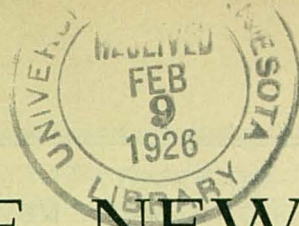


MINNESOTA EXTENSION SERVICE NEWS

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No. 5

By-Products of Milk Worth Millions Lost In Minnesota Yearly

Extension workers who attended the recent Agricultural Extension Service School at University Farm spoke in the highest terms of a series of five lectures on modern dairying delivered from day to day by Dr. C. H. Eckles, chief of the dairy division. Dr. Eckles discussed the new developments in nutrition, factors influencing the quantity and quality of milk, feeding, and breeding. Regarding by-products and the bearing they will likely have on the future of dairying in Minnesota, he said:

"Without increasing their dairy herds, Minnesota dairymen have a chance to increase their annual income by millions of dollars by a more efficient use of by-products of milk which are now being wasted. Almost 2,000,000,000 pounds of skimmilk and other creamery by-products are now available in the state each year for the manufacture of numerous milk by-products which have a ready market waiting for them."

Dr. Eckles explained that according to the latest available figures, Minnesota's annual production of whole milk is about seven billion pounds, of which only 1,140,000,000 pounds are consumed in households and 250,000,000 pounds are accounted for as calf feed and mechanical loss due to spilling and other accidental losses, leaving a total of 5,338,738,000 pounds for the manufacture of creamery and farm butter and cheese. The by-products of these enterprises amount to a total of almost 5,000,000,000 pounds annually, of which 4,270,000,000 is skimmilk, 618,000,000 buttermilk, and 78,000,000 whey.

Ready Market at Hand

About 3,000,000,000 pounds of these products can be used profitably in feeding pigs, calves, and poultry on farms, but the remaining 2,000,000,000 pounds, Dr. Eckles said, are largely being wasted and it is this surplus that can and should be utilized in the manufacture of milk by-products such as cottage cheese, powdered buttermilk, condensed buttermilk, powdered skimmilk, casein, milk sugar, lactic acid, and milk albumen.

"There is a ready market for many of these commercial by-products which should make it possible for the dairy industry in Minnesota to add to the farmers' annual income," Dr. Eckles said. "Another large market for the surplus skimmilk is in the form of cottage and other forms of cheese. Skimmilk converted into cottage cheese is a wholesome human food having a food value and composition almost identical with good lean meat. The skimmilk produced in the United States annually has about 33 per cent more food value than all the beef cattle, pork and mutton slaughtered in the country each year. The skimmilk alone could take

care of the protein requirement of the whole country even though no meat were available, and even then there would be a surplus. The use of skimmilk in the form of cheese will greatly increase in the future. Europe is far ahead of us in that respect, having over 50 kinds of cheese made from skimmilk.

Plenty of Room for Expansion

"The manufacture of powdered and condensed buttermilk, powdered skimmilk and casein is already practiced in Minnesota, but the industry is in its infancy, only 65,000,000 pounds of skimmilk being converted into these products annually out of the 2,000,000,000 pounds available, according to the latest figures available. The Twin City Milk Producers' association received more than \$200,000 from the sale of powdered skimmilk, cottage cheese, and condensed skimmilk in 1924.

"The by-products business should be developed by the creameries and a natural way for them to get started is to begin to convert the skimmilk and buttermilk into commercial by-products which have a ready sale at home. Casein, for instance, is not available at present locally except in comparatively small amounts and a large glue manufacturing concern of the Twin Cities is now importing around 4,000,000 pounds annually from Argentina, France, and India. If the creameries do not take advantage of this excellent opportunity of producing and marketing commercial by-products of the skimmilk surplus, there is a danger that other agencies will go ahead with developments and may in time begin to take in whole milk and cream direct from the farmers, thus drifting into the main business of butter manufacture to the tremendous disadvantage of the existing creamery industry."

MORRISON COUNTY IN EXTENSION WORK AGAIN

The farm bureau in Morrison county has been reorganized with 200 members and more yet to join, and the county commissioners have appropriated \$2,000 for a county agent who begins work February 1. Henry Werner, agent in Waseca county for the last two years, has been transferred to Morrison and with farm bureau people is already planning campaigns for alfalfa development, better livestock feeding, boys' and girls' club work, home demonstration work, pyrotol distribution, cow testing, and "TB" work. Three cow testing associations are in prospect in Morrison county. The county has been without an agent since 1923 and many of its citizens are eager for the service again.

Sire Campaign Well Received

Agent R. C. Shaw says that about 100 bulls will be sold in his part of Ottertail county. So far the campaign has been going strong.

Farmers' Week Best Yet; Holden Presents Corn Growing Truths

The Farmers' and Homemakers' Week Short Course in Minnesota is gaining in popularity. Only once in the 12 years of the course has the registration been heavier than it was for the week of January 18 to 23, 1926. There were 1,412 actual registrations and it is conservatively estimated that 200 or more persons who spent at least a day at the course failed to have their names recorded. Five hundred sixty women enrolled or about 40 per cent of the total attendance.

"More persons came early and stayed late and attended the classes more faithfully than at any previous course," says Dr. A. V. Storm, director. "The course came nearer to fulfilling its avowed purpose than ever before. The interest in class work was simply intense. It seemed to me there was more interest than ever in the fundamentals of agriculture—actual farming practices as contrasted with what we might call the politics of agriculture. The attendance was remarkably good when we consider what agriculture has been passing through.

"We are heartened, too, by the discovery that we can house farmers' course students in nearby homes, thus making it possible to hold this course when both school and college are in session. This is a distinct advantage to short course students as well as to the young men and women in school and college."

As space can be found in these columns from time to time quotations will be given from the addresses of such leading speakers as Thomas P. Cooper of Washington, Clara Ingram Judson of Chicago, Prof. H. B. Walker of Kansas, President J. F. Reed of the farm bureau, Dean W. C. Coffey and others.

Perry G. Holden, famous as a crop expert, told the class in crop production and farm management that no business in the world gives better returns for brains and energy than does agriculture.

"Don't measure up the rosy side of the other man's business—the city man or any other—with the disagreeable side of your business," he advised the assembled farmers.

Mr. Holden's subject was "The Relation of Seed to the Crop." "Don't send away for seed corn," he said; "imported seed corn is sure to reduce yields in the long run. Varieties also become mixed and any temporary gain by using foreign seed is more than overbalanced by the after effects. Ear testing of seed corn should be the rule on every farm every year in Minnesota. Without the right kind of seed a heavy loss is sure to follow."

Mr. Holden said that the ear represents 60 per cent and the stalk 40 per cent or

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FEBRUARY, 1926

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD SEED

Ohio reports a new state record yield of corn, 160 bushels an acre. Of course many things combined to produce this wonderful yield, but, as an Ohio editor said, "good seed had a lot to do with it."

This brings home the matter of good seed for the 1926 planting in Minnesota. Prospects for seed corn were so uniformly good last September that field selection was in many cases, probably in most cases, put off from time to time. Then followed the early freezes while the corn still contained a large amount of moisture.

These conditions prevailed in a large part of the corn belt and, in consequence, the seed corn situation is more badly mixed today than it has been for many years. In the emergency farmers should test seed corn for germination just as soon as possible. Directions for conducting such tests can be obtained of the county agent or from the State Experiment station at University Farm. Just remember that if a good crop is secured next fall good seed is going to have a lot to do with it, just as the Ohio editor said.

SOMETHING NEW IN CLUBS

Club work is reaching out for more works to conquer.

In New Hampshire about 400 4-H club boys were in a forestry project last year and improved some 40 acres of waste land by planting 25,000 pine seedlings. In Michigan extension officials say that forestry will in time become a major project. Minnesota has peculiar advantages, as everybody knows, for work of this kind.

Down in Houston, Winona, Olmsted and perhaps other counties, a boys' and girls' apple club for 1926 is being planned. Each project member would be required to select five trees five years of age and spray and care for them during the season. In the fall the junior fruit growers would pick their choicest apples for exhibition purposes.

PUTS CLUB WORK FIRST

After studying club work in all its angles and phases in Minnesota, because he believes that conditions here were fairly representative of conditions in his own country, Finland's commissioner of agriculture said: "Of all the phases of educational work carried on in America, I believe boys' and girls' club work has the most possibilities."

COUNTRY BOOKSHELF

Under the caption, "The American Farmer in Fact and Fiction," in the December and January issues of the Literary Digest, International Book Review, Nelson A. Crawford of the United States Department of Agriculture reviews 20 or more recent agricultural books.

The books received treat of the economic situation of the farmer, agricultural history, rural sociology, livestock marketing, soil and civilization, the rural church, essentials of agricultural progress, and the rapidly growing field of rural fiction. The article or series referred to should be a helpful guide to those interested in recent agricultural literature.

Authors, publishers, and prices appear as foot notes. The Literary Digest, International Book Review, is obtainable for 25 cents a copy from Funk & Wagnalls, New York City.

SPILLMAN SUGGESTS CROP ACREAGE GUIDE

One of the features of the recent Agricultural Society meeting at the state capitol was the discussion of types of farming by W. J. Spillman of the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

In his presentation of charts and tabular material Dr. Spillman emphasized the factors which tend to limit choices of various enterprises in crop production in various parts of the United States. It was indicated that the middle west permits of a wider radius of selection and therefore has more choice in crop production than most other sections of the country.

With this as a background Dr. Spillman proceeded to illustrate what he believes is a practical plan of extending the type of information that farmers can use to guide their crop acreage wisely and thereby attempt to influence production of stable crops.

This plan contemplates the use of all available statistics of world and United States acreage and prospects interpreted in the form of percentages of present or previous acreages, and the extending of this type of information in authentic form by the use of the present extension machinery so that interested farmers at least may act with as much forecast or forewarning as is possible to obtain.

Three very important factors in the success of such a plan lie, first, in the proper procuring of the type of information that can be best utilized, and still more important the proper interpretation and conclusion of a study of such statistics, and finally, their use in extension service in such form as may be understood and applicable in the farm business.

Survey Shows Seed Shortage

Hickman of Pipestone says a preliminary survey shows that only a comparatively few farmers picked their seed corn before frosts and that those who did will not have much surplus after their own needs are supplied.

Club Camp Idea Favored

Farm bureau leaders in Lyon county favor the idea of a three or four day club camp next June, says the agent.

GOOD RECORDS MADE IN POTATO CLUB WORK

Seven hundred forty-three boys and girls were enrolled in potato clubs in Minnesota in 1925. The project is one of the most important club crop enterprises and is especially important in the northern half of the state.

Romanzo Palmer of Hennepin county won grand championship with a yield at the rate of 548.8 bushels per acre. His special award for this fine record was a trip to the National Club Congress.

Vernon Hake of Aitkin county made the second best record with a yield of 506 bushels per acre, winning a trip to the 1926 State Fair as a member of the farm boys' camp as his special award.

Evelyn Freese of St. Louis county came next with 504 bushels per acre, Joseph Rogers of Koochiching county produced 480 bushels per acre, and John Libal of Lake county had a record of 460 bushels per acre. The three will have their railroad fare paid to the annual short course at University Farm the first week of April.

Charles Rintala of St. Louis county grew 450 bushels an acre and won a free trip to the 1926 State Fair. Arthur Peterson with a record of 435 bushels per acre gets his railroad fare paid to the short course at University Farm as his prize.

Robert Burroughs of Aitkin county, with a record of 416 bushels per acre, and Bennie Burke of Red Lake county, with a record of 396 bushels, won free trips to the 1926 State Fair.

Earl and Kenneth Nesseth, brothers from Itasca county, made records of 415 and 400 bushels respectively, and are given railroad fare for attending the club short courses at University Farm.

The following boys also made excellent records and are awarded free trips to the 1926 State Fair as members of the farm boys' camp: Albert Westlund and John Quist, Two Harbors, Lake county; Harry Lewis, Warroad, Roseau county; Fred Strobel, Angus, Polk county; Bennie Burke, Brooks, Red Lake county; Maurice Locke, Remer, Cass county; Philip Lamke, Bain, Aitkin county.

Besides having made one of the outstanding records in yields, Robert Burroughs was the champion exhibitor among potato club members last year, having won championship on his exhibit at the State Fair and at other places.

The potato demonstration team from St. Louis county, composed of Buford Brown and Aubrey Goulet of Buhl, made the best records for demonstrating to the public what potato club members are learning.

FRITZ PETERSON NEW LAKE COUNTY AGENT

Fritz Peterson, a recent graduate of the Minnesota College of Agriculture and once assistant county agent in Kittson and Lyon counties, has been appointed agent of Lake county to succeed B. H. Gustafson, who resigned after four years of service to accept a position with the land clearing section of the university. Mr. Peterson was brought up in the dairy country near Cannon Falls and Northfield and has operated farms in Iowa and Dakota. Mr. Gustafson will assist Messrs. Thompson and Schwantes in the sale and distribution of pyrotol, of which Minnesota has been allotted 3,000,000 pounds for the fiscal year ending July 1.

HANDY WITH PEN AS WELL AS WITH NEEDLE

"Say it with poetry" seems to be the latest thing in Dakota county. Eight groups brought in to the last local leader training meeting original poems and songs written by members. Mrs. G. E. Stewart, chairman of the Castle Rock local leader training group, used the following poem for an opening cheer at the December meeting:

If you a skilled seamstress would be,
Just join the women's project sewing bee;
You'll learn to do all sorts of things
From making pockets and buttonholes
To binding edges and vaulting poles.
You'll meet your neighbors from far and near;
Some you haven't seen for 'most a year.
You'll talk together and work away,
While planning work for another day.
All gossip's forgotten, and good cheer reigns,
You even forget your aches and pains
While studying together the short cuts new,
And thinking where you can use them, too.
You start at 10 and work till 4,
Then wish you had an hour more.
Returning home you show to others, too,
The work that you have learned to do.
Thus passing on the work begun,
Till all have learned from sun to sun.
The final achievement day will bring
All bees together without a sting,
And you and I will then discover
Some other ways of helping each other.

The poem tells the whole story of the home project work in Minnesota.

Mrs. H. Cauffman and Mrs. Joseph Engen of the Excel group from North Waterford reported 100 per cent attendance for all of the group meetings and displayed a notebook from each of the 16 members with all of the things made which had been demonstrated at the previous meetings. This is the first time a clothing specialist has been able to report "every member making and mounting in some original way all things made at the meeting."

EXTENSION FORESTERS MAKE WORKING PLANS

Parker O. Anderson attended a meeting of extension foresters at Washington, called for the week of January 11 to discuss the development of programs for forestry extension and methods of promoting such programs. The meetings were presided over by officials of the United States extension department and forest service. Extension foresters from 22 states were present.

"One of the biggest problems in the United States today is the land use problem," says Mr. Anderson. "Timber growing and management are important factors. It was the consensus of opinion at the Washington meeting that agriculture and forestry should work together for mutual development."

Recently Mr. Anderson held meetings in Kittson county to consider the farm woodlot phase of forestry. Five meetings attracted an attendance of more than 400. Five communities have asked for creosoting demonstrations to be given by Mr. Anderson early in June.

Livestock Judges Get Good Hearing

More than 500 farmers and neighborhood people turned out to the livestock judging demonstration given at the Southern Minnesota Livestock show at New Prague by W. H. Peters, Phil A. Anderson, and H. G. Zavoral, all from University Farm. Stock exhibited showed an increase of 25 per cent in quantity and quality, says Agent John Sheay.

HORSE PULLING BOUTS PLANNED IN MINNESOTA

County agents who attended the State Agricultural Society meeting recently held in St. Paul will recall the discussion of horse pulling contests for county fairs and the Minnesota State Fair.

Since this discussion the State Fair board has agreed to stage the contest in 1926. Several county fairs have been circularized in connection with the proposed contest, and it is hoped that it will be possible for a dynamometer, a machine which measures the pulling power of teams of horses, to be purchased by the university and rented to a sufficient number of county fairs to make the project financially successful.

From all reports of the contests in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan they have proved a very strong gate attraction, and have also contributed in a satisfactory way to the educational side of the proper breeding, care, and handling of work horses. Further announcement of progress in this plan will be made later.

MOWER COUNTY BOYS FORM A BACON CLUB

Here and there club boys and girls have been raising the bacon type pig, but it remains for 16 boys in Mower county to form the first bonafide bacon club in the state. The name Hormel Bacon Pig Club was adopted and officers elected. Each boy obtained a purebred Yorkshire gilt on a share basis from the George A. Hormel Co., which for the first time is furnishing breeding stock to boy farmers in order to stimulate the production of bacon class hogs for which it is ready to pay a premium. For each gilt furnished, the company is to receive two gilts from the 1926 litters of weaning pigs. The original sow and all the gilts of the 1926 litter are to be kept for breeding purposes.

Beet Average 9.5 Tons

McCann of Pennington county finds that the average sugar beet yield in his bailiwick was 9.5 tons per acre. This was an increase of four tons on the average over other years, and it wasn't a good beet year at that, the agent says.

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thereabouts of the value of the corn crop. On this basis he contended that fully 25 per cent of the value of the crop was lost in such corn producing states as Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota. All the stalks could be saved by converting them into silage and filling and emptying the silo several times each year. At his company's farm near Aberdeen, S.D., it has been the practice for many years to stack the stalks near the silo where they could be cut up and the silo refilled as many as five times in a year. This practice, he said, had meant in some years the difference between a profit and a loss from the farm. To get the full value from the corn crop the stalks should be harvested while the leaves are still green.

Mr. Holden called attention to the large amount of clover and alfalfa seed which is being brought in from foreign countries. These seeds were not adapted to middle western conditions and he advised the farmers not to buy and sow them even if offered at very low prices.

PHOSPHATE FERTILIZERS IN SOUTHWEST MINN.

Dr. F. J. Alway, chief of the soils division, University of Minnesota, recently addressed a statement to the county agents of southwestern Minnesota relative to the results obtained in the use of phosphate fertilizers in that section of the state. He said:

"You are familiar with the striking results that we have been getting on about half of the fields of alfalfa and common clovers upon which we have tried phosphate in southwestern and western counties. In Jackson county last season we tried phosphate on corn on some 55 farms. As we husked and weighed up the corn in September we found that on about one-third of the fields there was no distinct effect; on another one-third an increase of 5 to 10 per cent, and on the remaining one-third an increase of from 10 to 20 per cent. From both fertilized and unfertilized plots on all these fields we brought samples to the experiment station and allowed them to remain hung up in a warm room for seven weeks until thoroughly dried out. Then these were shelled and weighed out. There was far more shrinkage with the unfertilized than with the fertilized corn in nearly all cases, due to the fact that the fertilized corn was more mature.

"Comparing yields of dry shelled grain we find that on about one-third of the fields there was no appreciable gain; another third showed an increase of 10 to 25 per cent, and the remaining third of 25 to 60 per cent. As these plots were handled with extreme care from beginning to end we will have to conclude that in Jackson county, with such a season as the past, there is a chance of a profitable use of phosphate on corn, and I think it would be well to encourage farmers in all the southwestern counties to try phosphate on a small scale on their corn. One hundred pounds gave as much of an increase as 200 pounds per acre and I should be inclined to recommend for corn only 50 pounds per acre as a field proposition or 100 pounds per acre as an experiment. Applications may well consist of 50 pounds per acre of treble superphosphate, about 100 pounds of 20 per cent acid phosphate, or 125 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate."

Journal Renews Calf Club Offer

The Journal of Minneapolis has renewed its offer of free educational trips and scholarships to club boys and girls who excel in dairy calf work. Winners will be given trips to the National Dairy Show or to the National Club Congress, with all expenses paid for a week's stay in the cities where these events are held. Approximately 40 trips will be awarded. The scholarships are for the School and College of Agriculture.

Best Yet, Says Dvoracek

D. C. Dvoracek of Beltrami pronounces the recent extension school as the most valuable conference, from a practical standpoint, held in many years. County agents returned home, he says, with new ideas, new information, and more general inspiration. The school as planned, he adds, gave more opportunities than usual for careful consideration of definite suggestions, with the result of fixing definite ideas in the mind.

COUNTY APPRECIATES HOME PROJECT WORK

According to George Gehant, county farm bureau president, the interest aroused by the home project work helped materially in securing the county appropriation for extension work in Yellow Medicine county.

The successful Achievement Day held at the close of the clothing project demonstrated to the people of the county how keenly the project members appreciated the help that could be secured only through the county extension service.

Sixty local leaders are carrying the nutrition project to more than 400 members who represent nearly every section of the county. The reports given each month by these leaders show that their groups are taking an active interest not only in nutrition but in all the local farm and home problems.

Mrs. Hewitt, chairman of the Canby nutrition local leaders, and Mrs. O. Berk-vane, a Clarkfield nutrition leader, met with the farm bureau officers to help present the need of the extension service in Yellow Medicine county.

HOME SECTION WILL STUDY RECREATION

Home demonstration agents, home agents, and the state home demonstration staff will spend March 1 and 2 in conference with Miss Grace Frysinger of the United States Department of Agriculture. The discussions will consist mainly of problems of organization, methods of work and contacts. On Wednesday, March 3, the county home and community chairman of every county in the state is invited to sit in with the extension women for a detailed discussion of joint problems. The entire group will remain in session the rest of the week for special study of community recreation. J. R. Batchelor of the Playground and Recreational Association of America will give training in indoor and outdoor games, plays and pantomimes, community music and handicraft.

Hansen Succeeds Werner

Martin C. Hansen, until recently high school agriculturist at Nicollet, will become county agent of Waseca county, succeeding Henry Werner who goes to Morrison county. Mr. Hansen is of Danish descent; has had experience as a buttermaker for two years in Argentina; was farm laborer and manager at Askov, Minnesota; served during the war in the United States Army, and served one summer as county club leader in Marshall county, Minnesota. He completed the agricultural course at the University of Minnesota in 1925.

Boss for Each Project

What is called the "boss system in agriculture" has been adopted in his field for 1926, says Neubauer of St. Louis. The projects will be land clearing, dairying, poultry, and farm crops, with a boss to look after and promote each project. In addition, other bosses will supervise recreation, domestic science and club work.

Rag Doll Meetings Called

Seed corn meetings will be held in Brown county to test corn ears and demonstrate the rag doll method of arriving at results.

50 POULTRY RAISERS WILL KEEP RECORDS

About 50 poultry keepers of the state have agreed to enroll their flocks in the Poultry Record Farmers' project for 1926, says Cora Cooke, specialist. There were 28 of these flocks in 1925 and the average net return from them for the year was \$2.30 per bird as compared with \$2.10, the average in 1924, and \$1.68, the average in 1923.

Much of this gain is to be attributed to the higher prices for eggs in 1925, says Miss Cooke, but increased production also had a good deal to do with it. The 28 flocks averaged 126.6 eggs per hen in 1925 as against 120.2 eggs in 1924, and 102 in 1923. The highest production in any flock in 1925 was 198.0 eggs per hen, which is considerably higher than any record made in this project in former years.

Miss Cooke says that of the 10 flocks having the highest average production in 1925, all of them producing more than 140 eggs per hen, seven were from the northern part of the state.

Real Work Yet to Be Done

Four one-day schools conducted by George F. Howard in Lyon county were followed by the enrollment of nearly 275 boys and girls for 1926. Agent Louis Kelehan realizes that the real work is yet to come, but anticipates success from the fact that some of the older boys and girls as well as some of the parents have volunteered their services as local leaders.

Dairy Data Available

Some of the data presented by Dr. C. H. Eckles in his five dairy lectures before the agricultural extension school in December can be obtained by writing the extension headquarters at University Farm. All agents interested are invited to send in for this material.

Aamodt New Director

Errors are bound to creep in despite the greatest vigilance. Our December issue said that S. A. Aldrich of Carlton was the new director from the northeast district of the Minnesota County Agents' association. This was a mistake, for A. W. Aamodt was the director named for the district in question.

Agents Take Notice

The Tri-State Employment company of 101½ Second Street North, Minneapolis, writes that it has several men it would like to place as farm hands at about \$25 a month. It also can furnish a married couple for farm work.

Wool Pamphlet Available

The Minnesota Co-operative Wool Growers' association is the title of a pamphlet which can be obtained by writing the Wabasha Wool association. Persons interested in prices and markets would do well to get it.

\$70,000 Check Paid for Poultry

A record breaking season for the Thief River Valley Co-operative Poultry association is reported by the Pennington county agent. One check which it received for turkeys was written in the sum of \$70,000.

COUNTY AGENT WORK REVIVED IN NICOLLET

Nicollet county has re-established county agent work after having been without the service for approximately one and a half years. Reuben A. Fischer, who was born and reared on a farm near Buffalo Lake, Renville county, was elected to begin work there as agent early this month.

Mr. Fischer is a native of North Dakota. He is a graduate of the Hector high school, finished the course in dairy husbandry at University Farm in 1925, and since has been employed in official dairy testing and later in charge of an enlarged plan of cow testing work in St. Louis county.

\$1,500 FOR EXTENSION IN YELLOW MEDICINE

Working for two years in Yellow Medicine county without a county appropriation, the extension people, headed by Skuli Rutford, were rewarded when the county commissioners at their January meeting appropriated \$1,500 for extension work in 1926. The commissioners made the appropriation with the comment that the home folks deserved it because of their efforts in keeping the work going the last two years. Farm bureau support made this possible and it is gratifying to know that the farm bureau is growing steadily in the county.

Montgomery's Exhibit Appreciated

What Agent C. D. Patterson says proved a fine educational exhibit at the Lac qui Parle county fair was a carload of steers shipped out by the Central Co-operative Commission association. The load contained five lots varying in price from four and one-half to seven cents. The exhibit was designed to give livestock growers a better understanding of South St. Paul grades and prices.

Farmers Band to Fight Thieves

The Lyon County Protective association has enrolled about 200 members and is planning to get many more. The association was formed for protection against thieves and looters who operate on farms.

Dodder Annoys Seed Dealers

So much dodder has appeared on red clover in Chisago county that seed dealers in the county have appealed to the county agent for co-operation in promoting educational work to prevent the spread of this weed pest.

Better Feeding and Care Practiced

Nash of Lake of the Woods reports a steadily increasing interest by the farmers in information bearing on better feeding and care of their herds. The agent is arranging for schools in many of the communities.

Must Be Tested Before Sale

County Agent Kirkpatrick of Hennepin county hears that many farm auctions of cattle not tested for tuberculosis have either been held or are being planned. He warns the farmers that this is a misdemeanor under the state law that became effective last July.