

## SHEAF GRAINS.

Pick out of your field some nice *ripe* heads and tall stalks of oats, barley, wheat, rye or whatever grains you may be growing and allow to cure out under cover. They may be spread out on the floor, on tables, or on a row of slats, which will allow the air to circulate easily. Strip off all leaves before the stems become dry and brittle, and put together in a three inch bundle. Try to secure well filled out heads and as bright straw as possible. For bundle of mature soy beans select plants having a large number of uniform, mature pods.

## THRESHED GRAINS

The first step is to get plump grain of good color. You know how the rain will discolor oats and barley. This can be avoided by hauling a small load of bundles and let them cure in your barn. They may be set up in long shocks on the barn floor which allows a good circulation of air. Then thresh this grain separately. Later run your grain through the fanning mill and blow out all light seeds, chaff, etc. To increase the weight of your sample, put some in a sack and tramp it. You will observe that this treatment rubs off the beards and tips of oats and barley, and chaff which may adhere to the kernel. Blow this light stuff out of the grain you have tramped and you can readily see how the weight will be greatly increased. There is danger, however, of overdoing the tramping. If, for example, the tips of oats and barley are rubbed off so that the meat of the kernels is exposed badly, the judges will object and say that the grain has been overworked. Get a half bushel or more ready. Pick out by hand any bad kernels you may find. It is not a very difficult matter to get a show sample of any good grain ready.

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WORK OF THE HEMP ORDER

A. H. WRIGHT, *Secretary*

Continued progress has been made in developing the hemp industry during the winter of 1919 and the season of 1920. Our work during this period has been the continuation of the activities developed during previous years, straightening out new problems that have arisen, and endeavoring to maintain a balanced development of every phase of the business.

The work of broadening our markets was continued, and we succeeded in disposing of large quantities of tow in Europe, and over 150 tons of long line fiber to the national navy yard at Boston. Such sales materially affected the price and stimulated interest in the Wisconsin product, resulting in the disposition of the entire Wisconsin crop early in the season and at a price that was very satisfactory.

Growers generally throughout the state indicated an active interest in planting hemp last spring, and consequently there was little difficulty in obtaining the acreage desired by the mills. The acreage planted was a considerable increase over that of the preceding year. The only limiting factor in increasing the acreage was that it was difficult to obtain sufficient seed of good quality for planting. The total acreage for 1920 is estimated at 6,000, which is an increase of nearly 1,500 acres over that of the previous year. The state had a material lead in acreage over any other state in 1920, having fully as much as all other states combined.

For the third year in succession Wisconsin leads all other states in acreage and production of hemp. Wisconsin was the only state during 1920 which had an increased acreage; all other states show a decrease. The acreage and distribution of hemp in the United States is shown in the following table:



THE 50-EAR SAMPLE OF SILVER KING, AND THE CUP WON PERMANENTLY BY S. P. MARKLE, LA CROSSE

State—	Acreages.					
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Wisconsin .....	400	1,200	7,000	7,500	4,750	6,000
Kentucky .....	6,500	13,500	18,000	7,000	1,200	300
Northwest (N. Dak., S. Dak., Minn.) .....	None	80	6,800	7,100	5,000	1,300
Indiana .....	500	800	2,400	2,300	1,700	500
Ohio .....	400	1,000	1,500	1,900	1,500	200
California .....	600	1,600	5,000	2,100	750	500
Michigan .....	None	None	400	525	500	400
Illinois .....	None	None	100	375	400	650
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>18,180</b>	<b>41,200</b>	<b>28,800</b>	<b>15,800</b>	<b>9,850</b>

There are now twelve hemp scutch mills in Wisconsin, located at the following points: Union Grove, Beaver Dam, Waupun, Alto, Juneau, Brandon, Picketts, Fairwater (two mills), Markesan (two mills), and Roberts.

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### PUREBRED SEED DISTRIBUTION TO ACRE CORN CLUBS

One of the most effective ways of educating growers to the value of pure bred seed and proper cultural methods is through the corn clubs. The young folks are given proper instructions and are supplied with pure seed, and they keep records through the season of the time and labor expended on the crop, so that when the corn has been husked and the yields determined they have an intimate knowledge of costs and profits. After becoming acquainted in this way with the pure bred varieties and the best methods of culture the young corn growers appreciate the value of science and education in practical farming and they have made a good start on the road to success in their vocation. The Experiment Association each year sets aside fifty dollars with which to help supply the corn club members with pure bred seed.

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### PEDIGREE FIELD PEA DISSEMINATION

Last year the Experiment Association put into operation in thirty-one counties a plan which established in each county a Pedigree pea seed center, which will extend as the stock is multiplied from year to year until the inferior and mixed peas are largely replaced. In each of the cooperating counties sufficient of the Pedigree seed to plant two acres was placed with a grower who was to keep the stock pure and sell the crop for seed to neighboring pea growers. He was also to return to the Experiment Association the same quantity of seed which he received, this seed to be used the following year in the same way to extend the dissemination. Most of the growers reported good success with the Pedigree Scotch and Green peas, and the two bushel lots which reverted to the association were placed with other growers this spring.

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### NEWS FROM THE "INTERNATIONAL"

A meeting of state representatives was held March 21, at Chicago, to plan for the next International Grain and Hay Show. Some changes were made which are of interest to Wisconsin exhibitors, and which will enable them to compete to better advantage. Northern Wisconsin is put into Region 1 while the southern part of the state remains in Region 2, so that the northern corn will have a chance to take its