that barley rusted slightly .......... 78
Number reporting that barley did not rust ............. 206
Number reporting that barley developed smut .......... 160
Number reporting that barley was not smutted .......... 112
Average yield of Oderbrucker barley (bushels) .......... 37.2
Average yield of any other variety .................. 31.6
Difference in yield in favor of Oderbrucker barley ... 5.6

SOY BEANS

Number of members experimenting .................... 20
Number of counties in the state from which reports
were received ........................................ 13
Number members reporting beans as ripening evenly .. 11
Number members reporting beans as ripening unevenly 7
Number members planting beans on fall plowed land .. 10
Number members planting beans on spring plowed land 10
Number members using bacteria-laden soil ............. 9
Number members reporting nodules on roots of bean
plants where soil was inoculated .................... 9
Average yield per acre (bushels) .................... 18.7