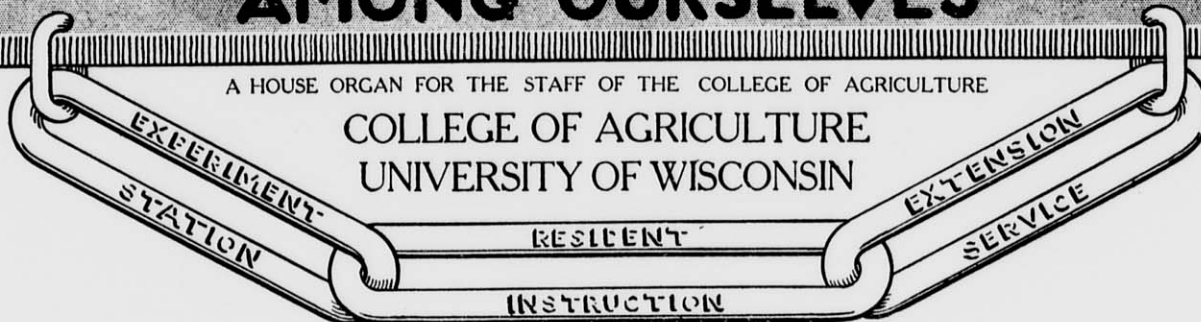


AMONG OURSELVES

A HOUSE ORGAN FOR THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



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LAND CLEARING BILL (No. 222,A), repealing the appropriation as well as the enabling act under which this work has been carried on for the past six years, was reported by the Senate Committee on State Affairs (Senator Titus, Chairman) for non-concurrence. Senator Cashman offered a substitute amendment killing the enabling act but allowing the University to continue to distribute picric acid. As all receipts go into the State Treasury and are re-appropriated only under the enabling act, the effect of this amendment is the same as that of the original Miller Bill; viz., to prevent the continuance of picric distribution.

The Cashman substitute came up for consideration in the Senate on April 12, but was laid over until April 19.

INTEREST RATES FOR THE NEW FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS just established by Congress have been announced by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

These twelve banks start with \$1,000,000 capital each. (Wisconsin will be in the St. Paul Bank territory.) Loans to farmers are made only through existing banks (state, national, and trust companies) and direct loans to cooperative organizations are made on "staple agricultural products and livestock" with a maturity time for the present of not over nine months. So far the Federal Board has limited "staple agricultural products" to grain, cotton, wool, tobacco, and peanuts. The inclusion of dairy products, eggs, fruits, and vegetables is subject to future determination. The federal bank rediscount rate to the local bank is $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Local banks must not charge their borrowers under this system more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in excess of the rediscount rate.

Agricultural paper handled by this new bank system must be secured by warehouse receipts, shipping documents covering staple agricultural products, or chattel mortgages on livestock. As the system starts out, it is obvious that it will not, in the immediate future, result in much cheaper money for the Wisconsin farmer than he is now receiving.

THE USE OF MORE MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS for the promotion of health especially among children is the object of the milk campaigns conducted in various parts of the state. Wisconsin's eleventh milk campaign is scheduled for Monroe County during the week of April 30 - May 5. The work will be done by Extension workers from the Department of Home Economics in cooperation with County Agent Liddle and workers from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS AMONG THE FIRST of the Central European countries to restore in considerable measure its pre-war status as an agricultural producer," says Dr. B. Sykora of Prague, who is spending three weeks at the College. Dr. Sykora is to be Minister of Health in the new republic and is studying under a fellowship grant of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

THE HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA awards annually a \$400 scholarship to the best student judge of dairy cattle, allowing him to select the institution in which he desires to study. Mr. I. W. Rupel, a senior student in the University of Illinois, to whom this prize was awarded for the next year, has selected this College for his graduate work in the field of genetics and nutrition.

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE-TRAINED GRADUATES HAVE CHARGE of 77 out of the 141 cow testing associations in this state. Sixty-four of these men are Short Course graduates; 11, Middle Course; and 2, Long Course. Forty-five more testers have had more or less training in the Short Course. All of the 141, except 19, have had some training at this College. Mr. Cramer is now advertising for 15 more men at \$75 a month and board and lodging to push this work harder than ever. The special training given in the Short Course for this group of young farmer boys affords an especially desirable outlet for such students to secure a most valuable experience in livestock feeding and management.

THE BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALREADY RECEIVED orders for 2,200 alfalfa cultures, 1,130 cultures for clover, and nearly 400 cultures for other legumes. The use of cultures for clovers is growing rapidly in spite of the fact that this legume is so well established in the state. The rapid application of this scientific method of seed inoculation for legumes indicates how much more quickly scientific methods are now made use of by the farmers than in earlier years.

The Wm. Larsen Canning Company of Green Bay reported recently their results on carefully compared field plots of inoculated and uninoculated canning peas. During the growing season there was not much apparent difference but, on harvesting, the yield of shelled peas on the inoculated five-acre field was over 20 per cent greater than that of the uninoculated field. This firm plans to inoculate 1,000 acres this year.

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(Items for this House Organ should be sent to H. L. Russell)