

MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE NEWS

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HAS MINNESOTA AGRICULTURE TURNED THE CORNER?

(By W. L. Cavert)

The farmer has been hearing from all sides that agriculture has turned the corner and that he is well started on the road to prosperity. To what extent is this true? The following conclusions seem warranted as applied to Minnesota agriculture:

Small Grain: Farmers who depend for their income chiefly on wheat, oats, rye and barley are in decidedly the best position they have been in since the big slump in 1920. This is due to the happy combination of excellent crop yields per acre and improved prices. The good yields are due to favorable weather, while the good prices for wheat and rye are due to a greatly reduced prospect in Canada and some decrease in European production. The good prices for oats and barley, in spite of excellent yields, are largely due to the poor prospects for corn. The corn crop in normal years provides about 70 per cent of the grain fed to farm animals in the United States, so a short corn crop is a very substantial prop to the market for other feed grains. Farmers in the small grain territory should go ahead with their diversification program, remembering the lessons of 1921, 1922 and 1923, rather than present good prospects based on favorable weather here and drouth in Canada.

Corn: In any appraisal of the status of Minnesota agriculture, it is important to keep in mind that in recent years corn has been the most important Minnesota crop both from the standpoint of acreage and of total value. In 1923, it was, in addition to being our most important feed crop, the source of the largest income as a cash crop. At this time (August 15) the fate of the corn crop is undetermined, but without most unusual weather the best that can be expected is decidedly less than a normal crop largely made up of poor quality corn. Hence farmers with whom corn is a leading crop are likely to be neither abundantly supplied with feed nor receive their customary cash income from the crop in spite of the fact that the December future indicates a farm price of about 90 cents for good quality corn. While the outlook for the immediate future is not encouraging to the corn farmer, over a period of years the farmer on good corn land may be expected to find himself in excellent position due to the fact that there is very little good corn land upon which the acreage may be easily expanded.

Hogs: Hogs in recent years have been second only in importance to the dairy industry as a source of cash income to Minnesota farmers. The re-

cent rise in prices has been much in excess of the usual \$1.00 a hundred-weight advance between January and August and along with the government report indicating a 20 per cent decrease in the spring pig crop of 1924 indicates that the record breaking surplus of hogs that followed in the wake of the big corn crops of 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923 is definitely at an end. A bunch of hogs will likely be

the means by which many a farmer will realize something out of a soft corn crop that would otherwise have but little market value. However, in so far as the feed consists largely of good quality grain, it is likely that feed prices will be so high that there cannot be much profit from hogs until there is an opportunity to feed them corn raised in 1925. As soon as we get another big corn crop we are likely to find ourselves decidedly short on hogs and then those farmers who have about their usual number will reap a well deserved harvest.

Dairy Cattle: Dairy products are the single largest source of income to Minnesota farmers. The cool summer has been favorable for a maximum production from the increased numbers of dairy stock that we now have as a result of recent dairy expansion. The result has been a slight decline in butter prices at the same time that there has been a decided advance in feed prices and in the price of competing farm products. Thus it is likely we have come to an end of the general promotion of the dairy business without regard to the fitness of the farmer for it or its adaptability to local conditions.

Beef Cattle: The beef cattle feeder is likely to be deterred from extensive operations by high prices for corn, except in so far as beef cattle may be used to provide a market for soft corn. In a soft corn year, a number of inexperienced people usually buy feeder cattle as a means of marketing soft corn. Frequently they overestimate the amount of feed that soft corn will provide and the result is a big run of half finished cattle in midwinter that for the time being depress the market and largely wipe out anticipated profits. The long time outlook for beef cattle is distinctly encouraging.

Poultry: As in the case of dairy cattle, the indiscriminate expansion of the poultry industry has probably come to an end through a decided rise in the price of feed without a corresponding advance in egg prices. This will be particularly hard on those who have set up specialized poultry plants in regions where grain prices are set by the price at the terminal market plus shipping expenses.

Conclusion: The general situation may be briefly summarized by stating that the position of small grain farmers is decidedly improved, that in the face of present crop prospects there is no cause for undue optimism about the immediate future of farmers who depend largely on the corn crop, and that high feed prices have likely brought an end to the indiscriminate promotion of the dairy and poultry business.

"THE COUNTY AGENT AND FARM BUREAU"

C. W. Warburton, director of extension work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has addressed the following statement to state directors of extension with the suggestion that it be passed on to county extension agents:

During the past several years a publication entitled "The County Agent and Farm Bureau" has been printed in Chicago and circulated widely among county agents and other extension workers. This publication, according to the testimony of C. H. Chilton, then its managing editor, before the house committee on banking and currency on August 19, 1921, was originally financed by the Chicago Board of Trade, but in 1920 was purchased by the Lightner Publishing company. The expense of publication was then paid almost entirely from advertising, the magazine at that time having only 310 paid subscribers, although 6,000 copies were circulated, these going, to quote Mr. Chilton, "to the agricultural leaders of America, many of whom are the county agents." Presumably its support still comes from the same sources.

In recent months "The County Agent and Farm Bureau" has contained many articles on co-operative marketing, some of which place the Department of Agriculture in a distinctly false light relative to its attitude toward this movement. "The County Agent and Farm Bureau" has no official connection with the Department of Agriculture or the extension service of any state, nor does it have any connection with the American Farm Bureau Federation. The executive committee of the latter organization, at its meeting in Chicago last month, adopted resolutions to the effect that this publication "is in no way connected with the farm bureau, its views are not the expressed views of the farm bureau, and in reality it is attacking the very policies on which the farm bureau is founded."

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THE POTATO MARKETING ORGANIZATION AND EXTENSION SERVICE

The largest single cooperative effort of its kind has laid one of the cornerstones in its organization in Minnesota through a membership enrollment of some 12,000 potato producers. By the time this issue of Extension Service News appears other cornerstones of the marketing structure will have been under way and perhaps firmly fixed in the structure. This is the legal phase of incorporation including election of directors and trustees for the central sales organization. The extension service has attempted to be of all the educational assistance it could to the potato producers of the state in the movement looking towards a definite organization of their own marketing machinery.

We believe in the economic right of the producers to market their products cooperatively if they see fit, and we have taken it as being one of our functions to give the best information available to the producers as the basis of their judgment on this particular subject.

In the operation of the organization the extension forces hope to be of the same service as in the preliminary stages of its organization; namely, co-operating in every way that we can to bring to the producers those necessary requirements of production and preparation for market that will lead to a standardization of varieties, improvement of quality and withal an economic production from the standpoint of acreage and low cost of production.

It can not be truthfully said that the potato movement has been an extension movement or that it has been forced upon producers by extension workers. We look upon it as a farmers' movement by farmers themselves seeking through their own efforts to adopt a practice that will make possible their economic right to market their own product.

Just as extension agents have not been organizers or solicitors for farmers' contracts, neither will they be responsible for the business operation of the sales agency. The responsibility of operation

will depend absolutely upon the farm directors of the board of trustees which will find expression in the type and caliber of men selected to manage the exchange. We intend to tie up just as closely with the field service of this and every other cooperative commodity organization as we possibly can from the standpoint of educational service to the producers of the various commodities concerned.

WHAT'S AHEAD IN EXTENSION TEACHING?

The specialist in the agricultural extension service is essentially an itinerant teacher of agricultural principles and practices. The word "teacher" should convey a different meaning than the word "lecturer," but in many respects the specialist has become recognized as a lecturer, general talker, and in some cases an entertainer. Perhaps in too few instances is he recognized as a teacher. Are we facing rather immediately ahead of us the need for not only a great realization of the teaching functions of the specialists, but will there be need for a definite type of organization work on the part of the county extension worker to prepare the way for adequate worthwhile agricultural teaching?

As we see it, this is not at all in conflict with the Smith-Hughes system of agricultural teaching, for the task of the specialist will be to fit his program into the regularly organized project plans of the county agent with definite follow-up procedure using the demonstration of definite practices as the "clincher" in obtaining results.

If this is ahead of us in the development of a greater extension service, an additional responsibility is placed on the county worker as an organizer of farm groups and of project plans as well as upon the specialist from the standpoint of developing teaching ability and of organizing the subject matter material for its best utilization in teaching methods.

R. E. OLMSTEAD'S DEATH SHOCKS MANY FRIENDS

Extension people everywhere over the state were shocked and saddened by the sudden death of R. E. Olmstead at his home at Manitou, Lake Minnetonka, on Tuesday, March 18. Mr. Olmstead paid his last visit to University Farm only the day before and then appeared in usual health and as jovial and optimistic as ever. While returning to his fruit farm late that day he was stricken with a heart attack and died the following morning. The last rites were held at the residence on March 20. Mr. Olmstead had a wide acquaintance over the state as an organizer of farmers clubs for the extension service. Had he lived until June he would have been 63 years of age. His wife and one son survive him.

Annette, wife of George F. Howard, state club agent, died Sunday, March 16, at the Fairview hospital in Minneapolis. Funeral services were held the following Tuesday in St. Anthony Park Methodist church and burial was at Rochester, her former home. The warm sympathy of the extension people over the state is extended the bereaved husband and daughters.

COUNTY AGENT CHANGES

W. A. Dickinson, for the last year agent of Waseca county, left the work March 15 to take charge of a farm which he owns at Ogilvie in Kanabec county. Mr. Dickinson was county agent of Floyd county, Iowa, six or seven years. Henry Werner, who has been elected to succeed Mr. Dickinson, has been serving as county agent in a temporary capacity in Red Lake county. During 1918 and 1919, Mr. Werner was county agent of Lac qui Parle county and following that was associated for several years with the Shorthorn farm of Leslie Smith at St. Cloud.

Fillmore Renews Work

After being without county extension work a decision was recently reached in Fillmore county to renew the service. A county appropriation was secured and C. L. McNelly was engaged as county agent. A successor will be appointed shortly in Dodge county to Mr. McNelly. With Fillmore county in line again, the extension service is in operation in every county in the southern section of Minnesota except for Wabasha county.

Poultry Producers Take Torblaa

The growth of the co-operative marketing movement has drafted another member of the agricultural extension force in Minnesota in the person of E. M. Torblaa, who for the last two years has served as county agent of Steele county. Mr. Torblaa will be associated shortly with the Steele County Co-operative Poultry Producers association, which will handle egg and poultry products. It is expected a new agent will begin work early in April in Steele county.

Dyer to Meeker County

W. K. Dyer, who served as county agent in Renville county from 1918 to 1923, and who for a year past has been with the Joint Stock Land Bank of Redwood Falls, was recently chosen agent for Meeker county. He began work there March 15, succeeding T. G. Stitts who resigned to take graduate work at University Farm. Extension workers are glad to have Mr. Dyer with them again.

Chapman on the Job Again

N. E. Chapman has recovered from a threatened attack of pneumonia and began filling his dates out over the state ten days ago. During his illness most of his meetings were held by E. C. Henkel of Minneapolis, president of the Minnesota State Poultry association and a successful breeder of standard bred poultry. When Mr. Chapman was convalescing, his wife was stricken with appendicitis and had to be taken to a hospital for an operation. Friends of the family are gratified to know that she is now well on the road to recovery.

Erickson Organizes Corn Club

T. A. Erickson, the state leader, reports the organization of a junior corn club of eight members at St. Peter. J. W. Kauffman, teacher of agriculture in the high school, will cooperate with Earl Springer, the county agent, in securing more members for the club and getting it well started.

AVERAGE RETURN FROM 19 FLOCKS \$1.68 PER HEN

Minnesota poultry is profitable. This is shown by records from 19 demonstration flocks in Winona and Wilkin counties for the year 1922-1923. Records included all poultry kept, although most of them are for chickens alone.

Three flocks showed an average net return for labor and profit of more than \$2.50 per bird. A profit of \$4.27 per bird in one of these three flocks was due to unusual success in raising chicks. The flock of 83 White Rocks owned by L. S. Axness of Wilkin county gave a return of \$3.84 per bird. This was partly due to the fact that sales of turkeys were included in the total receipts and partly due to good prices received for chickens marketed. The flock of F. R. Hill and Son of Winona county, consisting of 523 single comb White Leghorns, returned \$1,437.15 above all expenses except labor, an average of \$2.74 per hen. Good egg production, economical feeding and a steady market, which paid a premium for well graded eggs, contributed to the large returns from this flock. Six flocks made a return of less than \$1.00 per bird, one of these showing a loss of two cents a bird due to a loss in turkey raising. The average return for the 19 flocks was \$1.68 per hen.

Egg production varied considerably. The Hill flock laid an average of 133 eggs per hen. The flocks of Mrs. M. A. Williams and Mrs. Adolph Keller of Winona county and Mrs. H. Parks of Wilkin county also produced more than 125 eggs per hen. The lowest production was 68.5 eggs per hen. The average for the 19 flocks was 102 eggs per hen.

This work was carried on under the direction of Miss Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist. Thirty-five co-operators in the same counties are enrolled in the project for 1923-24.

Miss Cordiner Drops In

Miss Lucy Cordiner, formerly nutrition specialist, gave former colleagues a pleasant surprise when she walked unannounced into a recent regular meeting of extension people at University Farm. Needless to say she was given a most cordial welcome. Since her resignation she has been doing graduate work at Chicago University for a doctor's degree. Now she has accepted the superintendency of a health school for girls at Lake Forest, near Chicago, and will, as opportunity affords, prepare her thesis and make other preparations for final examination for a Ph.D. degree.

Zavoral to Manage Junior Show

H. G. Zavoral has been chosen manager of the Minnesota Junior Livestock Show to succeed J. S. Montgomery. As he has been in touch with farming and livestock pursuits all his life, he is in position to push the work so successfully carried on by Mr. Montgomery and his associates in the past. The 1924 show will be held at South St. Paul, although a strong effort was made to move it to the state fair. South St. Paul business men have given assurance that accommodations and facilities will be materially improved before the exposition in November.

LOCAL LEADERS TAKE FIRST KITCHEN LESSON

The two new home management groups of Clitheral township, Ottertail county, held their first local leader meeting recently and took up the subject of "Kitchen Study."

The local leaders for these groups, Mrs. Henry Scott, Mrs. M. Lostenson, Mrs. W. Williamson and Mrs. Anna Winther, attended the local leader training class held at Battle Lake February 18 under the supervision of County Agent C. M. Kelehan and Mary L. Bull, specialist in home management from the state extension office. The subject of kitchens was discussed and outlines and material given the leaders to aid them in passing the work on to their local groups.

The aim of each group is to study individual kitchens in detail with the idea of making possible changes in them which will make them better places in which to live and carry on homemaking activities in the most efficient manner. The women reported receiving many helpful practical suggestions and a pleasant social time. One interesting feature of the meetings was the singing of original songs written by Mrs. Husbey, one of the members. The one following is suggestive of kitchen study carried on to a good old inspiring tune:

KITCHEN LESSON Tune, "Yankee Doodle"

1. Sarah and Ethel went to town
To learn a kitchen lesson,
They'll tell it to us all right now
If we will only listen.

(Chorus)

Hi-her tables, better light,
Floors of all descriptions;
Woodwork gleaming nice and bright
Is part of the prescription.

2. A woodbox by the stove is best,
And lamps up in a bracket;
Running water in the house
Will save a lot of racket.
(Chorus)

3. If we consider where each thing
For work will be most handy,
We'll save a lot of steps, you see,
And things will work out dandy.
(Chorus)

Peck Attends Washington Conference

Director F. W. Peck spent part of the week of March 17 at Washington on call of C. W. Warburton, the director of extension for the United States department, to attend a meeting of extension directors from this state, Ohio, New Jersey, and Maryland and of representatives of the government crop estimating force. The conference was held for the purpose of forecasting as near as possible the economic situation for 1924 and its application to agricultural extension work.

No. 37 Named

"Feeding and Management of Beef Cattle and Hogs" is the title selected for the next issue of Minnesota Farmers' Institute Annual. It will be No. 37 in the series.

906 Egg Producers Form Association

Organization of the Owatonna Cooperative Poultry Producers association was effected February 26. Nine hundred six members had at that time signed the marketing agreement.

NEW TYPE OF PROJECT NOW IN FULL SWING

A new type of nutrition project was started March 5 with the Duluth community fund. A series of eight meetings has been arranged by Mrs. Sylvia Shiras, urban home demonstration agent, with the assistance of the state nutrition specialist, Miss Inez Hobart, as follows:

1. Nutrition problems in social work.
2. Posture and its relation to health.
3. Our protectors—the vitamins.
4. The well child.
5. Meals for all ages.
6. Institutional dietaries.
7. Special diet problems.
8. Stimulating interest in good food habits.

All organizations which felt they had a definite nutrition problem were invited to take up the project. The following organizations, representing a great variety of problems, were enrolled:

1. Health Committee of Community Fund.
- 2, 3. Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A.
4. Linnea Club.
5. Boy Scout.
6. St. Marys Hospital—Out-Patient Department.
7. St. Luke's—Free Dispensary.
8. Lighthouse for Blind.
9. Bethel Home for Men.
10. Bethel Home for Women.
11. Aftenro Home for Aged Men and Women.
12. Jewish and Catholic Charities.
13. Milk Fund of Parent-Teacher Association.
14. Corpus Christi Home.
15. Mothers' Pension.

Here are a few of the problems presented to the specialist at the first meeting:

Home Visitor—How can I make a mother appreciate that milk and iron rich foods are essential for her children? I have worked with the family for two years and have not been able to establish good food habits.

Boy Scout Leader—May I have assistance in planning dietary for our scout camp this summer?

Superintendent of Men's Home—Is there some simple method that could be used in cafeteria or restaurant to show men how to choose a good menu at certain definite prices?

To make the project work vital and of real practical value a demonstration has been planned at one of the children's homes. This will be started in April.

Another Pastor Boosts Club Work

The Methodist minister at Vernon Center is trying to keep his boys interested in wholesome things. He is the local scoutmaster and is now interesting the juniors of his community in the club work carried on by the agricultural extension division of the university.

More and Better Poultry

The Community and Kiwanis clubs are boosting for improved poultry in Fari-bault county. They have selected Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, and Wyandottes for the egg and general purpose poultry type.

Eager for "TB" Testing

Farmers from 14 of the 22 townships in Wilkin county met recently at Breckenridge and took unanimous action for "TB" eradication on the area plan. "Of all the projects that the county agent and the farm bureau have started," says Agent L. S. Stallings, "the tuberculosis project has been received the most enthusiastically."

SOME COUNTIES FACE 'HOPPER PLAGUE IN 1925

The possibility of a severe grasshopper outbreak in 1925 throughout the east central part of Minnesota is stressed by the division of entomology of the College of Agriculture. Reports tell of outbreaks this year with considerable damage in Chisago, Pine, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Benton, Sherburne, Stearns, and Todd counties. In some of these counties very little was done to check the infestation. Consequently the adult grasshoppers are permitted to lay their eggs in safety, ready for a larger infestation next year.

Those counties having county agents are in a much stronger position, however, as all outbreaks which could be discovered have been visited and considerable poisoning done as a result of demonstrations by agents. In counties not having county agents, very little has been done.

The effective work of County Agent C. J. Morck, Chisago county, is illustrative of the methods used. Early in July Mr. Morck put on demonstrations in townships where the grasshoppers were found to show the people how to mix and use poison bran bait. He also secured a large quantity of materials for poisoning. The result was that the grasshoppers were well controlled and their number materially reduced by poisoning. On the advice of Mr. Morck, a notice was issued by the county commissioners advising all to report outbreaks to the county agent and thus make the work effective.

County agents of the affected counties naturally will be ready next year to locate and stop every outbreak immediately. Counties without county agents, however, are facing a serious situation as the 'hoppers are liable to develop to a serious extent.

Helps Farmers Build Phone Line

County Agent B. H. Gustafson of Lake assisted the farmers of Waldo community in building a co-operative telephone line of eight and one-half miles. Service is given to 16 farmers at a yearly cost of \$8 each. Another line 75 miles in length, co-operatively owned by farmers, is in process of construction.

Miss Hough "Vacationing" Here

Miss Susan Hough, for four years home demonstration agent in Morrison county and for one year joint home demonstration agent in Blue Earth, Faribault, Steele and Watonwan counties, has returned to Minnesota for her vacation. She is now home demonstration agent at Madera, California.

Another Graduate Drafted

Miss Lois Reid, a home economics graduate of the University of Minnesota, began work as urban home demonstration agent in St. Paul August 1st. Miss Reid has had several years of teaching experience in Minnesota.

Fillmore Organizes Against "TB"

Committees of four men from each township will be in charge of "TB" eradication under the area plan in Fillmore county. A general county meeting will be held this month to open the drive.

GETTING NEWS INTO THE EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Expense accounts in general cannot be classed as interesting reading. However, Raymond Aune, county agent in Sherburne county since June 1, adds a touch here and there in his expense accounts that reveals in an interesting manner the character of work he is doing.

Recently he spent a day in the northeast corner of Baldwin, the northeast township of the county, which is likely the point most distant from his headquarters at Becker. In his report he says: "Visited every farmer on the other side of Rum river in this township," and then added that he attended and addressed their farmers' club in the evening.

"The other side of Rum river" is a significant community. If anyone doubts, he should ask either O. E. Tincher, W. A. Foote, or any other of a dozen farmers who till the land on the other side of the Rum.

It is evident that Mr. Aune is carrying out the terms outlined to him when employed. The county extension committee desired that in general Mondays and Saturdays be office days, the remainder of the time to be spent on systematic field work so planned as to reach a goodly number of people uniformly within each community or township, then in turn this method of community work to be uniformly extended over the entire county.

Mr. Aune reports spending 11 days of the last month working with local organizations that are co-operating in extension work.

CLOTHING PROJECT NO. 2 WILL BE CONTINUED

Several home demonstration agents are preparing to carry on the continuation clothing project. Miss Eva L. Blair, joint home demonstration agent in Blue Earth and Brown counties, says leaders have already been chosen to attend the local leader training classes to be held by the clothing specialist. Miss Edythe M. Turner, home agent in Steele county, has arranged to have the clothing specialist conduct the first local leader training class for this project September 9 and 10. Miss Clover Sabin of Koochiching county is planning to carry some continuation clothing work along with her other projects. The urban agents of Minneapolis and St. Paul plan to take up the second clothing project as soon as a few more groups have been reached by the first project. Mrs. Lillian P. Beard, home demonstration agent in Minneapolis, has just finished writing up a millinery project which will be carried on in the fall.

Junior Beekeepers to Demonstrate

Four juniors of Hennepin county are enrolled in the beekeeping project. A demonstration team in advanced methods of bee management will be something new in club work at the state fair. The team is being coached by Miss Dora Neubauer of St. Bonifacius, a senior in the Minnesota School of Agriculture, who has taken this for her summer home project work.

CLUB TOUR BIG HELP IN HOLDING INTEREST

Thousands of persons in the aggregate have taken part in 40 to 50 junior club tours held in about as many counties in Minnesota this year.

The state leader and assistants say the club tour is one of the best means yet discovered to keep up interest in club work, not only among the juniors themselves, but among parents and community leaders as well. Members of the clubs improve the opportunity to compare their own animals or products and the methods they have used with those of other juniors in the same neighborhood.

The best attended club tour participated in by T. A. Erickson, the state leader, this year was conducted in Brown county by Willis Lawson, the county agent, and E. N. Johnson, teacher of agriculture in the high school at Sleepy Eye. This was a livestock tour and visits were made to many pig, baby beef, and dairy calf club members. It took 30 cars to carry the 160 persons who gave the day to the tour. The start was made at 7 a.m. and the tour was finished at 8 p.m.

Thirty-eight pig club members in Olmsted county drove 110 miles under the leadership of Julius Aussen, county agent, on a recent club tour day. The largest number of visitors at any one stop was 60. The state leader also participated in successful dairy calf club tours in Watonwan and Cass counties. In the latter county 20 members widely separated were visited.

Something a little different was put on in Hubbard county, where the local club leaders and members of four projects—dairy calf, canning, poultry, and pig—organized in a single township by the county agent, spent a day en tour. The tour ended with a picnic lunch and program on a lake shore. Short talks and demonstrations were given by the club members.

Regular round table discussions often feature the club tour meetings. The member host tells how he fed and otherwise cared for his animal and the county agent offers helpful suggestions and advice. Then the visiting juniors are given a chance to ask questions and compare notes.

Everybody Pleased

"The best thing that ever happened to Wadena county." That's the way a leading Wadena business man speaks of the alfalfa campaign put on by the farmers and extension people. "The crop is showing up so well," says County Agent W. A. Peters, "that alfalfa is the leading topic of discussion when farmers meet."

Pigs Revel in Oat-Pea Pasture

A combination of oat and pea pasture for pigs has been tried out with good success in Le Sueur county, says Agent R. R. Wheaton. A bushel of peas and one and one-half bushels of oats were sown to the acre.

100 Purebred Sires the Goal

With the goal set at an even 100 the county extension committee and farm bureau directors of Lincoln county will conduct a purebred sire campaign.