the land thoroughly. However, the work of draining this land was well under way the next season and things began to look different. Since that time we have had very good success with every crop we have planted.

The average yield of oats the past three years was 45 bushels per acre. We had some last year that went 75 bushels per acre, on new breaking.

Barley is a very good crop on this marsh land—30 to 40 bushels per acre.

Potatoes do as well here as anywhere in Wisconsin and are of just as good quality.

We have not had very good luck with corn on account of early frost. About 50% of it got ripe this season. The growth is always rank and heavy, and makes excellent silage. Both fall and spring rye will produce a good crop.

We have had great success growing onions for three years, with better results every year. Six hundred bushels per acre is our average yield. Last year we had 21 acres and the average sale price was 65 cents per bushel, on track at Sprague. This year we sold at $1.25 per bushel. It costs us about 15 cents per bushel to grow and market these onions. So you can see what the possibilities are for raising onions on this marsh land.

There is absolutely no question as to whether it pays to drain marsh land here in Wisconsin. We can produce as much per acre as they do on any other soil of the state, and I think at considerable less expense. Our soil is very easy to cultivate and we have very few weeds.

LEVELLING THE SPOIL BANKS.

A. P. Nelson, Drainage Commissioner, Racine, Wisconsin.

(Racine Convention)

Some of you intend to visit my farm tomorrow to see the spoil banks that I have levelled.

We did not level them when the ditch was first constructed. We let the banks get mellow for a year or two and then went at
them with a plow and road grader. We stopped as soon as we had the bank spread out enough to raise a crop on it. We raise good crops there now.

It took three men and three teams one day to fix up 80 rods on one side of the ditch. That meant about 20 cents a rod.

The spoil bank was originally about 20 feet wide at the bottom. It was rough and about five feet high. We levelled it to about half that height.

The black soil on my marsh was more muck than peat. But the mixture of the clay of the subsoil with even the muck is beneficial.

I have never tried to level the spoil banks with a team and scraper. It seemed easier with a road grader.

I am better at handling a plow than I am at talking. Nevertheless I shall answer all of your questions tomorrow when you can see my ditch and levelled spoil banks.

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CONCRETE DRAIN TILE

H. A. Le Roy, with American Concrete Pipe Association, Chicago, Ill.

Drainage is a subject for consideration when land increases beyond a certain value and with this consideration comes the choice and merits of the material to be used. The problems now confronting you, gentlemen of Wisconsin, are the same that farmers of other states are meeting and one that still others, who have low, wet, unproductive land must meet in a few years, when tiling will produce cheaper and better land than can be purchased on the market. Fortunately, however, your difficulties have been met and overcome by farmers in adjoining states and their failures and successes during the past should be the aid and guide for your present work; it will save time, trouble, litigation and money.

The progress and development of drainage is in the nature of an evolution. First the old plow ditches easily and cheaply constructed suffice to carry off the surface water but the constant attention and inadequacy to furnish proper drainage causes