

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURAL AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF MINNESOTA

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SIX YEARS OF EXTENSION SERVICE (2)
IN AITKIN COUNTY—1919 TO 1925

A. W. JACOB, COUNTY AGENT
AITKIN, MINNESOTA

(1)

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COUNTY COMMUNITY PICNIC

The Aitkin Co-operative Creamery and Farm Bureau joins hands annually for a county-wide get-to-gether of all citizens for play and recreation. The Wisconsin Dairy Cattle Special Train, exhibiting cows and carrying lecturers, made the 1923 event a "Dairy Day."

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE,
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, and
AITKIN COUNTY FARM BUREAU, CO-OPERATING.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK.
AITKIN, MINN.
NOVEMBER 28, 1925.

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INTRODUCTION

Are citizens of Aitkin County informed of the results of the six years' work? The purpose of this small pamphlet is to give some of these outstanding facts.

News articles of the work in progress have been carried by the county papers. However, no concentrated action has been taken to assemble and disseminate the results of the few years' work. The purpose of this small pamphlet is to give some facts of the six years' work.

The first six years of Agricultural Extension work will be completed in January 1926. During this time much pioneer work in introducing better farming methods to farmers, and especially to groups of farmers, has been completed. Growth and popularity of the work has increased as indicated by the following office record. In 1919, 938 farmers called at the County Agent's office; in 1924, 5456 farmers called for specific information, an increase of 582 per cent. The number of meetings held increased from 20 to 116 in the same period. Personal letters written to farmers on farm problems increased from 950 to 3287. Distribution of literature, telephone calls, conferences and other points of contact increased in the same proportion.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Many remember the day when County Agent work was unpopular,—unpopular because of the "Tell Farmers How to Farm" interpretation of the job. This was a serious and possibly just criticism of the work. In 1912



FARM BUREAU BOARD 1925

Standing. Right, Frank Burroughs, Malmo, Director; Center, R. F. Mackaman, Aitkin, Secretary; Left, Wirt Brown, Bain, Director.

Seated. Right, G. W. Alfs, Kimberly, President; Albert Shenlund, Kimberly, Director; David Collins, Rossburg, Director; E. E. Reynolds, Bennettville, Director; A. W. Jacob, Aitkin, County Agent.

Members Absent: Henry Fossen, Aitkin Vice-Pres.; A. G. Weber, McGregor, Director; Mrs. Fred Nelson, Swatara; Theo. Arens, jr., Hill City, Director to Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation.

Broome County, New York completed an organization for the express purpose of aiding in the efficiency of distributing information gained at the Agricultural Experiment Station to the farmers. This organization was named the Broome County Farm Bureau. The idea proved successful and it grew. Today County Agent Work cannot be established unless supervised by a local organization. In Minnesota the state law delegates the county farm bureau as the co-operating agency. The Aitkin County Farm Bureau and County Extension Committee have administered this work successfully for seven years, financial assistance being secured from the Federal, state and county.

The County Farm Bureau has for its purpose: (Extract from Constitution).

ARTICLE 2. Name and Purpose

"The name of this corporation shall be the Aitkin County Farm Bureau Association. The general nature of its business shall be to develop and foster the agricultural, social and economical interests of the citizens of the county by creation and development of cordial and friendly relations between all residents thereof, by encouraging and aiding the organization of social and business clubs within the various villages, towns and school districts of the county, by co-operating with the College of Agriculture of the State of Minnesota and the Department of Agriculture of the United States, and all other institutions, organizations and individuals who are desirous of assisting in the object thereof, in carrying out plans and purposes in improving the social and business interests of persons engaged in agriculture, and such others means and methods as may be deemed advisable.

The administration and fostering of County Extension Work comes clearly within the scope of their endeavors.

The County Farm Bureau has during this time become favorably known for developing the county agriculture on a conservative basis. The county organization has representatives of the several community organizations as directors. This connection stimulates the development of each community.

WORK WITH GROUPS.

In 1919 the Extension Work was mostly with individual farmers. This sort of work proved effective for a few, but not extensive enough during each year to reach 1924 individual farmers. Since the first year's work effort has been put forth to develop community clubs and demonstrations, and through these work with groups of farmers, rather than individuals. Through these clubs local programs are developed and carried forward. These community programs collected and consolidated form the county program. Much work is also carried on through the County Fair, co-operative organizations, commercial clubs and schools.

resulted in larger clearings on practically all of the farms in the county. The number of farms has increased from 1924 in 1920 to 2634 in 1925. Each of these new farmers have used large quantities of explosives.

Soil Improvement Work started in 1919 when 5 tons of acid phosphate was shipped in and applied to grain crops on peat lands. Results from this year's work were discouraging because of the wet season, army worm and hail damaging practically every demonstration. During 1920 no new demonstrations were started. In 1921 two or three new demonstrations proved the value of phosphate fertilizers on these farms, alsike being increased in yield 100 per cent in tonnage. Marl was discovered in two or three places in 1921. This was tested for calcium content and found to be of high percentage. In 1922 one carload was dug near Hill City and shipped to Rabey and applied to low lime peat by Dr. F. J. Alway in his series of demonstrations on L. P. Best's farm. The result of these tests showed the value of marl for these soils and that it was a good substitute for crushed limestone.

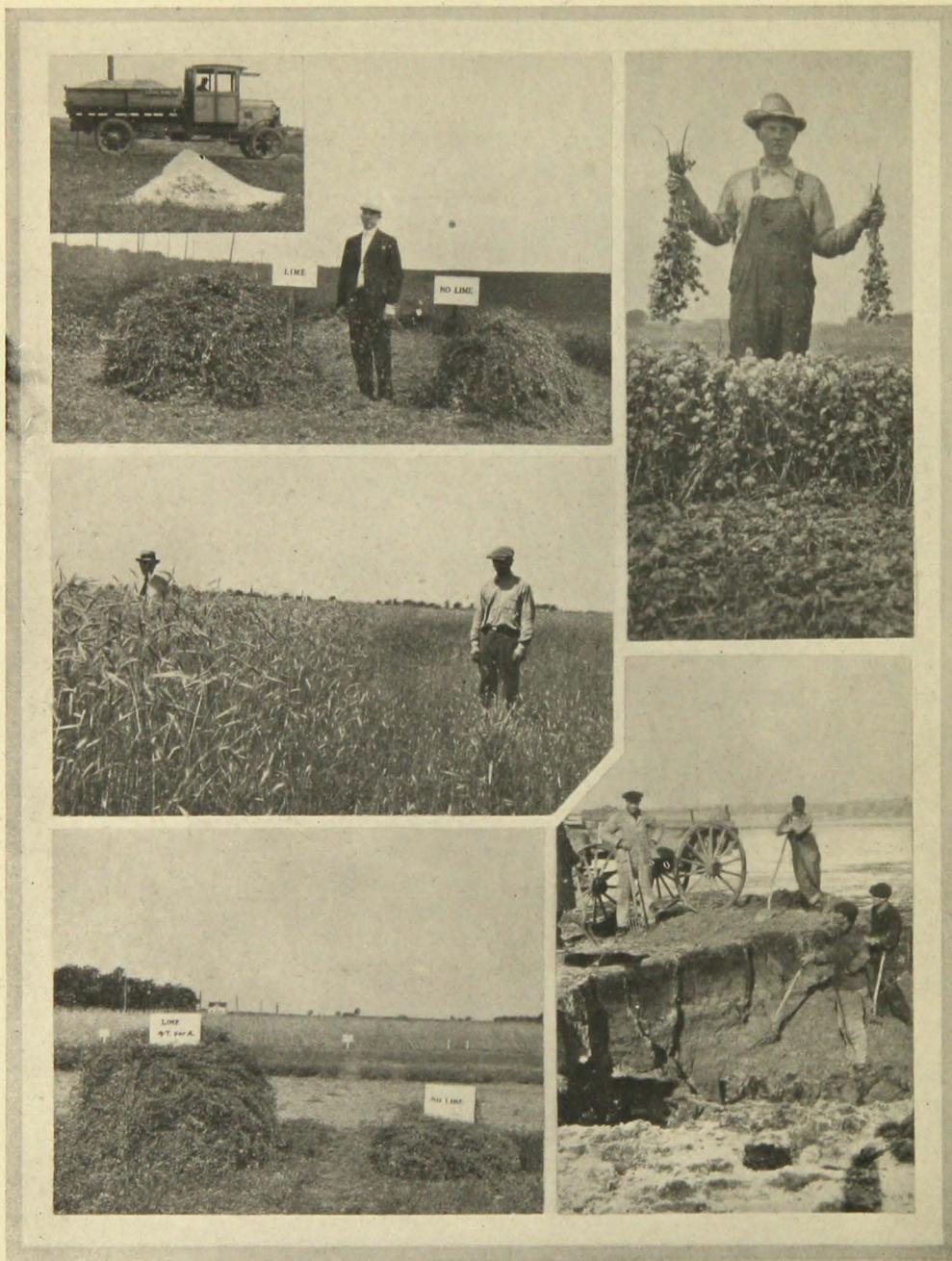
In 1922 Dr. Alway excavated 400 tons of marl near Bachelor Lake, 4 miles south of Aitkin, and gave this to farmers in the community who were interested in using same on low lime peats or acid mineral soil for alfalfa. Some of these co-operators secured excellent results from marl in 1923. In the spring of 1923 one car load of limestone was shipped to McGregor and another to Rabey. During the same year standard test plots of potash, phosphate and marl combinations were established on the following farms: R. R. Ashley, McGregor; F. E. Fairchild, Aitkin; L. H. Chipman, Grayling; Henry Sorenson, Tamarack; Wm. Miller, Tamarack; W. J. Gleason, Aitkin; E. E.



Marion Smith Zeese, Office Clerk. A familiar face at the County Extension Office.

MAJOR PROBLEMS ATTACKED FIRST

Land Clearing and Soils: The problem of profitable farming was and is still handicapped by small clearings. In 1919 the work of aiding the man who was clearing land stood out as a big job. Explosives and labor were high. Pooling orders of explosives to reduce the cost of clearing was considered but no action was taken. In 1920, 94,000 pounds of dynamite was pooled for local stores, resulting in car lot shipments and a saving of 8 to 10 cents per pound. In 1921 government explosives came into use through the United States Department of Agriculture, and car lot orders have been pooled up to date aggregating 34 cars, or 683,600 pounds. These have been distributed to farmers in every section of the county at a net saving of Sixty-Five to One Hundred Thousand Dollars. The cheap explosives have



IMMENSE POSSIBILITIES IN SOIL STUDIES

Top, left, effects of surface liming on legumes. Top, right, what phosphates will do for legumes on Minnesota soils. Center, left, effects of fertilizers on grain sown on peat. Bottom, left, alfalfa grown successfully on certain sandy lands after liming. Bottom, right, marl beds a source of calcium for liming.

Reynolds, Bennettville; B. Rice, McGregor; Jim Livingston, Bennettville; H. J. Petraborg, Aitkin; B. R. Hassman, Aitkin; W. E. Sanford, Palisade; Klahn & Sherrill, Bain; H. A. Worcester, McGregor; R. J. Tully, Aitkin; John Swedberg, Lawler; N. P. Jensen, McGregor; L. A. Zimmerman, McGregor; M. N. Smith, McGregor; Martin Johnson, Tamarack; Gabriel Carlson, Lawler; Jesse Jones, McGregor; Elmer Hallberg, McGregor; and Elner T. Strom, McGregor.

As a result of the 1923 plots many became interested in commercial fertilizers for peat, and a car lot of potash and phosphate was ordered for farmers at Aitkin and McGregor, in March 1924. Late and light applications did not bring the results secured the previous year, although increased yields followed the application.

During 1923 Dr. Alway selected a permanent low lime experiment field one mile west of McGregor and applied fertilizer mixtures early in 1924 to this field. 1924 was a favorable season for this tract of land and excellent results were apparent early in the summer from plots seeded to als'ke and timothy. Late in August floods completely submerged the plots until winter months. Plots with marl showed a rank growth, while the unlimed area produced no growth. This demonstration resulted in much interest on the part of farmers.

In 1924 more extensive development of peat lands took place with much increased acreage being cleared and seeded to grass and such other crops as were best adapted to this soil. Hundreds of farmers throughout the county watched the development of the proper treatment and cultural practices of this type of soil. Many hundreds of acres were placed under cultivation. During 1924 farmers in Fleming township excavated marl for home



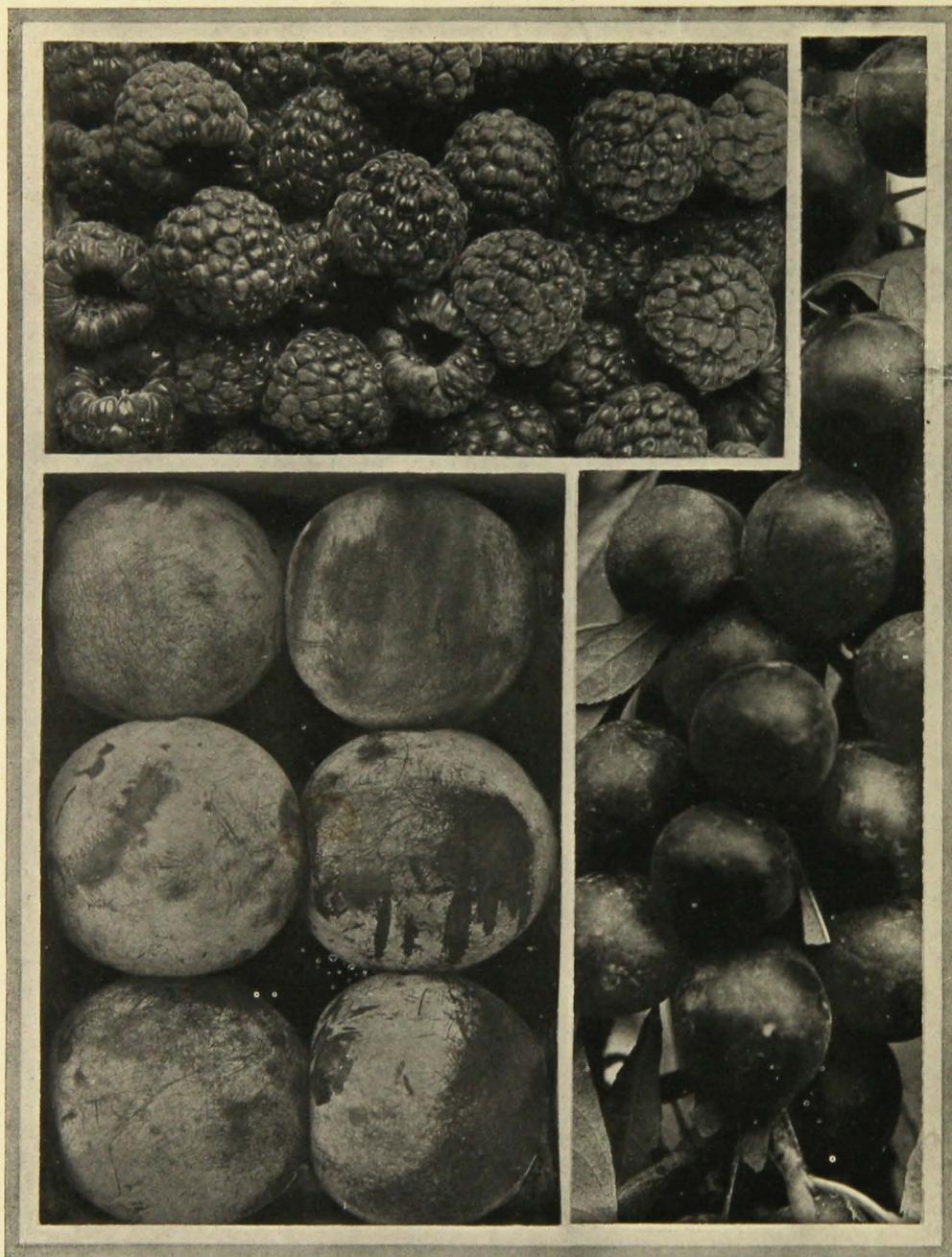
POTATO TREATING

Hot Formaldehyde Seed treating has "made a hit," with many farmers. Farmers treating potatoes at Aitkin Co-operative Creamery—1924 at 48 cents per acre. 682 bushels treated in 20 hours.

use from the deposit there. In spring of 1925 another car of fertilizer was shipped in to the county and 300 tons of limestone into Aitkin and Rabey. A permanent low lime peat demonstration plot was established on the R. F. Mackaman farm in 1925 by Dr. F. J. Alway.

Plans have developed to excavate 400 to 800 tons of marl this fall for use in 1926 on peat and acid sandy soils for alfalfa. Land clearing and breaking of peat soils have increased the tillable area of the average farm 100 per cent during the six years.

Field Crops: The assisting of farmers in field crop culture has been of unusual importance. In 1919 eight-teen so-called varieties of potatoes were grown on Aitkin County farms. In this year, effort was made to reduce this number to three standard varieties. Much progress has been made until now Green Mountain, Russet, Early Ohio, Cobbler, and Triumph predominate on 90 per cent of all farms. Farmers have learned to know potatoes by their right name. Disease control was taken up and in 1924 and 1925 hot formaldehyde seed treating vats were used in several communities.



MINNESOTA TAKES HIGH RANK AS A FRUIT STATE

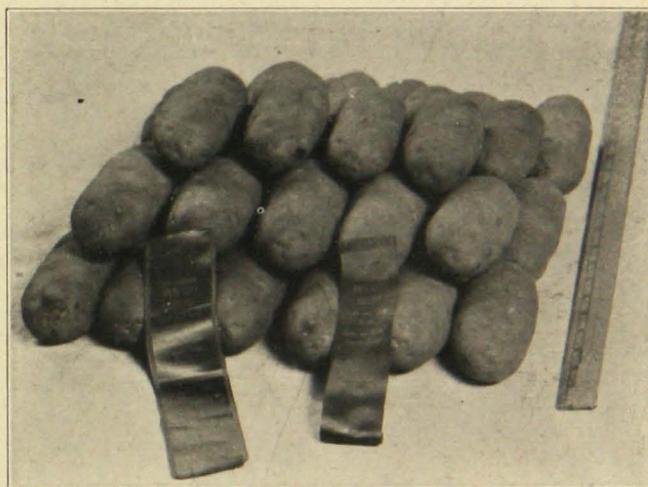
Top, Latham raspberries which, fruit men say, have in one year brought returns to Minnesota's fruit industry in excess of the cost of the University's fruit-breeding station since its establishment. Below, left, one of the station's plums, the Tonka, rivaling those of California. Right, Zumbra, a plum-cherry, rivaling the sour cherry as a fruit for sauce on Minnesota tables.

Many farmers treated at home by this and other methods. The county organization procured wire baskets and other equipment to loan any community desiring same. Seed treating has improved the quality of potatoes, reducing scab and rhizoctonia diseases. Also, indirectly, it has encouraged farmers in selecting better potato seed. Potato buyers have observed the good quality of the local stock. The demand has become more active. Sweepstake state prizes were won in 1925 by Wirt Brown of Bain.

300 bushel of Rosen and Minnesota No. 2 rye seed was introduced from Wabasha and other counties in 1919. Heavy yields were secured in 1920 and this stimulated the sale of seed to neighboring farms. The demand for rye seed of these varieties has increased until practically all rye acreage is now seeded with these. In 1924, E. O. Bachellor of East Lake secured 50 bushels per acre of Rosen Rye on a 25 acre field. The field was cut with difficulty because of lodging and several bushels were lost per acre.

Minturki winter wheat was introduced by Frank Willet of McGregor in 1920. The variety proved hardy and is now grown on many farms. 35 bushels per acre was secured by M. R. Johnson in 1923. Manchurian barley, Gopher oats, Moccasin corn (Minnesota 13 selection), and Winona flax (wilt resistant) have also proven well.

Certified seed growing has been encouraged and each year local farmers ship potatoes, corn, oats, soy beans, rye, and grass seeds to various sections of Minnesota and other states. About five cars of grass seed will be marketed in 1925.



1925 Sweepstakes Prize Potatoes Russets exhibited by Wirt Brown, Bain, received sweepstakes prizes over all varieties at the 1925 State Fair, and sweepstakes on late varieties at the Biwabik, Minnesota Show. Mr. Brown sold his 1925 crop at extra good prices.

Legume growing was stimulated by the demand for high protein feeds in dairy rations. The adaptability of the crops to this section of Minnesota made easy introduction of alsike, medium and mammoth clover for hay and some seed, sweet clover for pasture, soy beans for ensilage, and alfalfa for hay. Each of these in its respective field adds much to making Aitkin County one of the best dairy counties in the Northwest. Grimm alfalfa, first grown by Peter Hall of Bennettville, has established itself in practically every township of Aitkin County. In 1920, 20 acres of the crop was grown. The acreage has increased rapidly and now about 3000 acres has been seeded to Grimm alfalfa. Certified seed, sweet soil, thorough preparation of seed bed, inoculation and adequate moisture have been stressed in campaigns for successful culture. Several farmers in the Glen community have large acreages and are planning on seed crops. Many dairy farmers have 15 to 20 acres of this hay and are well established for roughage hay. The value of the 1925 crop will exceed \$250,000.

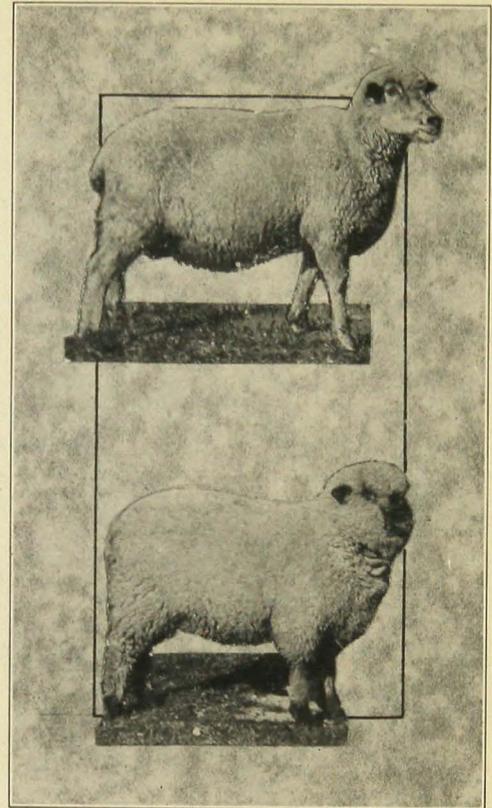
Sugar beets, as a cash crop, were grown for the first time in 1925. The following farmers in the Aitkin, Palisade and Bain communities grew one to twenty acres: Roy M. Packer, Chancey Ware, W. L. Cheney, J. E. Perkins, W. B. Schoonmaker, Alex Jackson, Pat R. Ryan, Russell Ellis, P. W. Boomer, C. W. Pratt, James E. Ryan, Sam Davis, B. J. Hoge and John Hulin. Yields of beets run 18 tons on several farms. In 1926 a larger acreage will be grown.

Horticulture: Great stress has been placed on the home orchard. Acclimated variety lists were prepared and mailed to each farmer with a view of shutting out unacclimated stock. Annual fruit meetings were held. Assistance was given farmers in establishing the disease free Latham raspberry by providing assistance in roguing the fields. Mosaic free raspberry propagation plantings have been established on several farms.

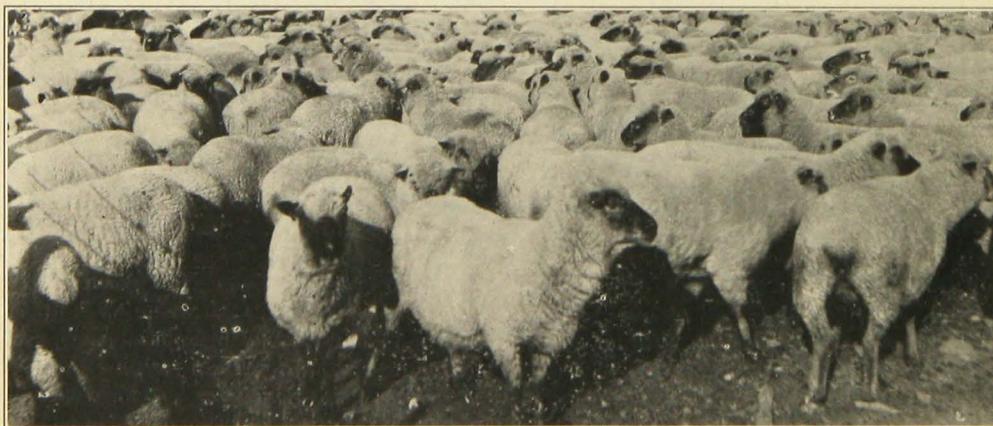
Dairying: Dairying, the chief industry of Aitkin County, has been encouraged by advocating proper feeding and selection of dairy cattle. Feeding literature and charts have been edited, registered dairy cows and bulls imported. These have, in the six years of work practically changed the complex of the dairy cattle of the county. Cow testing association work has been carried on in a limited way. Butterfat production has doubled in six years. The Aitkin Co-operative Creamery alone increased from 350,000 lbs. to 700,000 lbs. The health of dairy cattle has been considered, and 50 per cent of all herds in the county are tuberculin tested. About 600 herds are now on the state's waiting list for test or completion of test. Pure bred sales have netted growers a good return. Fall freshening of cows has been encouraged and a larger per cent of the farmers now follow this practice than formerly.

Sheep Raising received stimulus through the Extension Service by holding meetings, distribution of literature and personal interview of sheep men on the bettering of their feeds or sheep. The feeding has been much improved. On the A. W. Hoffman farm at Rossburg, a striking demonstration was made in lamb improvement by use of Registered Shropshire bucks on native ewes, the result being a car lot of lambs which topped the South St. Paul market in 1924. Better wool production was stimulated by the operation of the wool pool where the product was marketed on its quality. During 1925 several large flocks of sheep were established. Due to high prices of wool and lambs, and also the need of sheep for land clearing, these animals will continue to be of increasing importance. The Pure-bred flock established by I. E. Shisler made excellent winnings at six county fairs in 1925.

Poultry: In July 1920 aggressive action was taken to better the poultry industry of the county. N. E. Chapman, Poultry Specialist, was called on to assist. A total of 21 meetings were held on poultry culling in all sections of the county. In 1921 additional culling meetings were held, and the County Agent with a small delegation of producers visited Barnum to study housing and grading of eggs. In 1922 more stress was placed on the enterprise and 2,000 circulars of facts on poultry for the county were edited and mailed to interested farmers. 374 farmers attended 18 meetings on culling, housing and feeding. Blue prints on housing were mailed free to 54 farmers who pledged to build "No. 200" houses. About the same number remodelled their houses. A tour to Barnum on August 24th attracted farmers from Tamarack, McGregor, Palisade, Lawler, East Lake, Kimberly and Aitkin. Thirteen cars full (Everybody got wet). The Farm Bureau marketing committee studied marketing methods at Barnum and Glencoe. An egg circle was established at Palisade.

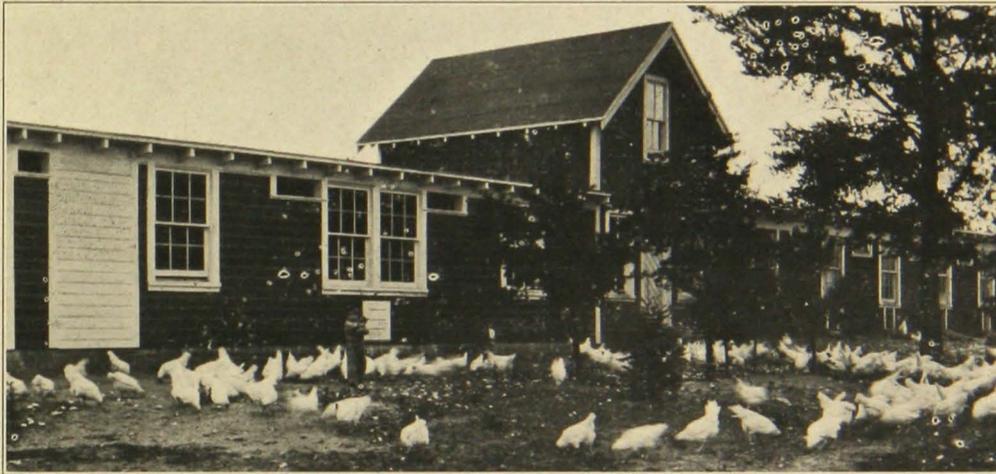


Better Breeding Pays.
A. W. Hoffman, Rossburg, topped the market with lambs out of ewes as shown (upper), using fine registered bucks and good feed. The lower picture shows the ewe's lamb ready for market.



Flock of Sheep on A. W. Hoffman farm, Rossburg. 200 ewes with lambs ready to go to South St. Paul in November 1924. The car lot topped the market.

In 1923 activity increased with eight communities organized for home project work on poultry with Miss Cora Cooke, Poultry Extension Specialist, as instructor, with a total enrollment of 52 ladies. The results showed 7 new houses, 22 remodelled, 19 flocks culled, and 27 improved their feeding methods. Outside of these communities, 11 culling and housing demonstrations were held. As a result 30 new houses were erected. A model poultry house 4 ft. by 6 ft. of the No. 200 type was constructed and hauled on a trailer to communities for demonstration. On marketing, a co-operative stock company was organized in January to market eggs co-operatively. Soon after organizing, the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation appointed a committee on Egg Marketing. The local association held up organization methods until this report was completed. When this was made public, the association disbanded in favor of the committee's recommendation and later reorganized on February 7, 1924, which work finally resulted in the Lake Region Co-operative Egg and Poultry Producers Association, with 800 members in Aitkin and Crow Wing counties. This association began operating on June 16, 1924 and has been instrumental in raising the standard of eggs marketed, as well as netting a higher price to the producer. In 1924 the feeding, housing and culling campaign took on a new stimulus and hundreds of flocks were culled for the first time. Sale of sodium fluoride increased materially for lice eradication. Caponizing demonstrations were held at Aitkin, Tamarack, McGregor and Hill City. In 1925 the well planned campaign for housing by the Extension Service netted many gains in proper housing. More calls for standard bred stock and literature on proper feeding, caponizing and housing were evidenced.



Acme Poultry House (No. 200). Owner, Louis Martinson, Palisade. One of the many new, modern houses constructed according to approved plans. Commercial type of hen house, feed room, straw storage, and incubator cellar in combination.

Marketing and Economics: The distribution of farm products as well as the production has been stressed as a fundamental part of the farmers' business which needed much improvement. Co-operative marketing has been encouraged wherever volume and conditions warranted.

Co-operative Livestock Shipping Associations are in operation at Aitkin, Isle, McGrath, East Lake, McGregor, Tamarack, Palisade, and Shovel Lake. About 70 per cent of livestock marketed is through the associations.

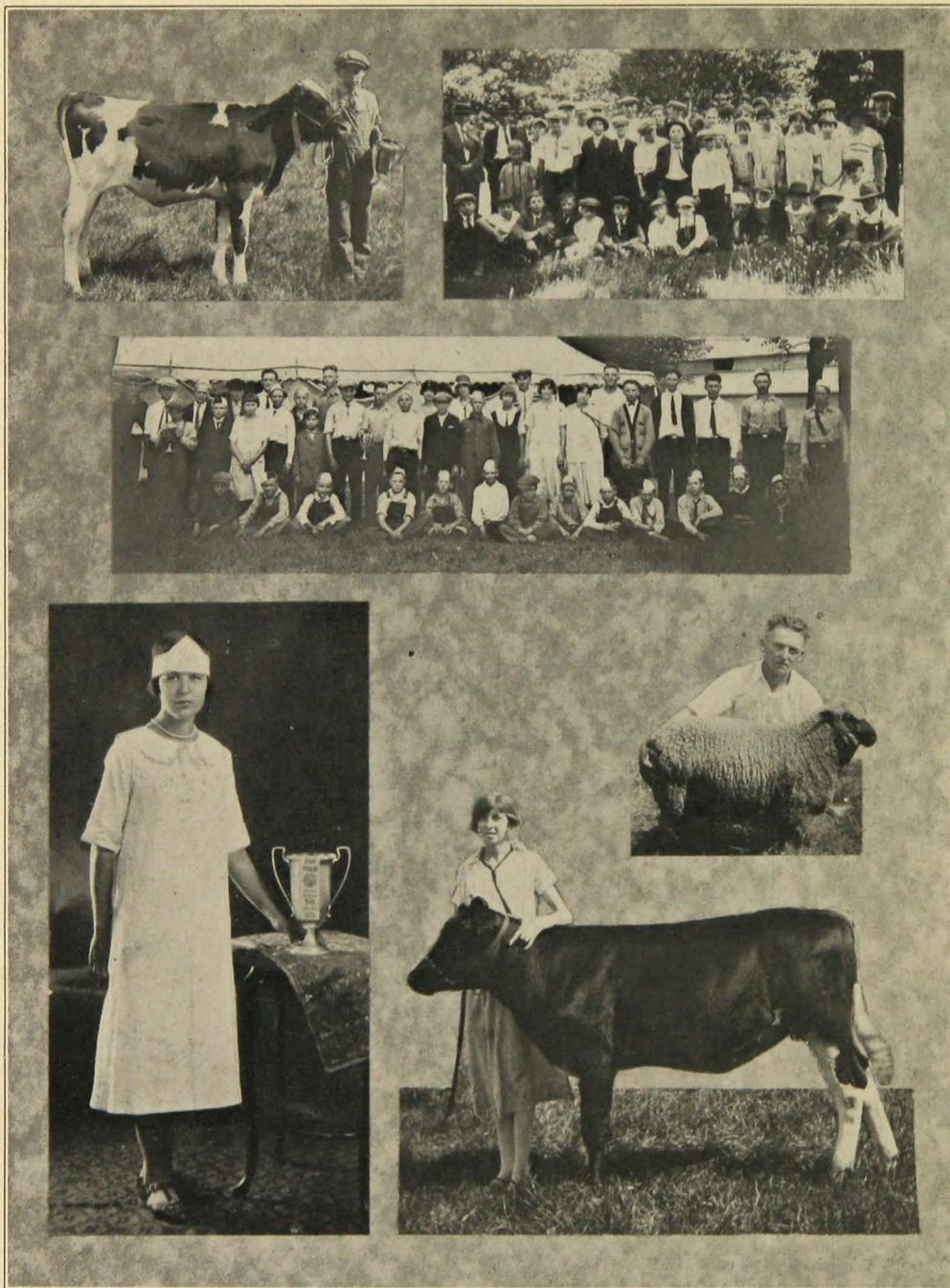
Co-operative and privately owned creameries have been established at Aitkin, Palisade, McGregor, Isle, Tamarack, McGrath, and Hill City. 75 per cent of the cream produced is manufactured into butter in the county.

County wool pools have been conducted since 1920 through the local sheep growers association. This organization has stimulated prices and encouraged better quality wool. Neatly prepared fleeces are the rule now, while in 1920 few knew the proper way to prepare wool.

The co-operative marketing of eggs and poultry on a county-wide basis started in June 1924 when the Lake Region Co-operative Egg and Poultry Producers Association began operation, stimulated prices of eggs and poultry; and resulting in improvement of quality or product which means much to consumers and producers. A retail co-operative feed business is being run in connection which aids farmers materially in having uniform ration at cost prices.

The County Extension Service has endeavored at all times to present facts relative to the marketing and distribution of farm products. Many farmers find the range towns and Duluth good retail markets for vegetables and other produce. These points are easily accessible by truck.

Home Project Work: Realizing the need for more extension work for women each year, the County Extension Service has secured such specialists as are available to assist in instruction. In 1922 the first course was offered. Home Management was presented to 41 women in two communities. In 1923 poultry raising was given in 8 communities, reaching 52 farm homes. In 1924 Clothing Project work was presented in 11 communities, reaching 172 ladies, and in 1925 the Clothing Project work was taken up in 32 communities, reaching some 624



1925 CLUB ACTIVITIES.

1. Richard Chrisinger, Palisade, and county champion grade Guernsey calf. (5th at State Fair)
2. Group of dairy and sheep club members at field day meeting.
3. Boys and girls exhibiting at County Fair 1925.
4. Florence Howard, Rossburg, County Champion in the Bread Club Work 1925.
5. Howard Hoffman, Rossburg, County Champion, Lamb Club 1925.
6. Elizabeth Hartman, Aitkin, Champion Holstein Calf at 1925 Fair.

farm homes. The growth and interest in the projects is increasing and is the result of the more efficient courses presented each year, and the more thorough understanding of what is expected under the local leader plan of each person concerned.

Boys' & Girls' Club Work: Club work has been carried on in a small way for six years. In 1923 and 1924 special emphasis was placed on developing good dairy calves and some progress was registered by junior dairy calf raisers. In 1925 working through the local schools, 416 boys and girls were enrolled in the following projects: Bread 58, Garment Making 120, Sheep 31, Poultry 38, Potato 68, Pig 16, Calf 69, Corn 2, Baby Beef 3, Garden 9 and Canning 2.

The full co-operation of the County Fair Board was secured in offering \$600 in cash prizes, and two registered dairy bulls as contribution from the Aitkin County Holstein-Guernsey Breeders Association to the winners. As a result 101 exhibited products at the fair. Exhibits in garment making, potatoes and calves were very excellent. From the best at the County Fair, state exhibits were selected. Members representing the County at the State Fair were:

Dairy Calves: Richard Chrisinger, Palisade; Elizabeth Hartman, Aitkin; and Robert Wright, Aitkin.

Dairy Judging Team: Ditler Vall and Edwin Fossen, Aitkin.

General Livestock Judging Team: Howard Hoffman, Rossburg; Elwin Johnson, Aitkin; and James Burroughs, Malmo.

Bread Club: Class A. Florence Howard, Rossburg, Class B., Ruth Christenson, McGrath.

Garment Making: Lillian Libeck and Inez Holmquist, Palisade.

Prizes on potatoes secured at the State Fair were:

Sweepstakes and 1st on Early Varieties, Robert Burroughs, Malmo, with a sample of Early Ohios.

Sweepstakes, Late Varieties, Hartwick Brennan, Aitkin, with a sample of Russet potatoes.

Other prizes were: 2nd on Russets, Leonard Franz, Aitkin; 6th on Russets, Virne Jarvis, McGrath; 4th on Early Ohios, Philip Lamke, Bain; 1st Cobblers, Arthur Ellis, Bain; 2nd Green Mountain, Harold Paskey, McGregor.

Community Clubs of all kinds were assisted in their work. Programs were developed and speakers provided for meetings. Several new clubs were organized, there being now 12 community clubs holding regular monthly meetings and 10 to 15 more holding two or more meetings per year.

Community exhibits at the County Fair were started in 1922. As a result three communities put up exhibits following a set score card. In 1925 the number increased to eleven. Much improvement was made in the exhibits and much good came from their preparation. "Exhibitors increased from 350 to 600 during the same period in other depart-



County Champion Garment Making Team 1925.

Lillian Libeck and Inez Holmquist, Palisade. Instructor, Miss Ruth Hartman, Aitkin.

ments of the County Fair."

Community fairs were assisted at Hill City, Palisade and Isle.

Colonization: Many inquiries about purchases of land come to the County Agent's office. The county being new, many new settlers come for advice upon arriving to inspect land, or after purchasing. Special aid was given 80 to 100 ex-service men locating on farms during the last few years. The number of farmers increased from 1945 in 1920 to 2569 in 1925, or 624 farms, according to the U. S. Census reports. This increase is one of the greatest in northern Minnesota during this dull period.

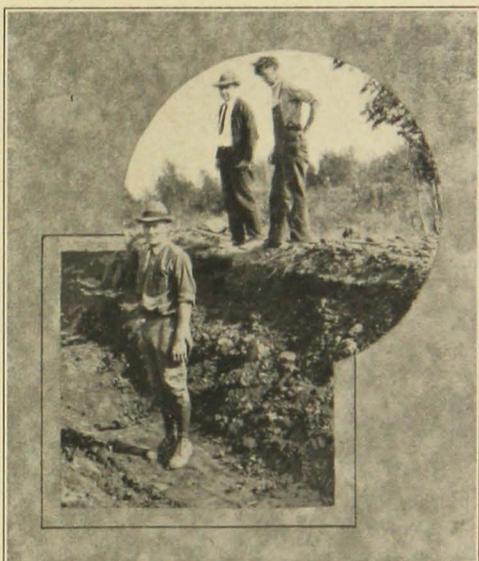
SUMMARY SIX YEARS' EXTENSION SERVICE

1. Farmers in general are using more improved and scientific farming methods. The work of the state and U. S. Department of Agriculture has been brought closer home to 70 per cent of the county's rural population.
2. Community action and rural leadership have been developed. Through their clubs, individuals have risen from obscurity to state champions in six years.
3. Improved acclimated crops and registered livestock have established their economic value.
4. Boys' and Girls' Club work was developed to 416 members in five years doing efficient work.
5. Local leader projects have been tried with good success.



Community Booth, Waukenabo Township, 1925 Aitkin County Fair score 1161. Ten Community Clubs exhibited. Others were Farm Island, Hassman, Swatara, Wealthwood, Roszburg, Veteransville, Fleming Lake and Tamarack.

6. More efficiency in the marketing and distribution of farm products has been encouraged and developed.
7. 683,600 pounds of government explosives have been distributed to farmers and aided materially in encouraging increased land clearing.
8. Farmers have become acquainted with the purpose and duties of the County Extension Service.
9. 51 Minor projects of importance to the development of the county agriculture were promoted in 1925. One of these was the trench silo demonstration.



Construction Trench Silo Demonstration with pyratol and team 1924.



Inspection of marl in frozen condition at Bachelor Lake by Prof. Rost in 1924. Farmers were supplied with 300 tons free for trial. Marl has since received the "O. K." of many farmers for acid peat and mineral soils. Aitkin County's natural deposit is several million tons.

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ACHIEVEMENT DAY

Aitkin County Clothing Project. Aitkin Armory, November 7, 1925.