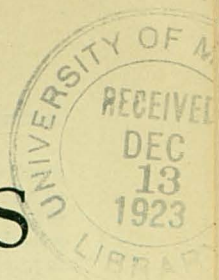


MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE NEWS



Published Monthly by the University of Minnesota, Department of Agriculture, Extension Division

Vol. III

UNIVERSITY FARM, ST. PAUL, MINN., DECEMBER, 1923

No. 3

ADJUSTMENT OF FARM BUSINESS TO MEET 1924 CONDITIONS

Report of Committee as Amended and Adopted at the Annual Conference of Extension Workers at University Farm November 19 and 20, 1923

As evidenced by a questionnaire sent to county agents, from conversations with farmers and from a study of government statistics, it is evident that the trend of Minnesota agriculture is toward more corn and forage crops and the utilization of these feeds to increase the livestock industry, and toward a decrease in wheat acreage.

There are three outstanding causes of this tendency. (1) Freight rates. High freight rates are causing shifts in production whereby the bulky products like hay and potatoes are produced close to the point of consumption, while condensed products, like butter, wool, livestock and grass-seed, are produced farthest from the point of consumption. (2) High prices for livestock and livestock products. Aside from the question of freight rates, the prices of livestock and livestock products except horses and common grades of cattle have been relatively better than the price of wheat and better than the price of corn until recent months. (3) Favorable weather for corn. The weather in most parts of the state was very favorable to corn for the years 1919 to 1923, inclusive, and relatively unfavorable for wheat for the same years. Thus the state average for corn for these five years has been 37.7 bushels, compared to a ten-year average of 35.0 bushels, while the five-year average spring wheat yield has been 10.9 bushels compared to a ten-year average of 12.8 bushels. The problem of adjusting the farm business to 1924 conditions is in large part a question of determining which of the previously mentioned factors are of a more or less permanent character and which represent a temporary condition.

High Freight Rates

It would seem wise for farmers to plan their operations upon the basis that freight rates will continue to be relatively high, and this would lead to the conclusion that farmers are wise to continue to give increased attention to the condensed livestock and livestock products, and relatively less to the sale of commodities that are bulky in proportion to value such as coarse grains and particularly to the most bulky items such as potatoes and hay.

Figures for the Chicago market for 1903 to 1921 inclusive, show that the average prices of different classes of livestock were as follows: All hogs, \$9.06; native lambs, \$8.99; corn fed steers, \$8.71; stockers and feeders, \$6.14;

HIGH LIGHTS OF THE EXTENSION CONFERENCE

The agricultural extension conference on November 19 and 20 brought out some valuable lessons with which all extension workers are especially concerned. To the mind of many the most valuable results from the first day would be grouped around the farm management report for "The Adjustment of Production to 1924 Conditions," prepared by the committee of which W. L. Calvert was chairman.

Another valuable contribution was that of the discussion of the local leader method as adapted to farm projects. Undoubtedly we are going to have some valuable experiences on which to base the judgment of workers as the plan is tried out under various subjects.

Many comments were made on the teaching principles as delivered by Prof. A. M. Field of the division of agricultural education. Most certainly a greater knowledge of the teaching principles underlying extension service will do much to make our programs of greater value to the rural people. Such knowledge should be an important part of the technic of doing extension work, and we are exceedingly anxious to continue this line of discussion as opportunity permits.

The second day's program, namely, the answers to specific questions on the practice of co-operative marketing on definite Minnesota commodities, produced some very valuable, definite information which the field workers can use to good advantage. A detailed report will be made later for the benefit of the agents, including the specific questions and answers on the various commodities.

Any synopsis of the conference would be incomplete without reference to the enjoyable evening spent with the Central Co-operative Commission association at South St. Paul as host, and the county agent dinner and gridiron on Monday evening at which Dean W. C. Coffey gave an excellent talk and the agents contributed some very valuable lessons "in the practical application of the local leader method applied to farm projects."

fat cows and heifers, \$5.70; butterfat, Chicago extras, 37 cents.

These figures compared with recent quotations indicate that during recent months lambs, butterfat, and corn fed steers have been relatively high in price, while the prices of hogs and common grades of cattle are decidedly below the long time average. During the past year, the purchasing power of cattle, except milch cows and of horses has both been lower than at any time since 1876. A study of market statistics would suggest to the prudent extension worker that he will encourage farmers to maintain their herds of hogs, to hold on to their herds of purebred and grade beef cattle and to their young stock, to encourage the raising of good colts, and to encourage better feeding of cows now owned rather than to expand the dairy business through the purchase of high priced cows. The sheep business should be promoted by encouraging better feeding and care rather than through the purchase of high priced ewes. Likewise the prudent extension worker will be cautious about encouraging farmers who have large farms and who are short of help to replace beef sires with dairy sires.

Adjustment of Crop Enterprises

The reports received from county agents, the statements of farmers and the trend of production statistics point strongly to a trend toward increased corn production and an increased acreage of the better forage crops such as red clover, soybeans, sweet clover and alfalfa and to a decreased acreage of wheat, rye and potatoes. Since 1900 the acreage of corn in Minnesota has quadrupled. Since 1910 it has more than doubled, while the 1923 acreage of wheat is slightly less than 30 per cent of that of 1910. For the United States as a whole the acreage of corn has slightly declined since 1910, while the 1923 acreage of wheat is still 29 per cent above 1910. At the same time that the general trend of the Minnesota wheat acreage is downward, several agents in southern Minnesota suggest that an increased acreage of winter wheat may profitably replace a portion of the oat acreage in their counties. It seems logical to expect a further increase of the corn acreage in Minnesota and along with it an increasing amount of livestock, particularly in the sections that have not already made corn production a leading part of their farm business.

Extension workers, particularly in the sections that have not hitherto grown

much corn, should give renewed attention to the essentials of successful corn culture,—early maturing varieties, proper selection and testing of seed, timely planting, and in the northern parts of the state should emphasize the importance of checking instead of drilling.

As to Forage Crops

Soybeans: It has been established that soybeans will mature nearly everywhere in the state. The question as to what place they should occupy in our farming system is still far from settled. The much advertised plan of enriching silage by seeding soybeans with the corn has not been justified by experimental data, nor has the often heard statement that the planting of soybeans with corn does not decrease corn yields been substantiated by experimental trials. The evidence indicates that when seed is sufficiently cheap soybeans will provide one of the most useful annual hay crops in any section that can raise corn; that the seed makes a useful supplement for dairy cows and for hogs if suitable minerals are fed in addition.

Red and alsike clover: There seems to be a strong tendency to displace red and alsike clovers with sweet clover and alfalfa in the sections of the state where these latter crops do best, but red and alsike clovers will probably always be standard crops for heavy soils that are somewhat deficient in lime in the eastern part of the state.

Alfalfa: The alfalfa acreage has shown a gratifying increase during recent years, but there is still a long way to go until throughout the high lime soil areas of the state alfalfa hay becomes the rule rather than the exception. Recent experiments have demonstrated the superiority of alfalfa over red clover on sandy soils. In limited sections having acid soils of a heavy nature and no cheap supply of lime, it may be best to center attention on red and alsike clovers until cheap sources of lime can be developed.

Sweet clover: County agents, extension workers and farmers are rapidly coming to the conclusion that sweet clover has no superior as a pasture crop for the high lime soils of central and western Minnesota. Experiments at the Crookston station and the experience of numerous farmers also indicate that it has real merit as a hay crop. For farmers who are decidedly short of ready funds, it may be that if a large part of the grass seed appropriation goes for sweet clover that many more acres will be seeded and more benefit accrue to the farmer than if he spends the same money on a third as many acres of alfalfa.

Rape: One of the weak spots in our hog management has always been the lack of sufficient good pasture. Alfalfa has been generally advocated and has great merit, but in small fields, such as most farmers have, it is easily damaged by pasturing and, furthermore, pasturing it subtracts from the supply of greatly needed legume hay. Experiments at Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio and elsewhere have shown that rape gives practically as good results as alfalfa and has the great advantage that seed is cheap, usually costing only 50 cents to 70 cents per acre. It may be used by the tenant farmer as well as the owner, and conserves the alfalfa for winter hay that is



HAZEL SHELDON

Miss Sheldon is the only co-ed of 3,034 attending the University of Minnesota who is taking a man's course in agriculture. She aims to specialize in dairying. At the 1923 Minnesota State Fair, a Guernsey heifer exhibited by Miss Sheldon won the reserve grand championship of all breeds exhibited by junior club members.

usually urgently needed. We would suggest that an acre of early seeded rape pasture for each three brood sows, not otherwise provided with good pasture, would be a good goal for all the hog producing sections of the state.

Oats, barley, and rye: Small grain will always be one of our leading crops, and the kind to grow will depend largely on the soil adaptations of the particular locality. Rye is a crop whose price depends very largely on foreign demand and as this is very uncertain the acreage should be based largely on the value of rye to the individual farmer for feed in mixture with other grains. In deciding upon the acreage of spring wheat to be seeded on a particular farm, the time at which the weather makes it possible to seed should have a large part in determining acreage. If the season makes it necessary to seed later than the average, more of a shift to oats, barley, and corn is desirable than if the spring will permit early seeding.

Flax and Potato Outlook

Flax: Flax has been one of our most profitable crops for the past two years and the price seems likely to continue to be relatively high to other crops as long as we are on an import basis and the present tariff of 40 cents per bushel is continued. The expansion of flax acreage is limited by the lack of weed-free land and wilt resistant seed. From the extension worker's standpoint, the chief need is to give assistance in securing suitable seed and to caution farmers against enlarging the acreage by the use of land not well adapted to the crop.

Potatoes: Potatoes are such a highly speculative crop that it is difficult to outline any policy for a single year. For any one year, the price is determined much more largely by the weather over

the large producing areas than by acreage and the wise course for those who have lost money on potatoes for two years would seem to be to try to get it back by raising potatoes in so far as they can handle their usual acreage without materially increasing their outlay for hired help. Upon the other hand, the long time tendency would seem to be toward a stationary or declining potato acreage in Minnesota, as high freight rates on such a bulky commodity tend to stimulate production near the point of consumption and decrease production in the more distant sources of supply.

Improvements: Since 1920 it is likely that the expenditure on farm buildings and equipment has not been sufficient to offset the depreciation. The replies to the questionnaires indicate a general feeling upon the part of county agents that the present is no time for encouraging any improvements except those that pay a high return for a relatively small investment such as making necessary repairs to houses and barns, remodeling poultry houses and making other relatively inexpensive improvements. Silos have proved a valuable item of equipment for the livestock farmer. However, under present high cost conditions, silo building should be encouraged only in those cases where a careful study of conditions on the individual farm indicates that money so invested will give a greater return than any other use of the farmer's funds or his credit.

Wm. L. Cavert
Mark Abbott
Louis Kelehan
C. L. McNelly
Andrew Boss.

COW TESTING EXPANDS; 65 GROUPS, 19,500 COWS

Minnesota has 65 cow testing associations and 19,500 dairy cows under regular tests as compared with 20 associations having 6,000 cows two years ago, says E. A. Hanson, university dairy extension specialist in charge of cow testing work in the state. There were 59 associations on November 1 as against 41 the corresponding date a year ago. The approximate number of cows under test increased from 12,300 the first of November in 1922 to 17,700 November 1 of the present year. Of all the states only Wisconsin surpasses Minnesota in the extent of cow testing association work.

Messrs. Hanson and Geddes report the organization November 1 of cow testing associations at Pelican Rapids, Glencoe, Southern Dakota county, Eyota in Olmsted county, Dover in Olmsted county, Nelson in Douglas county, Mower county No. 2, and Waseca county No. 2. Associations reorganized November 1 were Dakota county Nos. 1 and 2, Houston county, Meeker county, Pope county, Winona county Nos. 1 and 2, and Wabasha-Olmsted.

Additional associations which will get under way December 1 are: Fergus Falls, Lyon county No. 2, Blue Earth county No. 2, Brown county No. 1, Park Rapids, and Oakland in Freeborn county.

EXTENSION AGENT AS A PRACTICAL TEACHER

Prof. A. M. Field of the division of agricultural education, University of Minnesota, gave an illuminating address at the annual conference on "The Extension Agent as a Practical Teacher."

Organization and instruction, he said, are the chief factors of successful extension work. "The real job of any extension agent is to teach. If his teaching is to be effective he must understand the principles of teaching, he must know how an individual learns anything. The specialist who has a scholarly understanding of his subject matter may fail as a teacher either because he does not understand the student's point of view, or fails to organize and present his subject matter in the terms of the learner, or lacks patience if the student is slow to comprehend or does not understand the psychology of the learning process." He thought that certain courses in education and psychology should be required from all county agents.

Qualities of the Successful Teacher

"The great teacher is the person who can put students on their own resources and develop their individual power to think," he continued. "What the extension worker needs to do first is to develop a point of view, a frame of mind or an attitude on the part of the farmer that makes him a student, not a mere follower. Best results are obtained if the farmer works out his own problems. This makes it necessary for the county agent to select suitable material based on local and individual needs. The individual in the group must have come to the decision that the problem for discussion and study is worth while from his point of view. Then he is in a frame of mind where he can be directed in his thinking in terms of how to do it. The criterion of our work is, Does it result in increased ability to do?"

Professor Field classified the several methods of instruction as telling or the lecture method, the development method (asking questions), lecture and development combined, demonstration, and a combination of telling, development and demonstration which is probably the best, he said, for immediate results. The lecture method often made no permanent impression because the thinking power of the individual is not developed by it. "Listening and absorbing are not thinking and do not result in doing," he said.

The requirements for good teaching are definite, well defined aims or objectives for each activity, and ability to secure an active attitude on the part of the learner.

Laws of Learning

Answering the question, How do we learn? Professor Field said that learning takes place only during activity. "Learning consists in the formation of bonds between situations and appropriate responses," he said. "It involves understanding, thinking and appreciating. The laws of learning are the laws of formation of bonds or habits." The law of readiness (mind set) he characterized as the first law of learning. If the bonds are highly ready, learning takes place easily. The second is the law of effect, and the third the law of exercise. The

business of the teacher (the county agent) is, he said, to establish desirable bonds, to discourage undesirable ones, and to substitute desirable bonds for undesirable bonds. The good teacher stimulates, assists and interprets.

FARM AGENT VACANCY IN GOODHUE FILLED

Preston O. Hale of Bazaar, Kansas, who was recently elected county agent of Goodhue county, comes with high recommendations for the position. He was born and reared on a farm and took special training in the Kansas Agricultural College in animal husbandry. He had two years experience at the experiment station at Hays, Kansas, and was also a student assistant for two years in the Kansas college. From 1917 to 1919 he was county agent of Chase county, Kansas, after which he became a breeder of purebred Shorthorns. H. J. Waters, former president of the agricultural college and now managing editor of the Kansas City Star, says of Mr. Hale: "He was an outstanding student, not alone in the classroom, but among his fellows, and I have never had a man who did more painstaking and reliable work for me."

TOWN BOARDS UNITE TO WAR ON CHOLERA

Because a wrong diagnosis was made at the outset, an outbreak of cholera caused losses in more than 40 swine herds in Watonwan county this fall. In one instance the disease developed in a herd which had been double treated in June, the virus evidently not being of sufficient strength, says the agent.

All the town boards of the county met to take combined action for the enforcement of quarantine regulations, and this one step did a great deal to bring the situation under control.

"The town boards were so well pleased with the co-operation from the farm bureau that they formed a county organization to be known as the Associated Town Boards of Health of Watonwan County," says Agent Hudson. "The purpose of this organization is to co-operate with the county agent and extension service in handling diseases among all kinds of stock."

300 ST. PAUL WOMEN IN CLOTHING PROJECT

The interest shown by women of St. Paul in the clothing project is worthy of comment. Fifteen groups have been organized in the city by Miss Wood, the home demonstration agent, with a total enrollment of 293. Each of the groups is represented by two leaders who meet with Miss Lenhart, the state clothing specialist, once a month. The fifteen groups include a company of teachers who will meet in the evening, a group of foreign-born women meeting at the Christ Child center, and a group organized through the Guild of Catholic Women. The remaining twelve were organized through the Mothers' Clubs of the city.

CLUB BOY GROWS 119 BU. CORN ON AN ACRE

Harold Sundal, 16 year old farm boy of Farmington, Dakota county, grew 119 bushels of mature Minnesota 13 dent corn on a single acre and thereby won first honors in the contest for corn club boys and girls in Minnesota. The state average for corn yields from 1919 to 1923 in Minnesota is 37.7 bushels of corn to the acre. L. F. Buckton, teacher of agriculture in the Northfield schools, directed the work of the club of which young Sundal was a member.

Plowed Twice; Cultivated Five Times

"I plowed the land in the fall, which had been clover sod," says Harold. "In the spring I plowed it again in fine shape so that the soil was nearly too loose. The manure was put on before the ground was plowed. I harrowed it and let it lay for one week or until the next Saturday. Then I bought my seed corn and planted it with a hand planter. The seed came up very quickly because it rained on the field soon after I planted it. I cultivated it five times during the summer. In the fall or during the milk stage of the corn it was dry and the corn did not become as high as it should. But the cobs are of fairly good size and type. I had the use of my father's team and machinery with no charge. The summer has not been of the best for corn because of the lack of rain."

Figures Profit at \$70.35

In his report to the state office at University Farm, Harold says the profit on his acre of corn was \$70.35. He took the field crops course at Northfield High and, according to his teacher, did a very careful piece of work on his corn project. His achievement assures him a free trip to the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago.

The corn awards were announced last week from the office of T. A. Erickson, the state leader. Paul Palmer of Excelsior was second in the contest, Melvin Hermanson of Boyd was third, Durven Hermanson of Boyd fourth, Howard Sanford of Faribault fifth, and Vern Immer of Jeffers, sixth.

Five-Acre Champion

Durven Hermanson, winner of the five-acre corn club project, had a total yield of 480.1 bushels. He will be given a free trip to the Minnesota State Fair of 1924. In an interesting story which he has written on "How I Made My Crop of Corn" he says: "Club work has made me take more interest in community work. It has helped me financially. It has paved the way for my college education. Through my work in the corn and pig clubs I now have livestock valued at about \$500. This will almost pay one year in college. My aim when I get through college is to be an instructor in agriculture and a club leader."

More than 200 boys were enrolled in the corn clubs this year. The agricultural extension service of the university plans to stress the work another year and to interest large numbers of boys and girls.

Farmers' and Homemakers' Week Short Course at University Farm, January 7 to 12, 1924. Mark your calendar now and prepare to come.

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, cooperating in the interest of extension work in agriculture and home economics.

WALTER C. COFFEY

Dean of the Department of Agriculture and
Director of Experiment Station

FRANK W. PECK

Director of Agricultural Extension

W. P. KIRKWOOD

E. C. TORREY

Editors

Entered as second-class matter October 4, 1921, at the postoffice at St. Paul, Minnesota, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized October 21, 1921.

DECEMBER, 1923

"THE MAKING OF HOMES"

Mrs. Alice Ames Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, recently said:

"The obvious is sometimes the last thing we see. So perhaps it is natural that we have been a long time in recognizing the work done by American housewives in maintaining homes all over the country is the fundamental industry of the land on whose efficiency all other human endeavors and occupations are dependent.

"The money value of this work is enormous. It is unpaid in dollars and cents, perhaps because even more profound than its industrial value is its spiritual value. Nevertheless, it is important that its economic contribution should be recognized; first, because such recognition will deepen the sense of self respect on the part of women and their responsibility for better standards in their homes; second, because their consequent standing with their men will insure their having the proper economic relations in the matter of the home income; and, third, because this added responsibility will lead them to demand better training in their preparation for this greatest of all industrial contributions—the making of homes."

FARMERS-HOMEMAKERS' WEEK

Several of the foremost agricultural thinkers and workers of the day will be seen and heard at the tenth annual Farmers' and Homemakers' Week Short Course at University Farm Jan. 7 to 12, 1924. Dean H. L. Russell of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture; Dr. C. E. Ladd of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Martha Van Rensselaer, also of Cornell, and editor of the women's department of The Delineator; Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman of Boston, Mass.; O. E. Bradfute, head of the American Farm Bureau Federation; and Howard Gore, assistant secretary of agriculture, have accepted places on the program for the short course week. Full particulars will be sent out in announcements yet to be made. Farm people attending the

course will find good accommodations at low rates at University Farm. Arrangements have been made for special railroad rates of one and one-half fare for the round trip from points in Minnesota.

NEW EXTENSION LEADER

Clyde W. Warburton, who was recently appointed director of federal extension work by Secretary Henry C. Wallace, is a western man of many years experience in the department service. He was reared on a farm near Independence, Iowa, and was graduated from Iowa State College in 1902. He became identified with the federal department of agriculture in 1903 and has been in its service since except for two years, 1911 and 1912, when he was an editorial writer for the Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul. It was in those years that he collaborated with A. D. Wilson, former director of extension work in Minnesota, in writing a textbook on field crops. He is also familiar with conditions in the Dakotas, Montana and other western states from the fact that in 1918 he was the department representative of the federal seed stocks committee in the purchase and resale of oats and barley to meet emergency conditions in those states.

JUNIOR CLUB FOLK OF MINNESOTA FEATURED

For two years in succession the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work has found in Minnesota the subject for illustrating the front page of its attractive folders advertising the National Boys' and Girls' Club Congress which is held in connection with the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. Last year the folder so featured Warren W. Simpson under the caption "From Crippled Farm Boy to Agricultural Leader." This year the distinction falls to Virginia Scanlan, former club girl, and her Aberdeen-Angus steer which was the grand champion at the 1921 Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul. As teacher of agriculture at Lewiston, Minn., Mr. Simpson used his training and experience in Minnesota club work to co-operate with the county agent and to give remarkable service as a local leader.

Drouth Handicap Overcome

Winona county had a severe drouth, but the alfalfa trial plots show strong vigorous stands because, the county agent says, the seed bed was right to start with and the seed was correctly inoculated. The agent says also that those dispensing with a nurse crop have succeeded somewhat better than those who used it.

Debts Paid; Surplus on Hand

The Lac qui Parle county fair is not only out of debt but has a building surplus for next year, says County Agent Patterson, who gives much of the credit for this satisfactory condition to support given by the farm bureau people. The feature of the fair this year, he says, was the booth arranged by the township farm bureau units.

COUNTY AGENT SYSTEM PRAISED; BUSINESS MEN ADVISED TO SUPPORT IT

(Minneapolis Tribune)

A large majority of the counties of the northwest are now enjoying a finer rural social life, a more prosperous agriculture, a sounder and more permanent business activity, because of the service rendered to the community by that tireless, energetic and enthusiastic apostle of better things, the county agricultural agent.

Initiated years ago, in an effort to stem the ravages of the boll weevil in the southern cotton fields, the county agent idea has grown rapidly, because it is fundamentally sound and almost universally popular and useful.

Like all new proposals, it was at first looked upon askance by the farmer himself, who wondered why he should be regarded as being in need of such a service.

When he discovered, however, that the county agent really afforded him an effective means of self-help—an agency for uniting his own wishes and forces of uplift and community betterment with those of his neighbors, he has been quick to grasp the opportunity for making these efforts so much more effective.

Nearly every county in the northwest is now employing one of these preachers and teachers of the new gospel of "better farming." For the most part they are men of wide agricultural experience, raised on the farm themselves, educated in agricultural schools and colleges, thoroughly familiar and in sympathy with the peculiar problems and conditions of farm living and the farming business. Their work requires diplomacy and tact of the highest order, and a ready adaptability to changing conditions.

Most of them are keenly alive to their responsibilities and opportunities for service. They render an invaluable service to both town and country life. In all of this, however, they need the hearty co-operation and support, not only of the farmers, but of the business men of the town. Any effort put forth to make their work more effective, is but a contribution to the welfare of the whole community.

In the natural inclination nowadays to trim downward the county expenses budget under the present high taxation, it is a false economy for county commissioners to consider dispensing with so useful a community asset. By all means they should see that the county gets its money's worth—that the man himself is worth the salary to be paid. But to dispense with the county agent altogether is something that no progressive community can afford to do.

APPLE GROWERS WANT MARKETING ASSOCIATION

Winona county apple growers are finding that a co-operative marketing association is needed if they are to obtain best results. This season's experience has convinced them, says the agent, that apples must be carefully graded and picked to net fair profits. Because of large yields and acute marketing problems developed in the county, Hugh J. Hughes, department of agriculture, has offered his help in starting an apple marketing association.

Farmers' and Homemakers' Week Short Course at University Farm, January 7 to 12, 1924. Mark your calendar now and prepare to come.

JUNIOR SHOW FOR 1923 SURPASSES ALL OTHERS

These boys and girls are building Minnesota.—E. T. Meredith, former secretary of agriculture.

A wonderful show; Minnesota should be proud of its club boys and girls.—Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co.

The 1923 Junior Livestock Show, the sixth since a beginning was made in 1918, was the largest and also the best from the standpoint of quality yet held. The baby beef, hog and sheep classes were larger than ever before. Classes for poultry were new this year, as also was a class for bacon type hogs. Seventy-five of the 87 counties in the state had exhibits.

Feted by Business Interests

Varied and imposing were the interests which co-operated wholeheartedly to make the show a great success and give the juniors the time of their young lives. The business men's associations of the two cities were hosts the first evening to the young folks from the farms at a University Farm banquet which was followed by entertainment at the gymnasium and the auditorium. The second evening was marked by an elaborate banquet at the St. Paul Athletic club. J. F. Reed, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, presented the medals, cups and other trophies to the prize winners. T. A. Erickson, the state club leader, spoke on the outlook for club work in 1924. Dean W. C. Coffey, Frank E. Millard, John Seeger, Louis W. Hill, and others gave high praise to the junior exhibitors.

Class Champions

The purebred Shorthorn calf American Count Second, raised by Mark Kelsey, 11 years old, of Lewisville, Watonwan county, was awarded the grand championship. At the auction sale Friday, the last day, Mark's calf was bid in by the Golden Rule of St. Paul for the record price of \$1 a pound. Last year's champion brought 75 cents a pound, while the previous record price was 87 cents. In addition to his check for \$1,110, Mark received the first prize of \$25, the county fair prize of \$11, and the special prize of \$100 offered by the American Shorthorn Breeders Association of Chicago, a total of \$1,246, besides a free trip to the International Livestock Exposition, a gold medal and two silver trophies.

Thomas Kelly of Lake Benton exhibited the reserve champion for the third straight year. His animal was a purebred Hereford and was sold for 35 cents a pound. Other baby beef, sold singly or in groups, brought 10 cents and upwards a pound.

The grand champion lard type pig, a Poland China, which weighed 360 pounds, was raised by DeLancy Jeppson of Wendell and sold for 55 cents a pound.

The grand champion fat lamb, a Southdown exhibited by John Sullivan of New Prague, sold for \$1.60 a pound. Its weight was 120 pounds.

The grand champion pen of fat cockerels, raised by Elmer Wicklund of Brewster, weighed 75 pounds and sold for 41 cents a pound.

STATE CHAMPIONS AT THE BIG JUNIOR SHOW



Top—Mark Kelsey of Lewisville, Watonwan county, and his prize purebred Shorthorn steer calf.

Center—John Sullivan of New Prague, Le Sueur county, and his crossbred Southdown wether lamb which won the championship in a class of exceptional quality and sold for \$192.

Bottom—Elmer Wicklund of Brewster, Jackson county, and three of his pen of ten White Rock cockerels. He is the only club boy in his community, but is resolved to organize a poultry club next year. He has a flock of 450 birds. This was his first year in club work.

Some of the Topnotchers

The high winners in the various classes are given herewith:

Purebred Junior Yearlings

Open Class—Thomas Kelly of Lake Benton, Hereford, first; Ludwig Kemen of Madison, Shorthorn, second; Lee De Griselles of Pipestone, Hereford, third.

Hereford—Thomas Kelly, first; Lee De Griselles, second; Armand Scheibel of New Ulm, third.

Aberdeen Angus—Leslie Hanson of Montevideo, first; Bonita Simpson of Butterfield, second; Vivian Hanson of Montevideo, third.

Shorthorn—Ludwig Kemen, first; Irene Kemen of Madison, second; George Tellier of Farmington, third.

Purebred Calves

Open Class—Mark Kelsey of Lewisville, Shorthorn, first; Elmer Lidke of Fairmont, Hereford, second; Hazel Francis of St. James, Shorthorn, third.

Shorthorn—Mark Kelsey, first; Hazel Francis, second; Jeanne Tellier of Farmington, third.

Hereford—Elmer Lidke, first; Bobbie Tate of Balaton, second; Clarence Holstein of Tracy, third.

Aberdeen Angus—Stanley Campbell of Utica, first; Barney Swanson of Lakefield, second; Leslie Frederickson of Tyler, third.

Grade Junior Yearlings

Open Class—Melvin Swanson of Lakeville, Angus, first; Elmer Isaksen of Springfield, Hereford, second; Alouis Conzemius of Hastings, Angus, third.

Hereford—Elmer Isaksen, first; Olaf Sanden of Caledonia, second; Herbert Anderson of Springfield, third.

Aberdeen Angus—Melvin Swanson, first; Alouis Conzemius, second; Charles Robinson of Kasson, third.

Shorthorn—Clitus Riordan of Lamberton, first; Herbert Hallaway of Claremont, second; Arthur Haack of Balaton, third.

Grade Calves

Open Class—Russell Morgan of Granite Falls, Angus, first; Lurena Isaksen of Springfield, Hereford, second; Elizabeth Isaksen of Springfield, third.

Hereford—Lurena Isaksen, first; Elizabeth Isaksen, second; Bernard Hein of Montevideo, third.

Aberdeen Angus—Russell Morgan of Granite Falls, first; Alta Swanson of Lakefield, second; Clinton Marti of Kasson, third.

Shorthorn—Leo Casey of Prior Lake, first; Francis Riordan of Lamberton, second; Isabelle Link of Beardsley, third.

Fat Lambs

John Sullivan of New Prague, first with a Southdown; Henry Fissette of Rogers, second with a Shropshire; Milton Johnson of Lakeville, third with a Shropshire.

Lard Type Hogs

De Lancy Jeppson of Wendell, first with a Poland China; Eugene Summy of Lansing, second with a Chester White; Arthur Lawrence of Rushmore, third with a Jersey Duroc.

Bacon Type Hogs

Elvera Johnson of Hallock, first with a Yorkshire; Henry J. Merlock of Jordan, second with a Yorkshire.

Poultry

Young cockerel (pen), Elmer Wicklund of Brewster, first with White Rocks; Valdimore Kasper of Medford, second with Rhode Island Reds; Helen Harrington of Lamberton, third with Wyandottes.

Fat young ducks (pen), Florence Hauger of Monticello, first with Rouen; Ruth Gould of Dexter, second with Pekin.

Fat young geese (pen), Gladys Lund of Vining, first with Toulouse; Lloyd Robinson of Dodge Center, second; Wallace C. Ogdahl of Glenwood, third with White Emden.

Beekeepers Change Dates

The dates of the annual convention of the Minnesota Beekeepers' association, first announced as Dec. 6 and 7, have been changed to Dec. 10 and 11. The meeting will be held in the Hennepin county courthouse in Minneapolis.

RURAL HOME FEATURED AT ST. LOUIS MEETING

"The Rural Home" was the subject for all discussions at the sixth annual conference of the American Country Life association held in St. Louis Nov. 8 to 11. Two hundred and thirty-eight delegates from all parts of the United States attended. Extension workers, county clergymen, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. directors, farm journalists, farm men and women, and leaders of governmental, state and national institutions and organizations were present. Twenty-eight extension women, twenty of whom were state home demonstration leaders, attended. Miss Julia Newton of Minnesota was one of these twenty state leaders.

President Kenyon Butterfield of Massachusetts gave the keynote for the entire meeting in his opening address. "We must have a satisfying country life," he said. "Fundamentally it means quality, rather than quantity. That is, it means quality of people and quality of life, quality of institutions, rather than mere quantity of goods and wealth. It is wrong to think of the farmer merely in the terms of a money-maker. It is hopeless, of course, to maintain a satisfying country life if, economically, farming is a losing venture, but on the other hand we must evaluate farm life partly in terms of rewards other than labor income.

"At the very heart of a satisfactory country life lies the home, which is the chief test of successful farming. I do not mean simply a big house and modern conveniences, but the quality of life enjoyed by father and mother, sons and daughters. It is for this conference to determine what is being done to conserve and develop American rural home life."

A few of the main sub-divisions of the general topic were: "The Farm Home at Its Best," "Does the Present Business of Agriculture Make for a Permanent, Profitable and Progressive Country Life?" "Can the Farm Family Adopt Modern Institutions and Facilities as Well as the City Family?" "The Price and Program of Health in the Farm Home," "Developing and Training the New Generation of the Farm Home," "Influences and Institutions that Affect the Home Life on the Farm," "Contributions and Problems of the Mother and Father Necessary for the Maintenance of High Ideals in Home and Family Life," "The Women of the Countryside a Factor in National Affairs," "What Has Home Demonstration Work Done and What More Must It Do?" "The World Viewpoints of the Rural Home."

108 Local Leaders Join Classes

Training classes in home management were started in September by Miss Bull, the home management specialist from the state office, in four counties—Nicollet, Steele, Watonwan, and St. Louis—with total attendance of 108 local leaders. These leaders represent 11 communities in Nicollet county, 15 in Watonwan, 12 in Steele county, and 12 in St. Louis county. Leaders from one community in St. Louis come 50 miles, and several others are obliged to depend upon train service which necessitates leaving home at 8 a. m.

OLMSTED HOLDS FIRST COUNTY JUNIOR SHOW

The first Junior Livestock Show ever held in Minnesota with the county as the basis or unit was held at Rochester, Olmsted county, on Wednesday, October 31, and was a great success. Olmsted county holds its fair the third week in August. It was felt by the county extension people that this was too early for the selection of winners for the Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul and it was decided, therefore, to hold a special show of their own later in the season for boys and girls enrolled in fat livestock projects.

According to Julius Ausen, the county club leader, 71 boys and girls exhibited fat livestock. There were 27 sheep, 25 pigs, 12 baby beeves and 6 pens of poultry. All the animals not winning trips to South St. Paul were sold except a few lambs that were kept for breeding purposes. Merchants and meat market men bid in the stock at better than market prices.

Nearly 75 business men co-operated in offering prizes, and every boy and girl received a special prize in addition to the cash prizes. The Olmsted County Bankers association appropriated \$200. The minimum cash prize for every exhibitor was \$2.

All the juniors and their parents and some 150 business men were entertained at a banquet provided by the Rochester Civic association. Addresses were given by Dean W. C. Coffey of the University's Department of Agriculture, T. A. Erickson, the state leader, and several others. The toastmaster announced that the second annual Olmsted County Junior Livestock Show will be held at Rochester on October 1, 1924.

"A Pleasant Time Was Had"

Mark Abbott, agent in Koochiching county, is the new president of the Minnesota Agricultural County Agents' association, succeeding L. O. Jacob of Anoka county. E. M. Torblaa of Steele county was elected vice president. W. C. Watson of Dakota county was re-elected secretary. Mock demonstrations, stunts, jokes, and joshes featured the gridiron session of the agents which followed their annual banquet at the St. Francis Hotel, St. Paul, Monday evening, November 19. Dean W. C. Coffey gave the principal address of the evening on the subject, "Creative Thinking."

Winning Combination Formed

The bankers' association, the commercial club of Thief River Falls and the farm bureau have joined forces in Pennington county for an alfalfa campaign that will get results in 1924.

Send for a Button

County agents are advised that J. F. Kuehn has on hand a limited supply of attractive metal buttons, for members of Minnesota farmers' clubs. As long as the supply lasts the buttons can be obtained for 10 cents each by addressing Mr. Kuehn at University Farm.

DAKOTA COUNTY BOARD HONORS CLUB WINNERS

The county commissioners of Dakota county paid a fine compliment to boys' and girls' club work and showed their appreciation and hearty support of the county extension service when, after examining the banners and trophies won by Dakota county boys at the state fair in 1923, and also an array of loving cups carried off by the club juniors in various contests of previous years, they adopted by unanimous vote the following resolution:

"Whereas, we feel that our county is highly honored in having boys who are able to compete in these contests in open competition against all boys of the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and bring home first place in all these contests,

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that the county board of Dakota county respectfully call the attention of the citizens of this county to the great achievements of these home boys, and be it further resolved that we thank these boys for their achievements and the honor they have conferred on the county.

"We wish also to thank the county agent, W. E. Watson, for the help he has given these boys in their work. We request the county auditor to send a copy of this resolution to each boy."

Chisago Farmers Will Lime Soil

Several farmers of Chisago county banded together and placed an order for 249 tons of limestone at \$2.40 a ton f. o. b. The limestone was shipped from Kasota, Minn., and is the finest ever brought into the county, according to the agent.

Flock Owners Learn to Cull

The Hubbard county agent says that as a result of Miss Cora Cooke's lessons and demonstrations in culling, 22 persons have culled their own flocks, discarding 430 birds out of a total of 1,437. "The local leaders are doing effective work in their poultry classes in passing on the information given to them by Miss Cooke and also in getting their members to put this information into practice," says Agent Fred S. Ildtse.

More Corn; Fewer Sunflowers

St. Louis county had an early frost this year, but managed to mature considerable corn. The agent says the acreage of corn will be increased next year at the expense of the sunflower acreage.

How Wadena Made Fair a Success

Acting on recommendations made by the Wadena County Farm Bureau association, the managers of the county fair dispensed this year with circuit horse racing, fireworks, and certain expensive free attractions and substituted local horse races, ball games and other sports and motion pictures. As a result, says County Agent W. A. Peters, the fair was really more educational than in other years and financially was a success.

PLAYS SUGGESTED FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES

Miss Katherine Kester of the section of rhetoric of University Farm, in response to a request from one of the county agents, has compiled the following list of plays which she considers excellent for rural community work. The titles and the publishers are as follows:

Rural plays:

- * Back to the Farm, * Kindling the Hearth Fire, * Partners—Agricultural Extension Division, University Farm, St. Paul.
- Neighbors—Walter H. Baker & Co., 5 Hamilton Place, Boston.
- Early Ohios and Rhode Island Reds—Perine Book Co., 1411 University avenue S. E., Minneapolis.
- All Alone in the Country—New Hampshire Extension Service, Durham, N. H.
- The Loving Cup—Baker (address given above).
- Martha's Mourning—Little, Brown & Co.
- Community Celebrations—University of North Dakota, Fargo.

Plays not strictly rural, but suitable for rural communities:

- Joint Owners in Spain—Baker.
- A Case of Suspension—Penn. Publishing Co., Philadelphia.
- Bills—Samuel French, 28-30 West 38th St., New York City.
- The Mysterious Will—French (address given above).
- The Revolt—French.
- The Lone Police—Baker.
- * A Rose of Plymouth Town—French.
- * Mr. Bob—Baker.
- * The Private Secretary—French.
- Mechanical Jane—French.
- Food—French.
- The Florist Shop—Brentano's, New York.

All are one-act plays except those designated with a star, says Miss Kester. She also comments that she finds the short play much more satisfactory for amateur production than the long play.

CANADIAN WOMEN AT MINNESOTA MEETINGS

Miss Clover Sabin, home demonstration agent in Koochiching county, reports an interesting incident of international relationships which developed in connection with the clothing project at Border. "Among those who watched and helped with the process of constructing 'women's doubles' from paper tape was a Canadian member of the Women's Institute. She will demonstrate the paper dress form at the next meeting of the institute at Pinewood. Her influence was not stopped here, for at the third clothing project meeting held at Border she not only attended the demonstration herself, but also encouraged five other women from 'across the river' to be there."

And Now a Poultry Tour

Better dairy trains, potato tours, alfalfa and peat land demonstrations have nothing much over the tour recently made by about 40 farm men and women of a Winona county poultry demonstration community who visited the different flocks in the project. All members of last year and six new ones have registered for the work the second year. Figures for 1923 are not yet available, but one flock of 500 Leghorns returned about \$1.80 per hen over costs the first nine months, or about \$900.

AN ACRE OF ALFALFA FOR EVERY DAIRY COW

"An acre of alfalfa for every dairy cow" is the slogan adopted for next year's alfalfa drive in Wadena county. As in 1922, an alfalfa booth was a good drawing point of the 1923 county fair. In the center of the booth, says the county agent, a rack having a wire netting bottom was hung from the ceiling and raised about five feet from the floor. Plants of alfalfa were placed in this tray with their roots extending downward until they touched a pan of water. On the front of the exhibit was a placard reading, "Alfalfa roots go to water." The superior root system of the plant and its ability to resist drouth were thus vividly illustrated, the agent adds.

FARMERS STRONG FOR "TB" TEST FOR CATTLE

Farmers of Lucas township in Lyon county are nearly unanimous in having their cattle tested for tuberculosis. Thirteen hundred head were tested in August and about one of every 14 was found to have "TB." The agent says the work is costing the farmers only 25 cents a head. Local veterinarians are being employed. Agent Louis Kelehan has been able to check the effect of worms in hogs by changing the animals from old buildings and old pasture to new ground. He has found also that feeding is responsible for some of the disorders noticed in poultry flocks.

Turkeys Saved by Ipecac

Blackhead has caused heavy losses among turkeys in Kittson and Roseau counties, the agents say. Where ipecac was given early and often, the flocks have been kept in good health. The Roseau county agent says the treatment has been very successful in most cases.

Talks to Business Men

Having convinced the farmers that alfalfa is a desirable crop for Sherburne county soils and conditions. County Agent Merrill Brobst is submitting a few facts for the consideration of business men. Recently he spoke on the subject before the Princeton Commercial Club, and created a great deal of interest in the project.

Carlton Produces Seed Corn

Many farmers of Carlton county will plant home grown seed corn another year. County Agent S. A. Aldrich says that some very fine Minnesota No. 23 dent and another variety resembling Minnesota No. 13 matured this year.

Soybeans Grow in Sand

Soybeans are making a good impression on Hennepin county growers. A Maple Grove township farmer exhibited samples of Manchu almost six feet in height. The beans were sown in a plot for hay purposes. Soybeans tried out by W. F. Webster on light blown sand in Brooklyn township gave such encouraging results that he will plant about 20 acres next year. The growth of the beans on this particular soil was about one foot.

MAHNOMEN BEET TEST THIS YEAR A SUCCESS

Sugar beets were tried out in Mahanomen county this year and the average field showed the project was a success, despite adverse climatic and labor conditions, says the county agent. It was found that beets planted before May 15 yielded about two-thirds more than later plantings. The first year's experience showed that deep plowing is essential for the best results.

In Pennington County where beets have been grown several seasons, more than 300 carloads were shipped this year to the factory at Mason City, Iowa. The farmers received at least \$8 a ton for a crop averaging ten tons to the acre, says the agent. A few farmers reported an average of 14 tons to the acre.

Best Breeding Birds Banded

Poultry keepers in Winona county are marking their best birds to keep for breeding. Nearly 2,000 rings have been purchased by poultry men for this purpose.

Others Taught to Teach

Women of five poultry clubs in Lincoln county were taught to cull poultry by university poultry specialists and the county agent. These women are now culling flocks for others, thus teaching the lessons learned from the extension forces.

Peat Land Products Impress

Exhibits of products grown on peat land excited so much interest at the Hennepin county fair, says Agent Kirkpatrick, that several groups of farmers contemplate the construction of co-operative ditches. Potatoes yielding at the rate of from 600 to 700 bushels an acre on peat land were exhibited by Prof. G. R. B. Elliott of the university and his co-operators.

Certified Seed Growers Organize

W. V. Longley reports that a Kittson county certified seed association has been organized by 21 of the 29 certified potato seed growers of the county. The growers plan to raise a fund for advertising by setting aside a certain sum from every bushel of certified stock sold and shipped.

Cholera Epidemic Checked

Good results have been obtained from vaccination of hogs in Eden township, Brown county, where hog cholera developed suddenly. County Agent Willis Lawson says that 1,500 hogs were double treated and that losses have been stopped.

Hickman's Little Booth a Success

County Agent Hickman of Pipestone county used the space under the south end of the grand stand for a county agent and farm bureau headquarters during the recent county fair, to display exhibits showing the effects of tuberculosis in poultry and cattle. While nothing pretentious was attempted, the agent says the people flocked to the booth in large numbers to study exhibits and obtain bulletins.

REPORTS FROM GROUPS CHEER LOCAL LEADERS

Winona county local leaders in home management are getting fine co-operation in their groups as shown by their reports at the local leader training classes held recently. Following are some of the things accomplished since the July meeting:

- Two fireless cookers made.
- One iceless icebox made.
- Four racks for shoes and rubbers made.
- Two teacarts made from old stands.
- Three woodboxes put on castors.
- Two kitchens re-arranged.
- One kitchen improved artificial light.
- One kitchen improved arrangement of utensils.
- Two kitchen cabinets made better height by putting castors under them.
- One dining room re-decorated to make room lighter.
- Three groups held special meetings to demonstrate making fireless cookers.
- One special meeting for demonstrating pressure cooker and bread mixer.

One leader had secured the co-operation of the manual training department in the consolidated school to make simple home-made conveniences, as drop shelves, kettle-cover racks, etc.

All Hands Convinced

Sugar beet growers in Pennington county are thoroughly "sold" on the use of phosphate on their land, according to County Agent McCann. The phosphate treated plots yielded several times more than the plots not treated. Farmers are buying all the phosphate possible for their land, the agent says.

Minturki Gaining Friends

Minturki wheat bred by Minnesota Experiment Station men from Turkey Red and Odessa made a good "hit" in Winona county this year. Yields as high as 35 bushels an acre are reported. Seed grown this year is in big demand. Farmers like it because it stands the winter exceptionally well and matures before the spring rust can catch it.

Club Work Appreciated

The Petersburg community in Jackson county is apparently well "sold" on boys' and girls' club work. The county agent and superintendent of the Petersburg consolidated school recently spent a day with the club children of the district. Of 28 farm homes visited every one had children in club work.

Chicken Thieves Take Hint

Publicity given the organization of a vigilance committee of the farm bureau to suppress chicken thieves in Dodge county has already borne excellent results, reports Agent C. L. McNelly, who adds that "certain men who are under suspicion have gone to work for the first time this summer."

Soybean Acreage Increasing

Dodge county is becoming a leading soybean growing county, says the agent, who has records of at least 150 acres grown for seed this year. The Manchus are favorites because of their abundance of seed and heavy foliage.

BUSY TIMES ASSURED AT "U" FARMERS' WEEK

Many agricultural organizations and groups closely allied to Minnesota agriculture are planning to hold their annual meetings at University Farm during the Farmers' and Homemakers' Short Course Week January 7 to 12, 1924. The Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation will hold sessions at the farm Tuesday, January 8, when addresses will be given by the national president, O. E. Bradfute, and by E. H. Cunningham, the "dirt farmer" member of the Federal Reserve Board. The Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association will hold its annual meeting at the farm Thursday, January 10. Preliminary to this meeting various special breed associations of cattle and swine will hold separate meetings, most of them on Wednesday, January 9. Creamery managers, cow association testers, members of farmers' clubs, garden flower growers, vegetable growers and school of agriculture alumni will journey to University Farm during the week to consider the latest improvements in their particular fields and the problems encountered from time to time.

Women of Minnesota farm homes will be given opportunity to hear home economics experts of national reputation, with the specialists of the resident and field home economics staffs assisting in the week's program.

Full information concerning the classroom work, lectures, entertainments, and social events planned for the six days will soon be broadcast over the state. Special railroad rates of one and one-half fare for the round trip from points in Minnesota have been obtained. Good lodging accommodations and board will be furnished at the farm at low prices.

MINN. SEED POTATOES PRAISED BY EXPERT

H. N. Kilgore, president and manager of the Kilgore Seed company of Plant City, Fla., visited Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maine, and other potato producing states in August and took part in the Minnesota and Wisconsin potato tours. In a letter written at his southern home August 31 he said:

"I saw enough of Minnesota to discover that the farmers are growing some very fine seed. Further, I could see that the men connected with the state and university departments of agriculture are greatly interested in helping the growers to produce the best seed. I expect to buy several carloads of seed stock in your state this fall.

"Minnesota and Wisconsin are going to be great rival states in both fine table and seed stock. I saw some wonderful crops in Maine and they are taking hold of the better seed problem in a masterful manner, but frankly I think Minnesota and Wisconsin are far in the lead with regard to strictly high grade seed stock. Maine will find it difficult to 'come back,' as I find not only Minnesota and Wisconsin but Nebraska and other western states are wide awake towards the production of better potatoes. It has already been proven that these states can grow just as good seed stock as can Maine and quite naturally they are going to share in the potato business."

E. D. BYRNS SUCCEEDS KIENHOLZ IN CARVER

Elmer D. Byrns, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, began county agent work in Carver county, succeeding Ben Kienholz, on Nov. 12. Until recently Mr. Byrns has been employed with the Albert Dickinson Seed company. He comes with the best of recommendations. Mr. Kienholz severed his connection with the service Nov. 1 and took up work with headquarters at Pine City, for the U. S. Veterans Agricultural Training. The best wishes of his co-workers go with him for success in his new field.

ICE CREAM MAKERS TAKE "U" FARM COURSE

Ten makers of ice cream, one of them coming from the distant state of West Virginia and another from Bismarck, N.D., were at University Farm last week to take work in the course arranged by the dairy division for operators of ice cream plants. Many Minnesota creameries are making ice cream, and the course at the state farm was taught from the standpoint of the local creamery and small town plant rather than from the larger city enterprise.

Already 20 applications have been received for the Creamery Operators' Short Course which opens December 31 and closes February 9. The fourth and last course of the fall and winter series will be for cheese plant operators, beginning February 11 and ending March 8.

Between 75 and 100 operators of creameries, cheese factories, and ice cream plants will have attended the dairy school the present university year. All in all, the university's dairy short course has helped to train more than 2,500 young men for successful careers in dairy manufacturing.

CLUB JUNIORS WILL GIVE PAGEANT AT FAIR

The state fair board is giving boys' and girls' club work another boost by making an additional appropriation for a pageant which will depict something of the scope and progress of club work in Minnesota. This pageant will be presented before the grand stand on some of the big days of the 1924 fair.

The total appropriations of the board for the juniors in 1924 will exceed \$10,000. Aside from the pageant expense fund, the different items of the board's club budget will be the same as this year, says T. A. Erickson, state club leader. These items are:

Farm boys' camp.....	\$4,000
Bread and cakemaking.....	1,100
Pig club exhibits.....	1,000
Crop and livestock demonstration teams	800
Club booths.....	700
Canning teams and exhibits.....	700
Dairy calf clubs.....	500
Garment making teams and exhibits...	500
Corn club prizes.....	150
Potato club prizes.....	150
Total.....	\$9,600

There is no mistaking the sentiment of the board towards boys' and girls' club work. The members are in full accord as to its intrinsic value and its significant relation to the fair.