

SETTING A NEW YIELD RECORD

Plenty of barnyard manure on well-drained bog land and pure-bred Golden Glow seed direct from the experiment station—this was the winning combination in the 1921 Two-Acre Corn Yield Contest. Mr. M. J. Strunk, of Fort Atkinson, telling how he grew the record crop, said that after plowing in the spring and turning a good coat of manure which had been spread during the winter, he dragged the field both ways to put the surface soil in good condition. After planting the 19th of May, a week later he dragged the field lengthwise the rows just as the corn was getting above the surface. The surface being loose and fine, this did not injure the corn, but helped it along. Three thorough cultivations were given before tasseling. From this time on it was evident to all who saw the field that this was an unusual crop, and it was watched with interest by all the neighbors.

The field was ripe about the middle of September and was cut and shocked, and according to Mr. Strunk, it was "some corn and some job." It was husked out about the last of October and was well cured and as dry as a bone. This is shown also by the fact that it tested only 11.4% moisture in the government test.

Rich, black, well-drained bog land is ideal for growing corn, says Mr. Strunk. Some of his land has had corn for seven years in succession because it is so rich that grain cannot be grown without lodging. Some that was broken longer ago is just getting to a point where grain can be raised. The seed used for planting the contest crop was Golden Glow received from the experiment association as a prize in the 1920 contest. Thorough cultivation is essential, and Mr. Strunk believes in dragging the field even before the corn is above ground, so as to destroy the seedling weeds and keep the surface soil mellow.

A HIGH THREE-YEAR AVERAGE

Have you seen anything which beats this for consistent high yields and progress: 115.0 bushels per acre in 1919, 125.6 in 1920, and 138.8 in 1921? This is the record of Jippa Wielinga, of La Crosse county. There can be no doubt that Jippa knows how to raise corn, and the following extract from a letter tells in his own words how he made his latest record:

"In 1920 the field had alfalfa on it which was cut three times. It yielded approximately four tons per acre. In the spring of 1921 the field was heavily top dressed with very rotten manure, then when the alfalfa was about 14 inches high, on or about the 12th day of May, the field was plowed, then double disced, then harrowed three times. I then sowed 200 pounds of commercial fertilizer (2-12-2) per acre and 100 pounds of acid phosphate per acre. I planted the corn about the 17th day of May in rows 3 feet 6 inches apart, and the hills in the row about 2 feet apart. The field was harrowed twice before the corn came

up, then cultivated 15 times, following which I sowed (on or about July 21st) an additional 100 pounds of commercial fertilizer (2-12-2), following which I cultivated once more. The corn was cut and shocked September 18th to 20th."

Jippa has put his heart and soul into corn improvement, and he is at his best when telling how he raises and puts up his show samples and seed corn.

AVVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE OF THE PURE BRED AND PEDIGREED GRAINS

Variety	Average Yield
Pedigree Barley.....	48.3
Oats—Pedigree 1.....	48.0
Pedigree 5.....	30.5
Pedigree 7.....	37.1
Pedigree Rye.....	27.1
Marquis Spring Wheat.....	12.6
No. 7 Corn (Silver King).....	66.7
No. 12 Corn (Golden Glow).....	63.5

OUR FOREIGN CONQUESTS

While there is yet a considerable portion of the territory within our own state where miscellaneous and scrub grains persist, and this territory should be the battle ground of our increasing efforts to drive out the scrub population with the pure-bred varieties, at the same time we have been pioneering in foreign fields, and our conquests have been remarkably successful. In several European and Asiatic countries, as well as in Australia and South Africa, several of the Wisconsin grains have long since won their right to permanent citizenship, and in the Valley of the Nile, one of the most ancient seats of civilized agriculture, the Wisconsin Silver King corn is now taking its place beside the date palm and the fig tree. The accompanying cut showing letter and check from Egypt for a second order of Silver King corn will be of interest to all who have placed their faith in the pure-bred grains and who are proud to see their reputation spread and their territory widened.