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MINNESOTA SHOW HELD GREATEST IN COUNTRY

Fourth Annual Junior Livestock Exhibition Praised by Judges—\$8,000 Cost Raised Largely by Livestock Breeders

Minnesota has the greatest Junior Livestock show in the United States, according to Ivan L. Hobson, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who visited the 1921 show. "This is the best Junior Livestock Show I have seen," said Prof. H. H. Kildee of Ames, Iowa, as he announced the results of his judging of the baby beef calves.

Livestock men and other visitors at the Fourth Annual Junior Livestock Show held at South St. Paul, Nov. 16, 17, and 18, agree with Mr. Hobson and Prof. Kildee in regard to the success of this show. Seventy-four of the eighty-six counties were represented with exhibits.

One of the best features of the show was the fact that the boys and girls were caring for their animals themselves, as well as fitting and showing them.

Besides a decided improvement in quality over the exhibits of previous years, the entries were larger in all classes. There were 43 dairy calves against 22 last year, 44 lambs compared with 34 in 1920, 39 hogs with 30 a year ago; while the baby beef show was considerably larger than in 1920. Altogether there were 301 animals on exhibit. Virginia Scanlon's grand championship calf weighed 1,360 pounds and sold for 50 cents a pound at the auction following the show. The best lamb brought 50 cents a pound while the winning hog brought 44 cents a pound and weighed 410 pounds. The lowest price for the beef calves was 8:15 cents a pound, which was paid for some of the sale calves, 8,3 cents a pound for the last bunch of hogs and 12 cents a pound for the last group of lambs.

The Junior Livestock show closes the year's work of boys and girls livestock clubs in which 2,700 boys and girls have been enrolled during the year. The work of these clubs has done a good deal to create interest in better livestock and better methods of feeding and caring for livestock. The splendid success of the show at South St. Paul and of this work in general is largely due to the plan under which it is carried on. The work is organized by the county farm bureaus, under the direction of the boys and girls club department of the Agricultural Extension division, cooperating with the Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association. In many counties the high

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COMMITTEE REPORTS OF THE NINTH ANNUAL EXTENSION AND FARM BUREAU CONFERENCE

University Farm, St. Paul, November 14-15, 1921

Containing Special Suggestions for Work in 1922

"GUIDE POSTS" ADOPTED AT 2-DAY CONFERENCE

"Going Forward" best expresses the spirit of the two-day annual conference of 150 extension workers and county farm bureau officials at University Farm, November 14 and 15. The conference established five major guide posts to be employed in promoting the extension service both county and state the coming year:

1. The township or other local farm bureau unit was approved and plans were made to perfect and unify this scheme of organization.

2. The county farm bureau was reconsidered for the purpose for which originated, namely, an organization for county extension service, and its job in this respect was analyzed.

3. A plan by which the work of the state extension specialists may be uniformly distributed over the state in accordance with the importance of the various agricultural problems was agreed upon.

4. Present day farm, home and community problems of the state which need emphasis were outlined and suggestive demonstrations were formulated, pointing to their solution.

5. Fundamentals which contribute to permanence, stability, and balance in the extension organization and its program of activities were outlined by Dean W. C. Coffey and Director F. W. Peck.

The conference was well flavored with matters of human interest. It advanced the great growing idea of a united extension program. Perhaps the happiest characteristic of the conference was spontaneity or freedom of discussion in which all participated. Everyone who came, it seemed, had something to say and before the conference closed had said it. Fortunately the township unit topic with which the conference started precipitated a tendency for thorough discussion which persisted throughout the two days. The committee plan of conference was employed and definite written recommendations were made relative to most topics. These reports appear in this issue. They merit careful study and application on the part of every employee. They should prove of concern and value to all interested or who may benefit by the agricultural extension service.

THE FARM BUREAU IN THE COMMUNITY

I. Success of Local Farm Bureau Unit

More than 1200 local farm bureau units have been organized in Minnesota during the last year. Only five counties remain in which the local unit plan has not been adopted though the organization is still incomplete in several counties. Some units organized late in the busy season of the year have until lately been inactive. In general the units have devoted themselves to the whole range of activities of the county farm bureau. Intensive action on projects has characterized the local units. In many cases the effort of the locality and the scope of achievement on a project have been as great as was formerly the case on the county-wide project.

The last year has been one of experimentation with the local unit plan. At the outset certain advantages, more or less theoretical, were set forth. It was claimed that

1. The county is too large in most cases to make it either convenient or possible for members generally to get together or to participate in the affairs of a county-wide organization.

2. The plan would more completely vitalize the aims and secure more general performance of members in the functions of the farm bureau movement.

3. It would furnish ways and means to tackle local problems.

4. It would bring the farm bureau movement to the locality.

5. It would increase the value of the service of agents employed and specialists.

6. Through the local unit the locality could keep better posted on matters affecting their problems.

7. It would provide a means of expression on topics of interest, in order that county, state and national bureaus might have the farmers' best judgment on what they desire.

8. The whole farm bureau movement could be kept sound and permanent only by being built upon and made responsive to strong county and community foundations.

Advantages Learned From Experience

It is most profitable to supplement the forecasted advantages with those recently reported by the county agents which are based on a year's experience with the local unit. These are:

1. The farm bureau work is localized.

2. The local unit creates a spirit of possession of the farm bureau on the part of the members.

3. County projects can be prosecuted through local units.

4. More people become interested.

5. Local leaders are developed.

6. The plan gives the community representation.

7. The plan gets committees together for a common interest.

8. It multiplies the scope of work.

9. The plan is adaptable to any locality.

10. Committees are more active as there are more definite results to work for.

11. Making definite plans furnishes incentive to show results at close of year.

12. Interest is kept alive by closer contact and responsibility.

13. A medium is provided for concerted action in the community as well as between the community and the county organization.

14. Better understanding of work created.

15. Work of agent is distributed more uniformly.

16. Answers the objection "We never see the County Agent."

17. "Two units out of twelve have failed, but altogether the local organizations with good leaders are the bulwark of the whole organization."

18. Furnishes organization through which to work in every community.

19. Local organization work necessary to maintain local interest.

20. Increases effectiveness of agent's work.

21. Brings out groups of the more progressive and dependable through whom local work can be forwarded.

22. Better representation in control of county bureau, consequently greater interest in it from all sections.

23. Furnishes means of reaching more individuals.

24. Extends acquaintance among members, with agents and with farm bureau work.

25. People in all communities can be served by means of demonstrations.

26. People take an interest in their own local problems.

27. Provides means to learn what members want.

28. Better expression secured than at larger meetings.

29. Provides means for farmers and their families to come together to discuss the business of farming, get acquainted, and have a good social time.

30. Can foster legislation, marketing, finance, and related problems through state and national organizations.

Limitations and Disadvantages

A few disadvantages and difficulties are reported by the agents, chief of which is lack of local leadership. Many claim that success depends on leadership and the willingness of leaders to sacrifice time and money in order to further the work. It is claimed that farmers lack time; that localities plan more than they can do; that the township is too large; that smaller units than townships mean too many with which to retain contact by the agent; that the plan is easy to put on paper, but hard to put into general practice; that it is difficult, even impossible, for the agent to reach all the units in some counties; that there is no advantage over any other plan where a former organization existed, for exam-

pl, a farmers' club; and that there is too much organization.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, most of which can readily be overcome, it may be said that the first year's achievements and success of the local farm bureau unit have exceeded all expectations. Therefore the local organization plan, either township or community, is endorsed, and is recommended to all counties.

II. Proposed Change in Plan of Organization

Section 3 of Article IV of the model constitution and by-laws for the local unit provides only one vote for each family membership. It is recommended to local units that this provision be amended to read substantially as follows: "It is understood that membership in the farm bureau is family membership, giving the family two votes, such votes being cast by the adult members of the family."

III. Relations of Local Unit and County Bureau

The local unit is simply a part of the county organization. The county farm bureau was the first department of the movement organized. State laws first specifically authorized the formation of the county farm bureau. The county is recognized as the administrative unit in state and nation. Local units are but subdivisions and farm bureau federations are simply unions of county farm bureaus, so both units and federations are responsible to them.

In the future development of the county farm bureau movement it is believed that the local unit may to advantage assume increased responsibility in the maintenance and increase of membership, thus eliminating a large item of expense.

IV. Relations of Farmers' Clubs and the Farm Bureau

Local farm bureau units and farmers' clubs should be accepted on the same basis as sub-units of the county farm bureau so far as the membership is willing. The social and recreational features of the farmers' club will improve the farm bureau unit; the organized program of work and the business proceedings of the farm bureau unit will improve the farmers' club.

V. The Local Unit and Its Job

If the local unit becomes genuinely useful to the community it must so devote its efforts to the problems of the locality, its farms and its homes, that the people in spending their time, money and energy in promoting the work will profit thereby and will realize that essentially each is working for his own betterment and the common good. Any program of work or any method employed in program development which does not secure such essential results should not be followed or continued.

The rock upon which the local unit is built is a community program of work developed by the people in the community, with each project of the program headed up with definite leadership. There are leaders in every community but they need development, and the only way to develop them is to capitalize interest and willingness with some specific responsibility or list of things to do, and follow

this up, however simple it may be at the outset, until it is done.

Determining the community problems and finding people fitted to have charge of each is developing both a community program and a community organization. Either alone is useless, both developed together are a success.

VI. Methods in Program Development

Any worth while project of the old program which is unfinished should be continued in the new program.

In starting community program development it may be better not to attempt to make a complete analysis of the community, because of the time required and the likelihood that much of the program may become stale before executed. The scope of effort brought out in a complete survey may discourage a leader at the outset. After a project is selected and the work under way possibly a complete analysis will be profitable. It is believed, however, that the agent will need to keep in mind the agricultural analysis plan, that is, basing projects on chief sources of income, or some other methodical procedure, to insure soundness, continuity and consistency.

Improvement in program making can likely be made at the outset by giving emphasis to the wants of the people of the locality and by concentrating attention not so much on making the program but on laying out plans of action for executing it.

VII. Programs for Meetings

It is believed that a minimum number of stated meetings of the units should be arranged each year in which agents employed will have a definite part in the promotion of extension activities. Other meetings may be held as desired. The number of meetings in which agents will participate will depend on the size of the county and the number of units organized. Possibly in most cases the agent in a county can attend three or four meetings of each unit each year. Some general suggestions for meetings are as follows:

The first meeting in the fall may well be a summary of the year's work, reports of achievement and reorganization for the coming year. Some special features may be included, such as a community fair, a local corn or potato show, etc.

The second meeting should plan the program of work for the coming year, and if possible, the meetings for the year.

The third meeting should consider carrying out the definite projects of the program, securing coöperators, plans for demonstrations, etc.

The fourth meeting, if one can be held, ought to show the progress of the farm bureau program of work in the locality. Occurring in mid-summer it will likely be an outdoor meeting. It is appropriate to have the meeting at a farm home, where a significant demonstration may be witnessed, a farm tour for the study of some project may be conducted, material may be collected for an exhibit at the county fair, or whatever may be of local interest and value. The prosecution of certain specified projects may require several special meetings during the year.

The meetings for the year should include recreational and social features as well as education and business.

Possibly too much attention cannot be given to planning interesting and worth while meetings for they insure attendance, interest and enthusiasm.

The following specific suggestions are made as to details for programs for meetings:

Project and Program Material

I. Evening program outline.

1. Farm bureau
 - a. County, state and national topics.
 - b. Local unit business.
2. Farm topics.
3. Home topics.
4. Entertainment.
5. Lunch.

NOTE: Program usually may begin and end with songs by the unit.

II. The program beginning at noon would be the same. Lunch would be served before the program.

Suggestions on Programs for Township Unit Meetings—Purpose of Planned Programs

1. **To keep units alive.**—Experience has shown that farmers' clubs or township units that do not plan programs in advance are short lived.
2. **To carry out projects.**—Topics that lead to projects should be chosen. Illustration—a few of the units discussed pruning trees at their March, 1921 meeting. After the discussion demonstrations were scheduled in the township for the following day. This plan was used in the poultry culling campaign by one of the agents this fall. He had an average attendance of 60 in each township.

Method of Procedure

1. **Plan series of programs.**—Meet with committee in each township, plan programs for all winter meetings, choosing seasonal topics, for example—December, Winter feeding; January, Certified seed, Alfalfa, Soy beans (giving ample time to secure seed for spring planting); February, Care of brood sow at farrowing time; March, Pruning trees.

2. **Plan first meeting to draw largest possible crowd.**—A township crop show with a program containing a farce for entertainment and a discussion on a farm topic by some outside person or the county agent has been used successfully.

3. **Advertise meetings.**—In addition to usual advertising, some one on each telephone line in the township should be selected to remind his neighbors of meetings. Where this is done at noon, it increases the attendance greatly.

Assistance by County Agent on Program Material

One county agent has, wherever possible, the same topics discussed at each of the township meetings and sends to each local unit director material from farm papers, bulletins, etc., on those subjects.

Suggested Topics

Farm Topics

I. Livestock

- Horses—feeding for work—for maintenance
- Cows
 - Winter feeding
 - Feed during gestation period
 - Testing associations
 - T. B. tests
 - Sunflower silage
- Swine
 - Care of brood sows
 - Gestation period and before
 - At farrowing time
 - Worms and treatment
 - Diseases and control
 - Deep bedding for brood sows and pigs
- Bull associations
- Care of sheep

II. Crops

- Crop diseases and insect pests
- Certified seed
- Sweet clover, alfalfa
 - How to establish and handle
 - Feed value—hay—pasture
- Potato varieties
- Fruit trees
 - Spraying and pruning fruit trees
 - Varieties for farm orchard
- Variety tests—potatoes, corn, grain, etc.)

III. Soils

- Land clearing clubs
- Bessette land clearing law
- Handling peat
- Handling sandy soils
- Fertilizers
 - Effect of clover on soil as compared to commercial fertilizers

IV. Farm Management and Labor Saving

- Windbreaks
- Farm leases
- Fair price for farm help
- Federal farm loan
- Auto maintenance
- Ventilation
- Is burning corn economical at present prices?

V. Marketing

- Purchase of potatoes
- Purchase of posts
- Purchase of feed

VI. State Topics

- State creamery association and results
- Coöperative livestock marketing
- Coöperative grain marketing
- St. Lawrence waterway

Home Topics

- What can the women do to help make a strong Farm Bureau?
- Community amusements
- Food and care of underweight child
- The hot school lunch
- The carried lunch
- Good kitchen arrangements
- Advantages of a community egg circle
- Trees, shrubs and flowers for the farm home
- Is our school the best we can make it?
- How I buy wool or linen fabrics
- My best labor-saving device—Why?
- The labor-saving device I most need—Why?
- Heating the house
- Simple water systems
- Practical poultry house for this community
- My favorite breed of hens—Why?
- How can a homemaker have a rest period every day?
- Cement walks and steps as labor savers
- Directions for making home made soap
- Farm home recreation
- Need for rural quarantine regulations
- Reading for the farm home
- Good music in the home
- Care of eggs in farm home
- Farm home pin money
- Mechanical garbage carriers
- Care of door yard and out buildings
- Winter clothes line
- Planning the farm garden
- Poultry culling
- Winter feeding of poultry
- Feeding chicks
- Diseases of poultry
- Poultry parasites
- Canning meats
- Everbearing strawberries
- Home nursing—medicine chest
- Use of vegetables from our home gardens as health foods
- Method of beautifying our old furniture
- Amusements for homes

VIII. Afternoon Versus Evening Meetings

It is recommended to local units that consideration be given to holding afternoon or noon meetings in part in preference to evening meetings, particularly in the winter. Meeting at noon means a lunch. This stimulates sociability and insures attendance at and participation in the meeting by both men and women. A day session secures more of a business interest in the affairs of the unit, whereas attendance on the part of many at evening sessions is purely social. The day session may include demonstrational features and may be held at farms, where facilities, products, and animals are available for purposes of illustration. The services of agents employed will be more effective at afternoon than at evening meetings as there is time to arrange for necessary follow-up work. If it is desirable that the young people attend local unit meetings, they may be held at the schoolhouse. Meetings which are largely social will quite likely be arranged for evenings.

IX. Shall Units Buy and Sell?

It is believed that local units should foster coöperative selling of farm products and the purchase of farm supplies and that these matters may with propriety be discussed and promoted at the meetings. As the local unit is not organized to handle coöperative business,

it is believed that it should not directly assume financial obligations involved, but rather furnish a meeting place for interested members and foster needful organization in that field.

X. Value of State and National Farm Bureau Federation

The state and national farm bureau federations are recognized as agencies dealing with large agricultural problems in which local farm bureau units have an interest. The local unit serves to keep members informed of the work of county, state and national farm bureau organizations.

FUTURE PROGRAMS OF FARM BUREAUS

Some Fundamental Characteristics

Better to center on specific lines and projects, avoiding the early hit-and-miss activities which mark the beginning of the county agent work.

Better results are secured from a reasonably limited program completely executed.

While a certain amount of seasonal and emergency work is expected, if it ever overshadows the main program, the program is poorly planned, poorly executed, or both.

The demands on the agent's time are always greater than he can meet, and we must develop the ability diplomatically to turn aside the less important demands.

A good program is not an agricultural index. It is composed of the outstanding desires and needs of the county.

It is a blue print of the plans for constructive action throughout the year.

"What did we start to do?" and "What did we do?" are two questions to be answered at the close of each year.

Developing and Executing Good Programs

The first essential is to realize the purpose and function of our work.

Before drafting any building plan one always decides what the building is to be used for—dwelling, store, church—so we should have in mind what the County Farm Bureau is and what is its job.

A county Farm Bureau is an association of farmers incorporated under state laws for the special purpose of coöperating with the Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, and the United States Department of Agriculture in **developing and carrying forward a program of extension and demonstration work** in agriculture and home economics that will lead to the promotion and protection of the agricultural industry, and to improve rural living conditions.

In forming a program of work to fit the above purpose the essential elements to be considered are the opinions and desires of the people in the county and the outstanding agricultural needs of the county.

Certain human factors should be considered:

Up-and-coming farmers

Few always on opposite side of any constructive move

A great average group of men and women who possess good judgment if someone will only put these facts squarely before them and help them to organize their own opinions.

The main purpose is to serve this great average group.

How to appeal to this great average group and get them to be active in determining and prosecuting the best program of work. (Each agent and his board should work out the practical application of this idea as they think best.)

Some leadership is necessary in assembling and organizing the good ideas and good judgment of this great average group. Lead this group up to a decision point, and as requested or needed, assist in the organized execution of their decisions.

Place more emphasis on the demonstration phase of the work.

Avoid too many projects per community, attempt definite projects with a few communities, serving the rest of the county the best possible but never to the detriment of the main project. (A horse-man cannot harness and drive 15 colts the first time.)

Where there is more than one agent or department in the county, parallel the demonstration work.

Unite the desires and the main needs of the county behind a few definite projects, then mold public sentiment so as to capitalize group action.

ORGANIZED SERVICE

OF SPECIALISTS

Experience during the summer in scheduling poultry schools has influenced the effort to schedule all specialist help in the same way if possible. The reasons for this systematic scheduling are as follows:

1. Economy in travel.—Proper scheduling reduces the distance traveled by arranging a week's work in adjoining counties.

2. More equitable distribution of help.—Systematic scheduling will result in each county receiving the amount of help it should have from the amount available, no one county being able to secure more than its legitimate share.

3. Better use of the time of specialists.—Scheduling over a period of time will more likely mean development of definite projects instead of hit and miss work.

4. With the amount of help available, the function of the specialists is in considerable measure to train county agents in their respective fields of work.

The following table shows the amount of time available during the winter months in the various specialists' activities, by districts. This amount of time in turn will be divided among the counties in the districts. This system followed, will mean that all specialist help will be scheduled through the county agent's office, as practically all time available is included in this schedule.

Division by Districts of Specialists' Time From December 1 to April 1.

Subject	N.W.	N.E.	S.E.	S.W.
	Days	Days	Days	Days
Dairy feeding	14	17	18	4
Ho extension work..	10	..	10	25
Poultry	15	15	15	15
Plant Pathology	25	25	10	5
Soils	15	10	..	..
Horticulture	5	10	5	..
Club work	60	60	60	60
Farmers club	15	15	15	15
Farm management ...	35	20	10	35
Crops	18	..	..	18
Farmers' institutes—				
Potatoes and dairy..	20	20	..	..
Livestock and organ-	..	..	10	30
ization .....	..	..	20	20
Livestock and crops ..	..	..	..	..
Total	244	192	188	238

The time of each specialist listed is as near as the committee can determine the time available. The aggregate time of the various specialists has been divided as equitably as possible. Following this period the work of each specialist will be shifted to new counties.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN LIVESTOCK FEEDING

Place and Importance of Demonstration

(1) A considerable proportion of those operating farms are not in the habit of depending to any great extent upon reading as a source of information concerning their business or of attending agricultural meetings. Any improvements in the methods of farming practiced by this group as the result of the success of others or the activities of the experiment stations must come from information and inspiration received orally and by observation. The demonstration method is the most practical means of reaching men of this type and is the most effective method even for those in the habit of taking a more active part in the agricultural movements of the times.

(a) Demonstrations serve as a very important link in the incorporation of results of experiment station investigations into practical farm operations. Experimental results often cannot be readily applied to local conditions, and when they can be so applied the farmer is seldom impressed with their practicability or value. The extension worker and county agent find results secured by a practical farmer under local conditions to be far more valuable as an example to be held up for local guidance. This suggests the great possibilities of the demonstrations in which principles found by experimental work can be brought home to the practical man in his own locality.

Types of Demonstrations

The judgment of the county agent and his advisers will determine what demonstrations should be attempted. Factors to be considered are:

- (1) Local livestock interests.
- (2) Possibilities for improvement in common feeding practice.
- (3) Difficulties to be encountered in the way of securing proper coöperation, time required, etc.

In all cases the demonstrations attempted should be an application of some thoroughly well established principles as worked out in an experimental way somewhere.

Plan of Demonstrations

Details will naturally vary with the kind of demonstration to be conducted. In general it appears a workable plan would be about as follows:

Arrange with several farmers, chosen on account of location, interest in the work at hand, intelligence and ability to coöperate, to feed an approved ration for a suitable period of time. Arrange for the necessary records to be taken to make the results of the demonstration valuable when complete. Limit the number of demonstrations to such

a number that the county agent can give them sufficient attention to insure the value of the results. It may be necessary for the county agent to assist personally in getting part of these records; for example, the weights of hogs or cattle at the beginning of the feeding period.

Disseminating the Results Secured

Next in importance to getting the demonstration properly conducted and the results reliable and useable, comes making the best possible use of what is secured. In addition to spreading the facts orally, the following is suggested:

- (1) Making use of the local papers as the demonstration progresses and when completed.
- (2) Sending photographs and suitable write-ups to agricultural papers.
- (3) The most important of all in the opinion of the committee is holding a meeting on the farm where a successful demonstration has been completed, and if several are in progress the conducting of a tour in the usual way.

Assembling Plans of Successful Demonstrations

(1) The committee suggests that the state leader of county agents assemble plans of successful demonstrations of livestock feeding conducted in the state or now under way, and provide each county agent with a copy.

(2) It is also suggested that a compilation be made of results from such demonstrations, and each county agent be supplied with a copy. Such a compilation will enable the county agents to show prospective demonstrators the possibilities of such work and it can be used by the agent in his general work.

The report on soils demonstrations will be found on page 10.

LAND CLEARING DEMONSTRATIONS

The work which the land clearing section has done is approved and its present and proposed projects are endorsed.

The relation between investigational and extension effort in land clearing has proved mutually helpful and is recommended for continuance.

It is urged that any reallocation of picric acid to Minnesota be made earlier than May 1, the date proposed. Re-allocation should be announced not later than February 1, preferably by January 1.

The development of organized effort in land clearing in a county should take place within or in coöperation with, the farm bureau of that county and not as a distinct land clearing association separate from the farm bureau. If a special man is to handle the land clearing project, he should be employed as an assistant county agent.

Close observance of the methods and results of the present brushing and seeding campaign in St. Louis, Lake, Itasca, Beltrami, and Koochiching counties is urged, in order that the experience in those counties may be of maximum benefit to all.

CROP DEMONSTRATIONS AND PROGRAM FOR 1922

What needs emphasis

1. Value of hardy winter wheat—compare with other wheats.
2. Demonstration of proper time of seeding—September as compared with October seeding of winter wheat and rye.
3. Inoculation of legumes.
4. Testing of new varieties and new crops—as soy beans, sunflowers, annual sweet clover.
5. Increased clover acreage.
6. Use of rape in corn, alfalfa and clover for hog pastures.
7. Crop rotation.
8. Disease control—Rust and smut of grain and potatoes.
Treating of grain.
Treating of potatoes.
9. Insect control.
10. Weed eradication.
11. Orchard renovation—pruning and spraying demonstrations (organization of spraying rings).
12. Testing of varieties of fruits—especially in northern part of state—Latham raspberry recommended for all northern counties.

How organize

1. Select those adapted to county.
2. Secure distribution of demonstrations to all sections of county where they apply.
3. While selection of demonstrations and of demonstrators may be left to the local unit, the demonstrators should be selected with the greatest care because on them largely depends the value of the demonstration and of its results to the community. Careful demonstrators are necessary.

How conduct

1. Select definite demonstrations for county and for each unit.
2. Work out definite directions for each demonstration. Where practicable have same uniform over the county.
3. Check on all demonstrations obtaining definite results.
4. Meetings should be held at each demonstration during the season in order that results may be pointed out personally to the community.

We urge all county agents to assist in the State Crop Show to be held at Minneapolis, December 13-16, 1921, in order that Minnesota products may be fully and well displayed.

We commend the corn display of the Crop Improvement association at the state fair and urge each agent who has not already supplied a representative ten-ear sample of corn from his county to send such to A. D. Haed-ecke, assistant secretary, University Farm, before the time of the state crop show in order that this exhibit may be not only maintained but made more complete.

FARM BUSINESS DEMONSTRATIONS

1. Farm business schools

We would call the attention of county agents and farm bureaus to the "Farm business schools" offered during the winter months by the extension division and believe that this is a good means for farmers to learn the business side of farming.

2. Farm business tours

Where sufficient records are available on individual farms, the farm business tour is a good means of helping farmers to study the business side of farming.

3. Farm leases

In vicinities where there are many rented farms, it would seem worth while to carry on additional work with a view to promoting more satisfactory farm leasing. This may be done by meetings of the township farm bureau units that devote one session to a discussion of farm lease contracts and by newspaper publicity. In localities where tenants ordinarily move in the fall, these meetings should be held in the summer.

4. Rotation and need of control demonstrations

It is suggested that in counties where the weed problem is particularly pressing it may be worth while to hold a series of rotation and weed control demonstrations in June or early July. The idea is to pick out farms where the operator has introduced cropping systems that serve to control the weed pests and to have a discussion and experience meeting right on the farm, to be led by the county agent or a specialist from University Farm.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

What to emphasize

Assuming that there is a county extension program, boys and girls clubs should carry out demonstrations along lines designated therein.

The need of health work is recognized and we urge that the 4th "H" in the club motto be emphasized to a greater extent. We recommend that further nutrition work in connection with club work be tried out and that well organized clubs try different methods of conducting nutrition work with the various lines of club work during the coming year and a report on the same be made in order that a definite policy may be adopted.

Extension workers should make an effort to interest older boys and girls, especially those not in school. To do so, bigger projects rather than minimum requirements should be emphasized.

How to organize

It is urged that definite boys and girls clubs be organized whether through farm bureau units, farmers' clubs, schools or other community groups.

Preliminary work on organization should be started soon after school opens and clubs be organized early enough to allow plenty of time for the completion of the project.

A local leader is essential to the success of any club.

How to conduct

Preliminary instruction, where possible, along the lines of the projects to be taken up is helpful.

Club gatherings, such as picnics, tours or achievement days should be arranged to stimulate interest and enthusiasm.

Records and reports should be checked up regularly that the business end of club work may be beneficial.

Constant follow-up work in all phases of club work is essential.

WORK OF THE HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

I. Necessary organization

There should be three communities in a county desirous of having a home project. Each community must have at least ten women who agree to attend all meetings of the series. There should be an outstanding community leader in each group. Instead of a community group there may be substituted a group consisting of two women from each of several communities who will agree to serve as local leaders in their respective communities.

The executive committee of farm bureau through home demonstration agent or county agricultural agent should make application for the services of a specialist for three days a month for five months. The women members of the executive committee will be the county chairman of the project. If there are no women on the executive committee, one or more should be appointed. Application for a project should be made at least six months in advance.

The home demonstration agent should always accompany the specialist. Where there is no home demonstration agent the county agricultural agent is expected to be in attendance at least part of the time at as many meetings as possible in order to connect the work with the county extension organization.

Notices should be sent from the county extension office to community leaders about ten days before each meeting. Newspaper publicity, telephone calls, home visits, letters and other means should be used to arouse interest of the community concerned and to spread the influence to other parts of the county.

The home demonstration agent or county agricultural agent is responsible for securing from community or local leaders the reports of home demonstrations and for transmitting these to specialists.

II. Projects

- Nutrition series
 - Nutritional needs
 - Foods and dietaries
 - Physiological bases of child feeding
 - Care and needs during following periods
 - Prenatal postnatal
 - Adolescence
 - Old age
 - Overweight and underweight
- Poultry series
 - Culling
 - Feeding and housing
 - Diseases
 - Incubation and brooding
 - Marketing
- Clothing series
 - Foundation of dress
 - Adapting commercial patterns
 - Planning the garment
 - Garment construction
 - Machine attachments
 - Short cuts in sewing
 - Making the dress form
 - Color and design
 - Simple decorative stitches
- Home management series
 - Planning a day's work
 - Planning a week's work
 - The efficient kitchen
 - The efficient kitchen (continued)
 - Floors and floor coverings
 - Household engineering
 - Discussion of development of water systems
 - Limited number of demonstrations and installations of water systems and septic tanks conducted through cooperation with Agricultural Engineering department

MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE NEWS

Published monthly at University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota and the United States Department of Agriculture, co-operating in the interest of extension work in agriculture and home economics.

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NOVEMBER, 1921

BALANCING PRODUCTION AND MARKETING PROGRAMS

(Abstract of address given by Director F. W. Peck at annual extension conference, University Farm, Nov. 15, 1921.)

This is a day of intense interest in co-operative marketing. The daily press, the agricultural press, and the activities of the national, state and county farm bureau committees are all very properly concerned with the marketing side of the farm business.

Orderly marketing (whatever that may always mean) is important. Co-operative marketing will likely play an increasingly important part in our agricultural industry and it is high time we were giving it the study and the trial it deserves. But may we not well hesitate and ask—is there any other phase of the farming business that also needs our attention and thought? Will orderly marketing solve the only problem of the farm?

Farming is still an individually conducted business. Upon the individual's management of his capital, his land and his labor depends largely his measure of net return. Given the system of marketing that is "perfection," there remains the principles that upon his efficiency of production depends the profits in his farming operations. The best system of marketing will not place on our farms the combination of enterprises that will utilize land, labor and capital to the best advantage. It, in itself, will not greatly increase the effectiveness of the use of man labor, solve the farm power problem, eliminate our weeds and plant pests, make the cows give more milk per cow or cause hogs to fatten on any less corn.

Farmer's Purchasing Power

What is the farmer's relative purchasing power? This gives us an index of his economic status perhaps as accurate as can be gained at a glance.

September first the index figure for most of Minnesota farm products, compared to 1909-14 as a base of 100, was approximately 112, and most of the products had a purchasing power but two-thirds or less of the 1909-14 average. Poultry, eggs, milk, and potatoes were

above the other products in purchasing power.

Relative Purchasing Power (At Sept. 1921 wholesale prices)

	1 bu. Wheat	1 bu. Corn	1 bu. Potatoes	100 lbs. Hog	100 lbs. Cattle	100 lbs. Milk	1 case Eggs
Will buy as of 1913	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fuel	84	48	140	53	55	109	89
Clothing	85	46	134	51	53	104	84
Building material	77	45	129	49	51	101	82
House furnishings	67	39	112	43	44	87	71
All commodities	98	57	164	62	65	128	104

The above table shows the percentage of various classes of commodities that a unit of various farm products would purchase September first. In commonplace exchanges, it means today trading a bushel of corn for a shave, or a gallon of gasoline; a bushel of wheat for a shampoo, or a cheap necktie; it means paying five or six bushels of oats for a simple meal; four or five acres of corn for a suit of clothes and so on without end.

What can be done to meet this situation? The signs of the times indicate, according to experts, that the readjustment of commodity prices is occurring and that the next six months will see price indices brought nearer together.

Co-operative marketing surely has a part to play in the economic readjustment scheme—high hopes are held by many for its having an important share in the increasing of the farmer's net return.

Marketing Needs in Extension

What we need more than anything else in extension along this line is more instruction in the principles, responsibilities, fundamentals, and limitations of co-operative marketing. We sometimes act as though we had it perfected, while as a matter of fact we are children just learning to walk in this fashion. It is a twenty-year program with many opportunities for setbacks unless we build slowly, wisely, and well.

I am asking if efficient improved production likewise has a part in meeting the farmer's problem of an adequate income. The stock argument used when one mentions "production" is that there is too much production now—that more means lower prices, a lower income, a still lower standard of living and impoverished agriculture. There is a distinct difference between more production and improved or efficient, better balanced production. One is often heedless, haphazard, the result of blind action; the other entails planning one's farming system with an eye on world and local conditions of demand and supply, on relative costs of production and on required margins between cost and probable sale prices. Efficient production calls for a recognition of the economic forces that operate in a market and that affect every line of production. One of our functions is to be able to furnish all possible information of demand and supply, methods of economic operation and plans for adjusting the farm business to the demand insofar as it is possible.

What is the practical program in a better balanced business, in reducing cost of production, in reducing the risks of farming and in thus making a more satisfactory income? The choice of roughages in our state is reasonably

wide; more legumes for more profitable feeding seems feasible, and pastures can well receive more space on our farms and more attention on our part. Combinations of stock and crops that finally result in larger net profit are more important than good profits from one or two sources and losses from others.

Let me urge here a sympathetic interest in the keeping of farm records. The arithmetic of farming is of the utmost importance for upon the records of performance should depend selective process and decision as to the quality and balance of the business maintained.

I venture to say that in a few months we shall need again to bring into our active program sound fundamentals of production that bear so vitally on a satisfactory farm income.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

The following figures from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show the relative prices of different kinds of goods for September as compared to 1913:

Commodity group	Price index, 1913 equals 100
Farm products	122
Food	146
Cloths and clothing	187
Fuel and lighting	178
Metals and metal products	120
Building materials	193
Chemicals, etc.	162
House-furnishing goods	223
All commodities	152

It will be interesting to watch the report of the bureau from month to month with a view to noting the progress toward evening up of conditions.

In comparing the September and August reports there was a decline of seven points in the average price of house-furnishing goods, of five points in the price of building materials and four points in the price of fuel and lighting. Farm products increased four points but the gain in agricultural products was almost wholly on products that are not important in this part of the country. In comparing August and September we also note that cloths and clothing have increased in price eight points, contrary to the general trend of the rest of the list.

FARM BUSINESS SCHOOLS

The university, co-operating with county farm bureaus, is planning a series of about 100 "farm business schools" in country districts of Minnesota the coming winter. The schools will be similar to those of last winter. The university will be represented by W. L. Cavert, farm management specialist, and C. G. Worsham of the farm management department. Not more than three schools will be allowed any county until all the counties have had opportunity to secure the work.

More than ever, in view of prevailing low prices, farmers need to study their business. Costs of production must be trimmed and the farm business in general adjusted to meet prevailing conditions. Studies to be taken up at these schools will concern the costs of production of wheat, corn, butterfat, potatoes, hogs, cattle, etc., and the means by which the farmer may increase his net return.

Those interested in having such schools for their community should apply to their county agent.



NUTRITION AND HEALTH EXTENSION SPECIALISTS OF FOURTEEN CENTRAL AND WESTERN DIVISION STATES WHO HELD AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AT UNIVERSITY FARM FROM OCT. 31 TO NOV. 4 INCLUSIVE

NUTRITION CONFERENCE ALL-ROUND SUCCESS

Extension Specialists from 14 States and the Nation's Capital Hold Splendid Series of Meetings Here

The nutrition conference held at University Farm the week of October 31 was attended by representatives of the extension work of 14 states, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Minnesota of the central division and of Washington, Nevada, and Oregon of the western division. These representatives were the women who in the states named are doing nutrition-health work under the Smith-Lever law.

There were five days of conference, each one with a very full program, to which each of the states contributed. Miss Florence E. Ward of the federal office of extension work with women presided, and made clear to every worker present that her duties are primarily to help homemakers solve their problems, that the solution of these must be through the women themselves demonstrating the best practices for their own satisfaction and that of the other women of their communities. In this way, every home demonstrator, working with her own state office of extension work with women, participates in the new American education, and because she recognizes problems and helps to solve them becomes a community leader.

Drs. Hedger and Blunt

Dr. Caroline Hedger, of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund of Chicago, gave three very helpful lectures on "The American Child of Today." (a) the child of pre-school age; (b) the child in school; and (c) the adolescent. These lectures made every one present realize that the American mother has a real job on her hands and that she needs all the help that enthusiastic extension workers can give her. She needs leisure for study; above all she needs a steady head and a firm hand in controlling the child. She needs the aid of her child's father, for the term parents must not be construed in the singular. Neither mother

nor father can work alone in rearing the child. Together they gain the child's respect and because of their co-operative effort he, in turn, will gain the respect of the entire community.

Dr. Katherine Blunt of the University of Chicago brought to the conference the latest results of nutritional research. She added to the already rather full cup of enthusiasm held by every nutrition-health extension worker present.

Resident Staff Coöperates

The resident home economics staff of the college and school of agriculture contributed in many ways to the success of the meetings. Miss Biester and Miss Mumford gave splendid discussions of the "Value of Child Training in the Nutritional Status of the Child," and all gave time and hospitality which, without doubt, were factors in the general happiness of the conference.

An afternoon was spent at the Home Center in Minneapolis, which, together with the time given by Dr. Stewart and Dr. N. O. Pearch, revealed to all visitors the splendid coöperation given by the people of Minnesota to the office of extension work with women.

EVERY HOME AGENT ANSWERS ROLL CALL

One Hundred Per Cent Attendance on Conference to Consider Plans and Projects for Another Year

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16

- 9:00-10:00 Business details.
- 10:00-11:00 Report of nutrition conference, Lucy Cordiner.
- 11:00-12:00 Round table. Program of work and projects, Julia O. Newton.
- 1:00-4:00 Round table conference, urban agents and state staff.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17

- 9:00-10:15 Round table — "Organization for Home Demonstration Work, County Township, Community," Adele Koch and Laura Jones.
- 10:15-11:30 Round table—"Selecting and Training Local Leaders," Mary Stillwell and Nora Hott.
- 11:30-12:00 "The Place of Home Demonstration Work in the Agricultural Development Program," Director F. W. Peck.
- 1:30- County home demonstration agents attend Junior Livestock show.

FRIDAY, NOV. 18

- 9:00-12:00 "Tuberculosis in Poultry," Cora Cooke.

- 10:00-11:00 Round table — "Programs for Farmers' Clubs and Farm Bureau Units," Adele Koch and Esther Ferris.
 - 11:00-12:00 "Selling Our Goods," Edward Barr.
 - 1:00- "Interior Decoration, Principles of Poster Making," Harriet and Vetta Goldstein.
 - "Bibliography on Household Management," Lucy Studley.
 - "Every-Day Patterns," Maud Patchin.
- SATURDAY, NOV. 19
- 9:00-9:30 "1922 Plans for Club Work," T. A. Erickson.
 - 9:30-10:30 Round tables, the home demonstration agents' problems.
 - 10:30-12:00 Conferences.

The attendance at the annual conference of home demonstration agents was 100 per cent. Besides the agents and specialists, Kanabec county sent Mrs. Alice Bronmiche as a representative and Steele county sent Mrs. Anna Partridge. These two were an inspiration as well as practical help in the discussions.

Besides representatives from two counties, the urban agents from St. Paul and Duluth were accompanied by their chairwomen. The round table discussion on Wednesday brought out the more complete services which the specialists might give through a better organization within the counties to use these services.

The home demonstration agents' thought that through more classes for local leaders and through the use of more illustrative material, counties might develop extension work with women even more efficiently than at present.

Problems and Plans Discussed

On Wednesday afternoon the urban home demonstration agents met with the members of the state staff to discuss problems and plans. Mrs. Pardee, who is a director of home demonstration work in Duluth, told that the work is organized under a board of governors, with representatives of the civic, commercial, and federated clubs. The work is so organized that there is practically no duplication of that done by other agencies and new work is undertaken and carried on. Mrs. Akers reported for St. Paul, showing how the organization, "The Woman's Sub-Division of the St. Paul Association," is affiliated with other permanent organizations of the city, each of which has a representative on the board of directors, thereby preventing duplication of work and extending the sphere of influence.

Reports from the counties show that the women of the farm bureau are anxious to be of more real use to the county farm bureaus. In Kanabec county this result is being accomplished by organizing the women into an administrative group to aid the county farm bureau directors and the executive committee of the county farm bureau. This same group of women is responsible for initiating and developing the extension work with women. The home demonstration agents helped the women of the county by furthering a similar organization.

The women of the county farm bureaus can strengthen the work in the counties by getting the farm bureau units to have live, interesting programs. The best means of accomplishing this was discussed and the home demonstration agents will undertake to help program committees with suggestions and material.

Helpful Talks by Staff Women

On Friday afternoon Miss Vetta Goldstein of the home economics staff outlined the basic principles underlying the treatment of walls and the selection of draperies. Her suggestions of subject matter and of exhibit materials met the requests of the agents. Miss Studley gave a splendid bibliography of budgeting and thrift, and Miss Harriet Goldstein met the needs of agents and specialists with a helpful talk on poster making. Her suggestions included tools, materials, and technique. Everyone present felt definitely repaid for the afternoon.

Mr. Erickson gave concrete suggestions to the agents for using the state club leaders. Now that these leaders expect to apportion their time somewhat equally among the counties, and since each county can plan for its allotted time, better and more specific help can be asked for.

One of the most inspiring talks was given by Dean W. C. Coffey, who emphasized the importance of developing the farm home and keeping the boys and girls on the farm.

Help Farm Bureau by Giving Eggs

By saving their Sunday and Monday egg collections, women of the Clay county farm bureau are helping to finance their organization, says O. M. Olson, county agent. The campaign, which was begun by the women's department of the bureau, at first included only Sunday eggs, but because the hens were molting and not laying as many eggs as under ordinary conditions, Monday eggs were included.

Fire Cannot Stop Them

When dress forms made by project workers of Dakota county were burned recently in a fire which destroyed a farm home, the S. O. S. call was sent out to the home demonstration agent for material and supervision for making another set. The agent quickly responded and the loss was made good. The work of the women in that particular community is being continued with all the interest originally shown.



VIRGINIA SCANLON

Club girl who won the grand champion prize with her Aberdeen-Angus yearling at the 1921 Junior Livestock show.

(Continued from page 1.)

school Agricultural instructors and school superintendents cooperate with the farm bureau in promoting this phase of the Junior work. Several of them took an active part in making the show a success.

The cost of the show was something over \$8,000, this amount being raised largely through the efforts of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders association, cooperating with the Livestock interests at South St. Paul, the St. Paul Civic and Commerce Association, State Dairyman's association, the various railroads and others interested in the development of this great field of work. The livestock interests of South St. Paul also cooperated by providing very comfortable quarters for the show.

The principal awards were as follows:

The grand championship was awarded to Virginia Scanlon of Redwood county, on an Aberdeen-Angus calf.

Champion Grade Hereford Steer or Heifer—Thomas Kelly, Lincoln county.

Champion Grade Shorthorn Steer or Heifer—Cletus Riordan, Redwood county.

Best Beef Calf Exhibited by a Former Winner of State Grand Championship—Carl Oelke, Blue Earth, Aberdeen-Angus; Mildred Oelke, Blue Earth, Aberdeen-Angus; Irving McKay, Redwood county, Shorthorn.

Junior Yearling—Virginia Scanlon, Redwood county; Myron Buchan, Martin county; Florian Muchlinski, Lincoln county; Stanley Campbell, Winona county; Ludwig Keman, Lac qui Parle county; Russell Morgan, Yellow Medicine county; Lewis Zimmer, Lincoln county; Erma Sommer, Pope county; Bernice Simpson, Watonwan county; Raymond Meier, Nobles county.

Grade Beef Calves

Grade Calves—Thomas Kelly, Lincoln county; Cletus Riordan, Redwood county; Arvid Sponberg, Waseca

county; Ben Robinson, Dodge county; Arville Schaleben, Watonwan county; Myrtle Sandon, Houston county; John Ward, Fillmore county; Eda Carlson, Rock county; Elmer Isakson, Brown county; Bertha Quiring, Cottonwood county.

Grade Hereford Yearlings—Myron Buchan, Martin county; Florian Muchlinski, Lincoln county; Ludwig Keman, Lac qui Parle county; Ruby Pettis, Watonwan county; Arthur Solvic, Stevens county; Frieda Epp, Cottonwood county; Harris Johnson, Murray county; Joe Isakson, Brown county.

Grade Hereford Calves—Thomas Kelly, Lincoln county; Myrtle Sandon, Houston county; Elmer Isakson, Brown county; Bertha Quiring, Cottonwood county; Traian N. Penza, Washington county; Wallace Tykwinski, Lincoln county; Wayne Stavrun, St. Cloud; Alvin Bartsch, Mankato; Lester Chaffer, Pipestone; Arman Scheibel, New Ulm.

Grade Aberdeen-Angus Yearlings—Virginia Scanlon, Redwood county; Stanley Campbell, Winona county; Russell Morgan, Yellow Medicine county; Lewis Zimmer, Lincoln county; Bertha N. Sommer, Pope county; Bernice Simpson, Watonwan county; Raymond Meier, Nobles county; Emma Sommer, Pope county.

Grade Aberdeen Angus Calves—Ben Robinson, Dodge county; Arville Schaleben, Watonwan county; John Ward, Fillmore county; Herbert Haughland, Mower county; Peter J. Cassidy, Meeker county; Russell Spencer, Sherburne county.

Grade Shorthorn Yearlings—Herbert Hallaway, Dodge county; William Casey, Scott county; Arman Scheibel, New Ulm; Emmet Casey, Scott county; Lester Gripp, Dodge county; Frank Scherfenberg, St. Cloud; Gustave Eliason, Chippewa county; John McCune, Farmington.

Grade Shorthorn Calves—Cletus Riordan, Redwood county; Arvid Sponberg, Waseca county; Eda Carlson, Rock county; Charles Robinson, Dodge county; Marguerite Ash, Kittson county; Johnnie Alexander, Kittson county; Leonard Storm, Lac qui Parle county; Alton Anderson, Houston county.

County Hereford Herds—Lincoln county, Martin county, Cottonwood county, Brown county, Blue Earth county.

County Aberdeen—Angus Herds—Redwood county, Watonwan county, Mower county.

County Shorthorn Herds—Dodge county, Rock county.

Dairy Calf Show

Holstein Yearlings—Violet Nesbitt, Hennepin county; Monica Zurn, Becker county; Herbert Filk, McLeod county; Herman Myers, Stearns county.

Holstein Calves—Lloyd Vermilyea, Mower county; Forrest Grass, Steele county; Milton Truwe, Blue Earth county; James Donovan, Kanabec county; Eugene Schmidt, Dayton's Bluff, St. Paul.

Grade Holstein Calves—Lynn Paulson, Stevens county; Elwin Karstens, McLeod county; Ilo Soma, Jackson county; Ruth Gibbons, Polk county; Kenneth Sheets, Pope county.

Guernsey Yearlings—Robert Frissell, Hennepin county; Guernsey Calves—Raymond Kruger, Stearns county; Rich-

ard Roberts, Blue Earth county; Elmer Haase, Kanabec county; Claude Olson, Todd county; Raymond Morrison, Chisago county.

Grade Guernsey Calves—Magda Olson, Carver county; Anna Marie Olson, Carver county; Edward Fossen, Aitkin county.

Grade Guernsey Yearlings—Merton Pennie, Pope county.

Grade Jersey Calves—Stanley Hillier, Mower county.

Ayrshire Calves—John Chambers, Steele county; Ella E. Neumann, Mille Lacs county.

American Guernsey Cattle Club Special—Raymond Kruger, Stearns county; Richard Roberts, Blue Earth county; Robert Frissell, Hennepin county.

Fat Lamb Show

Gordon Sayers, Dakota county, Shropshire; Enevol Williamson, Kittson county, grade Shropshire; Robert Sayers, Dakota county, Shropshire; Ray Pearson, Olmsted county, Shropshire.

Fat Hog Show

Albert Conzemius, Hastings, Dakota county, Poland China; Ruth Utley, Fillmore county, Chester White; Kenneth Perry, Dodge county, Poland China; Hubert James Whittet, Redwood county, Chester White; Raymond Bandemir, McLeod county, Duroc.

Special Oxford Down Lamb Class—Glen Gray, Dodge county; Glen Stanton, Mower county; Lucile Williams, Pine county; Robert Stauffenecker, Benton county; Vula Churchward, Dodge county.

Special Duroc Hogs Class—Raymond Banemdir, McLeod county; Arnold Karning, Martin county; Edward Malm, Kittson county; James Grundman, Stearns county; Henry Poshek, McLeod county.

COUNTY AGENT FOR NORTHERN BELTRAMI

A county agent to serve the farmers of North Beltrami county seems probable as a result of action taken recently by the farm bureau members of that district.

The 450 farm bureau members in the north end of the county requested the county commissioners and the county agent leader's office for assistance in enabling them to have a county agent of their own, because of their isolated position. State funds of \$500 and a county appropriation of \$500 have been promised them on condition they raise at least \$1,000 from their own membership collections to apply to the expenses of such an agent. It is planned to secure an agent to start work March 1, his headquarters to be at Beaudette.

The need of such an agent is apparent. County Agent D. C. Dvoracek, who has been handling the entire county, is located at Bemidji, 100 miles from the northern border of his county, and naturally finds it difficult to serve such a large district. Division of effort between two men will increase the efficiency of the work in the south as well as in the north.

RURAL SHOULD EQUAL URBAN OPPORTUNITIES

The following is an outline of the speech of G. A. Lundquist, assistant professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota, given before the annual conference of extension workers and county agents. The figures are based on a survey conducted by Professor Lundquist on the church, rural school and rural recreation.

"Until the church activities, the school opportunities and recreation activities are equalized between the urban and rural children no one can reasonably contend that democracy fully functions in the great land of freedom and opportunity", Prof. Lundquist says. "Like opportunity, and that from the cradle, alone will show who is naturally superior, science and religion must join hands over the cradle of the unborn and a little child shall lead them".

I. Church:

1. Of 691 churches in Minnesota, 448 have visiting pastors.
2. Of this same number, 151 have between 50 and 100 members and 90 have less than 50.
3. Therefore the 450 remaining have more than 100 members.
4. Of these 450 churches, 282 have visiting pastors.
5. When two thirds of the rural churches have only 20 per cent services a year, the influence of their teaching is not sufficient to conserve the religious and spiritual life of the open country.

II. The Rural School:

1. Attendance requirement by law was 40 days until last legislature increased it to 60 days.
2. Rural children average 35.7 days less each year than urban children in Minnesota.
3. The average expenditure per child is as follows: Urban districts, \$96.70; rural, \$45.11, and in some districts as low as \$17.
4. There were 1,800 teachers in rural districts teaching on a provisional certificate.
5. Only 372 normal teachers were found in semi-graded and rural school districts, whereas, 6165 were teaching in high and graded school districts.
6. Only 3010 persons between the ages of 16 and 21 were attending school in rural and semi-graded districts.
7. In 403 districts less than 10 children were enrolled and in 2113 less than 20 children came to school—total 2516.
8. Minnesota had 57,999 children out of 503,597 who attended school less than 40 days.
9. A nation or state cannot remain half trained and half untrained. "A house divided against itself cannot stand."
10. Minneapolis last year spent \$57 per pupil in the grades and \$127 in the high schools, and the average is less than \$20 per pupil in rural districts.
11. Poorer buildings, practically no equipment, less trained teachers are the common lot of our rural children.

III. Recreation:

1. Out of 500 students and 30 activities during the six months from April 1 to October 1, the average attendance was 32 per person out of all the various kinds of activities.
2. Out of these the church attendance averaged 11, movies 5, and the dance 7, so that 23 activities are distributed among these three out of the average 32.
3. More wholesome and directed rural recreation is necessary in order to keep red-blooded girls and boys in the open country.

CROW WING COUNTY CHANGES RYE VARIETY

Three Fifths of Its Rye Acreage Now Planted With Rosen Seed—Extension Forces Started Movement

The transformation of the rye acreage of Crow Wing county from common Black rye, yielding from 15 to 18 bushels an acre, to Rosen rye, yielding from 22 to 25 bushels an acre, in three years' time, represents a remarkable achievement by the agricultural extension service of that county.

Three years ago County Agent E. G. Roth secured for nine coöperating farmers one and one-half bushels each of Rosen rye seed as a test. The returns the first year ranged from 35 to 55 bushels of rye from the one and one-half bushels of seed sown. The nine farmers were so well pleased that not a single bushel of the precious seed was sold, all of it was planted.

Other farmers were interested by this time and bought seed from outside the county, mainly from Jackson county, Michigan, with the result that the county agent's office assisted in securing about 250 bushels more of Rosen rye seed, in addition to some secured outside the county agent's office. From the total crops thus planted, about 8,000 bushels were harvested in the fall of 1920. This gave Crow Wing county about 5,000 bushels of seed for sale. Most of this was sold in the county and planted for the 1921 crop. For the 1922 crop the acreage has been expanded until practically three-fifths of the rye acreage of the county, 3,000 out of 5,000 acres, is sown to Rosen rye.

That Rosen rye is far superior to common Black rye is proved by the average yield of common rye was 18. In 1919 the average yield of common rye per acre was 17 bushels, that of Rosen rye 25 bushels. In 1920 the average yield of common rye was 18 bushels while Rosen rye yielded 25 bushels. In 1921 the average yield of black rye was 15 bushels, that of Rosen rye 22 bushels. The winter of 1920-21 was severe on all winter crops and Rosen rye suffered with the rest, but even at that maintained a 50 per cent increase over the average of common rye, when the crop was finally harvested.

New Creamery Assured

A coöperative creamery at Bellingham in Lac qui Parle county is assured as a result of the work of the county farm bureau, according to C. D. Patterson, county agent.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES FREE FOR THE ASKING

Are you using what belongs to you? The Free Traveling Library is a collection of books, bought by the state, and belonging to every resident of the state who makes use of it. It is one of the departments of the library division, department of education. It covers various lines of work, namely the traveling libraries which are fixed collections of 25 or 50 volumes, and which circulate as a unit; the package or reference libraries which vary in size and are made up on particular subjects for reading or study or debate, and the club libraries which are supplied to study clubs for the club year.

The purpose of the traveling library is primarily, to bring to the people living on the farms and in isolated communities the educational advantages denied them by reason of the distance from public libraries and the difficulties and expense of transportation. The libraries vary in size to suit the needs of the communities and there are general collections of either 25 or 50 volumes containing books for both children and adults; 50-volume collections for adults; and 25-volume collections for juveniles. There are 25 volume collections for German, Swedish, Norwegian, French, Polish, and Finnish readers or six books of any language may be added to an English library at no extra expense.

The regular traveling library is in a fixed collection and an entirely different set is sent each time. It is not possible to allow selection, but the best library available is sent and six extra books added along any line of particular local interest. Any community may obtain a library by securing the signatures of ten taxpayers. No charge is made except to cover transportation, and to equalize this expense a uniform fee of \$1 for each 25 volumes is charged to all places.

Further information and an application card will gladly be sent to any one asking for them by the Library Division, Department of Education, Historical Building, St. Paul.

COMMUNITY LEADERS, MERCHANTS COOPERATE

The merchants of Kellogg, Wabasha county, showed their interest in better farm home equipment by having window exhibits during the week that local women were discussing home management.

The community leaders of the home management project being conducted by Miss Bull seconded this cooperation with the merchants.

The window exhibits displayed the evolution of the old iron-handled sad iron to the new electric irons. Roasting pans of all kinds from dripping pans of Russia iron to self-basting aluminum roasters, were shown. The community leaders expect to have this help from the merchants whenever the meetings take place.

Mindum and Kubanka Good Yielders

Mindum and Kubanka wheat yields for 1921 were exceptionally good among certified seed cooperators in Roseau county, G. C. Edwards, county agent, reports.



EDITH I. ALEXANDER,

First Girl Club Member to Represent Minnesota in the Junior Livestock Judging Contest at the International Exposition at Chicago.

FIRST MINNESOTA CLUB GIRL TO MAKE TEAM

For the first time since Minnesota began sending junior stock judging teams to the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago and the National Dairy Show, a young school girl, Edith I. Alexander of Humboldt, Kittson county, is a member of such a team. Between 50 and 60 boy and girl club members took part in the general stock judging contest at the state fair for the selection of a Minnesota team to the International. Edward Terstee of Farmington, was given first place, Clement Chase of Farmington, second, and Miss Alexander, third.

Livestock judging work has been featured for three years in Kittson county, and Miss Alexander has been one of its devotees. She has also been active in other club projects, and in 1920 raised the best pig grown by pig club members in her county.

The Humboldt community has one of the most progressive boys' and girls' clubs in the state, according to T. A. Erickson, state leader. Last year's state champion cake maker, Eleanor Clow, is a member of the Humboldt club. Various other members have won substantial honors in county and state competitions.

Spraying Drives Recommended

Spraying campaigns put on by the county agent or high school agriculturists is the best means of impressing the people of a community in a horticultural way, W. H. Alderman, head of the horticulture division at University Farm, told delegates at an agricultural section meeting of the Minnesota Education association last month. Because spraying has been neglected there are many poor orchards in the state, he said.

LIVESTOCK EXTENSION WORK FAR REACHING

The far-reaching influence and work of the agricultural extension service of the university, if in need of further illustration, can be shown by the record made by the Douglas County Guernsey Breeders association which is pronounced by Theodore Winkjer, of the United States Department of Agriculture, the oldest cooperative bull association in America.

Thirteen years ago, when he was superintendent of schools in Douglas county, T. A. Erickson, now state leader of boys' and girls' club work, aided and abetted by the extension livestock specialists, organized and became the first president of the Douglas county association. Regularly each year since he has been re-elected president, although he has not been a resident of the county for several years.

The force of the example set by the Douglas county breeders prompted the organization of similar associations at Milaca and various points in the state. Milaca has one of the strong organizations of the state and in turn has inspired other communities of breeders to get in line.

Mr. Winkjer finds it has cost each member of the Douglas county association less than \$60 for the use of purebred sires the last 13 years. Members recently sold about three carloads of young heifers. When common stuff brought around \$20 a head, they have been averaging \$60 a head.

SOIL DEMONSTRATIONS

a. Demonstrations that need emphasis are those that have been a success in some parts of the state and deserve a trial.

The demonstrations include:

1. Phosphate plots on mineral soils.
2. Phosphate plots on peat soils maintained according to conditions as outlined in Bulletins 184 and 188.
3. Lime for alfalfa and sweet clover on sandy soils that are at least moderately acid.
4. Complete fertilizer on potatoes where manure is insufficient and where the farmers are particularly interested.
5. Trials of three applications of phosphate alone, potash alone and a combination of both, on unproductive spots.

Gypsum has given no crop increase in 1921, in any part of the state.

b. How organize demonstrations

Secure the names of cooperators for the demonstrations and request assistance of the soils specialist of the Agricultural extension division at University Farm.

c. How conduct demonstrations

The soils specialist will measure off plots and apply fertilizer, and at the close of the season will make an accurate check on yields.

During the growing season the county agent will make observations and take notes on the condition of the various crops treated with fertilizer. Plots should be along a highway if possible where they can be observed and easily checked.

PUREBRED BULLS COST MEMBERS \$5 PER ANNUM

The annual meeting of the Douglas County Guernsey Breeders' association, held in the Commercial Club rooms in Alexandria recently, revealed the fact that the association's cooperative bull association, which is the oldest in the state and one of the oldest in the United States, has supplied purebred bulls to its individual members at a cost each year of \$5. During its 12 year existence no member has paid more than \$60 in assessments.

When T. A. Erickson, state leader of boys and girls club work, lived in Douglas county he was president of the Breeders' association, a post to which he has been re-elected ever since he resided in the county. The other officers were also re-elected.

Guernsey breeders who do not cooperate in the ownership of association bulls will be able to benefit by the association through advertising and selling stock if a plan being worked out by a membership committee elected at the meeting, materializes.

High-grade Guernsey stock brings better prices than cattle of ordinary grade, members reported. A bull, now 14 years old, one of the first to be purchased by the association, is still in use. Two new bulls will be purchased to replace bulls that are no longer serviceable.

EGG SHIPMENT NETS 53 CENTS A DOZEN

Coöperative shipping of high quality eggs scores again.

A small trial shipment to the New York market by members of the Meeker county poultry demonstration community at Kingston, one of 10 such communities in the state recently designated by poultry specialists of the university, netted 53 cents a dozen when the local market was paying only 32 cents a dozen. Fifty-three minus 32 equals 21. The eggs were shipped in a car of butter so as to save express charges. Every egg was strictly fresh and chalk white, and a dozen of them weighed one and a half pounds or more.

Four cases of fresh eggs, graded as to size but not as to color, were also shipped by the Kingston coöperators to a St. Paul firm which paid 6 to 8 cents a dozen above the local price. The St. Paul firm expressed its gratification in thus locating a supply of eggs, dependable as to size and freshness, for its high class trade.

T. G. Stitts, the Meeker county agent, says the results of these trial shipments show that the county farm bureau has opportunity to increase materially the net price that Meeker county farmers receive for their eggs by promoting coöperative marketing in eastern centers.

Clover Seed Pooled

An attempt will be made to sell about 50,000 pounds of clover seed in a pool at Clearbrook, according to a report of Earl H. Martin, Clearwater county agent, who is assisting in the sale.

GOOD TIME TO TAKE STOCK, SAYS ERICKSON

State Leader Holds that Broader Phases of Junior Work Should Be Kept Steadfastly in Mind.

T. A. Erickson, state leader of boys' and girls' club work, believes in taking stock at this time when farm bureaus are planning programs for another year. After reciting that every county in Minnesota did a greater or less amount of club work the past year, that nearly 20,000 boys and girls have been interested in county farm bureau projects by helping to carry out demonstrations in crops, livestock, and home activities and that a great deal of good has resulted, he submits the following questions:

Are we getting a maximum amount of results in this work with our boys and girls?

Are we reaching all of our young folks, or is it principally the 10- to 14-year-olds?

Are we satisfied with sentiment, or is this work helping to build better farm men and women?

"Perhaps your inventory," says Mr. Erickson, "will show that 20, 30 or 50 purebred calves or pigs were placed through club work on farms where purebreds were unknown before. But this is not the real test. Rather should we ask, did the work also help to start a lot of new partnerships between fathers and sons in the business of better livestock.

"Too often we are satisfied with better livestock, better crops, better bread or better clothes as the result of this work. Club demonstrations should always be considered together with the club demonstrators. That is why it is important for every farm bureau to determine whether club work as conducted in its county is really getting the boys into the game of farming.

"Have you helped your boys and girls to realize the joys and responsibilities of ownership by permitting them to own the products used in their demonstrations, or has it been an adult game where the father has used the boy's work to camouflage his own interests? Has the junior work been thoroughly organized as a part of the community work, closely connected with community interests, and with local guidance and leadership?

"We believe it is especially important to plan work for the older boys and girls for the coming year. We hope that every county will carefully consider the results of the past year's club enterprises and will so plan the coming year's activities that our work will be more effective than ever."

Tenant Farmers Win Prizes

By awarding cash prizes for his best kept farms, C. O. Gilfillan, owner of 36 adjoining farms in Redwood county, eliminated more than 80 per cent of the quack grass and other weeds, reports Max R. H. Treu, Redwood county agent, who supervised the contest among Mr. Gilfillan's tenants. Prizes were offered for farms free from weeds, well kept homes, clean yards, clean roadsides, the largest yield of corn an acre and best stands of clover or alfalfa.

FORMER SERVICE MEN GOOD CLUB LEADERS

Excellent Quality of Their Work With Juniors Over the State Vouched for by T. A. Erickson.

The work of the Veterans' Bureau trainees as assistant county agents and county club leaders the past summer is highly praised by T. A. Erickson, state leader of boys' and girls' club work in Minnesota.

The men engaged in this work were Martin G. Pederson, Long Prairie; Frank A. Olsen, Morris; Louis M. Korn, Stillwater; Edward B. Prince, Hinckley; Knute A. Lothberg, Crookston; Forstein Grinager, Fergus Falls; Martin C. Hanson, Warren; Eldred M. Evanson, Le Sueur Center; Fred G. Damuth, Madison; Fritz R. Peterson, Hallock; Albert A. Determan, Mora; George J. Hanson, Lakefield; James Hartnell, Wells; Harry M. Bergseid, Mankato; Jacob P. Kislanko, Sauk Rapids; Hjalmar O. Anderson, Foley.

Prizes taken by boys and girls at the state fair under the direction of these young men totaled more than \$1,000, according to Mr. Erickson. Messrs. Hanson, Lothberg, Peterson, Hartnell, and Korn made an exceptional good showing in the communities in which they worked.

Mr. Hanson organized a baby beef club and a lamb club of 10 members each. At the Jackson county fair he superintended a boys' and girls' camp of 120, besides supervising three canning teams and several young pig showmen. The Jackson county fair authorities say the influence of his work insured the general success of the fair.

Martin G. Pederson won hearty co-operation from the Todd county people in successfully directing projects such as dairy calf and pig clubs.

Mr. Lothberg evidenced ability as an organizer in Polk county. This is not surprising to those who knew him as a machine gun sergeant.—Minnesota Farm Review.

WAREHOUSES ASSURED WARREN AND ARGYLE

Potato warehouses at Warren and Argyle are assured as a result of the activities of the Marshall county farm bureau and the Warren Commercial club, according to R. B. Houser, county agent.

In the five townships adjoining Warren, a total of 750 acres of potatoes were pledged for 1922 in order to induce a private concern to construct a warehouse at Warren, he says in his report to F. E. Balmer, state leader of county agents. Because of the lack of money, a farmers' or merchants' warehouse was not built.

Bankers and merchants of Argyle, Mr. Houser writes, are buying and pitting good Ohio seed stock and will release such seed at cost as it is wanted by farmers next spring.

Fair and Poultry Show

A fall fair and poultry show is being arranged by the Roseau county farm bureau and Roseau Community association, according to G. C. Edwards, county agent.

AGENT MERELY DRIVES; AUTO FIRM DOES REST

Ausen of Todd Turns Over Mileage Allowance to Garage Which Keeps His Car Chugging Right Along.

Automobile service for official use of the county agent and farm bureau of Todd county is furnished by a Long Prairie garage under an agreement that is proving very satisfactory to all concerned.

By the agreement the garage furnishes a Ford car, keeps it in repair, supplies gasoline and oil, and stands all expense of operation. In return the county agent turns over to the garage the 10 cents per mile which he receives as reimbursement. In other words, the county agent has no expense himself; he merely drives the car and passes on the 10 cents per mile to the garage.

The proprietor of the garage is in a position to furnish auto service at lower cost than can the county agent equipment, as well as the car itself, are himself, as the gas, oil, tires, and other secured at wholesale prices, and consequently the service can be furnished at the county agent's cost of operation and still leave a little profit to the credit of the garage.

County Agent Julius Ausen expresses himself as being also well pleased with the arrangement, as it relieves him of all financial responsibility and assures him of satisfactory auto service at all times. Thus far, he says, he has used one car continuously since the arrangement was made last June, but if this car was temporarily put out of service another would be placed at his disposal.

In this connection it is recalled that in 1915 H. R. Leonard, then county agent of Jackson county, had a similar arrangement. Mr. Leonard was receiving a mileage rate of 7 cents, which he paid over to a garage firm which furnished a car and operated it just as the Todd county car is handled. As in Todd county, the arrangement was satisfactory to the Jackson county people, and was continued as long as Mr. Leonard remained as agent in the county.

A COUNTY AGENT TO HIS FLIVVER

O, excellent, essential aggregate
Of devilment, devotion, mud and tin,
Agility, fragility, and din;
I sing thy praises! You exasperate,
Depress, perplex, inspire me! How I
hate

Thee, Henry, when I spin and spin
and sweat and swear; and you—
you sneeze and grin,
'Gainst all mine energies importunate!

But when you cough and shake into a
shimmy,
And rear to go in every leaping part,
Then I forget how long you took to
start,
And pardon all the trouble that you
gimme
Because, forsooth, you have so stout
a hear!

—R. L. in Ohio Extension Service
News.

NEW POTATO GROUP PROPOSED IN VALLEY

Because of the dissatisfaction of a Red river valley potato grower, over the failure of valley banks to provide sufficient credit to enable potato growers to hold their potatoes until better prices obtain, northwestern Minnesota and eastern North Dakota may have a new organization to assist the potato industry. Following a meeting called Oct. 31 by the state department of agriculture, a committee, consisting of Robert I. Scott, of Borup; M. O. Valan, of Comstock, and H. E. Roberts, of Moorhead, was appointed and wrote to all county agents in the valley asking them to select a grower, a banker and a dealer to represent the potato industry in their communities. According to O. M. Olson, Clay county agent, this committee hopes to secure better credit, relieve the car shortage, lower freight rates, secure federal inspection and storage facilities and finally to organize a Red river valley potato association.

28 LIVESTOCK BLOCKS FORMED IN BELTRAMI

Through the efforts of D. C. Dvoracek, Beltrami county agent, 11 bulls have been purchased and 28 blocks completed or partially formed as a result of a campaign for the organization of cooperative bull associations. Banks in his county are aiding greatly in the campaign, he reports, by loaning money without interest for one year to all farmers who buy purebred livestock. Enough bulls to supply all the blocks organized will be purchased within a month, he says. Of the blocks organized - are Guernsey, 12 Holstein, and the rest Shorthorns. The blocks will be grouped into associations according to breed and location. Because some parts of the county have not been touched, more blocks are to be formed.

Enerson Aids Former Soldiers

With a big majority of the veterans from southwestern Minnesota, who met the clean-up squad representing the Veterans' Bureau of the government at Pipestone Oct. 27 and 28, coming from farms, A. E. Enerson, Pipestone county agent, at the request of the local Red Cross chapter and the American Legion, acted as chairman of a joint committee which arranged for the "clean up". The men examined were candidates for compensation, medical treatment or vocational training.

New Corn Variety Brings Premium

A new variety of corn, known as Minnesota No. 445, maturing later than Minnesota No. 13, but said to be superior in depth of kernel and high protein content, was raised on the farm of Gilbert Ramlo of Hendricks in Lincoln county, according to O. Z. Rensberg, county agent. High protein content in corn is an important factor, he says, and farmers are observing the kernel for horny starch when selecting their seed corn. Feed companies are paying a premium for this kind of corn, the agent says.

DATA HERE FOR OLD MAN CRABTREE STORY

Larson Tells How Unscrupulous Peddler Fooled Farm Woman and Stripped Flock of Laying Hens.

If Freeman Tilden is looking for material for an "Old Man Crabtree," E. A. Larson, county agent of Kanabec county, believes he may find it in the following true account of an incident that happened recently in Mr. Larson's bailiwick.

Mr. Larson was out in the country giving a demonstration in poultry culling when he was interrupted by the owner of the flock, a farm woman, who said that last August a peddler invaded the community for the purpose, as he said, of buying fat hens, explaining that he was able to pay more than the market price and offering 20 cents a pound.

This looked good to the farm woman who thought it a fine opportunity to sell her old fat hens that were not paying for their feed. She and the peddler went to work to cull the flock, the stranger being very careful apparently not to carry away any laying hens. Occasionally he would find a hen that he said was a layer and let her go, explaining that he did not want to take the producers. The woman wondered why he wanted to handle every hen and would not let her put any of them in the crate. She concluded that he wanted to be sure they were fat enough and so said nothing about it.

After the peddler's departure with his crates of live poultry, the hens left on the farm seemed to go out on a strike. Several days elapsed before an egg could be found, and it was not until the county agent's demonstration that it dawned upon the woman that she had been fooled and that, instead of taking the fat hens, as she supposed, the peddler had carried away every laying hen in the flock. In fact, the cleanup by the peddler was so thorough that only three hens in the flock were considered worth keeping by the county agent. Needless to say the stranger has not returned to the neighborhood, where it is believed that instead of marketing fat hens, as he said he was doing, he stocked up some farm with good White Leghorn laying hens, the choice of the flock.

Now if someone will figure out how to get even with the peddler, says Mr. Larson, the "Old Man Crabtree Story" will be complete.

JOHNSON LANDS DAIRY MEETING FOR DETROIT

Through the efforts of Ed. C. Johnson, Becker county agent, the annual convention of the Red River Valley Dairymen's association Dec. 7 and 8 will go to Detroit this year. The work of securing the convention for his county was begun in October by Mr. Johnson, when he called a meeting of the directors of the Detroit Business Men's association. The directors decided the invitation would be forthcoming if \$300 needed for the convention was obtained. After Mr. Johnson had spent a day securing the funds from Detroit business men he met the directors of the dairy association, who voted to accept Detroit's offer.