



# Minnesota Extension News

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No. 2

## Nutrition In Lincoln Leads To Folk Dancing

WHAT folk dancing has to do with nutrition might seem a little vague on first thought. Nevertheless, a lively interest in folk dancing has resulted in Lincoln county from last year's nutrition project. Miss Inez Hobart says four groups in and around Tyler became so interested in the posture work that they started a gymnasium class, meeting regularly in the Danebod high school gymnasium throughout the winter and spring. As part of their instruction, they were taught Danish folk dancing.

About 40 women enrolled in this gymnasium class, including a few who were not members of the nutrition project. At each leader training meeting, the leaders told of the interest and enthusiasm of their members in this gymnasium class and demonstrated some of their exercises to the other leaders. At the Lincoln county achievement day, they put on the Danish folk dances in native costumes, making a big hit. Although the groups are not carrying regular project work this year, they are reorganizing the gymnasium class and will carry on through the winter.

Miss Hobart says the folk dance at the achievement day was so well done and the dancers so happy and enthusiastic that no one could doubt it had proven a most delightful recreation. The group has also given its folk dances before a number of community organizations.

## Carlton To Have 5-Year Home Beauty Contest

ANOTHER home beautification contest, this one to run for 5 years, will be started by the Carlton County Farm Bureau next spring, says George W. Chambers, county agent. This decision was made at a picnic for contestants in the 3-year home beautification contest which closed in July.

The picnic was held at the home of the winner, Mrs. C. H. Slickman of Silver Brook. Pictures were shown bringing out how the farm looked before the contest and the changes wrought by each step in the improvement program during the 3 years. This farm is truly a fine example of the improvement possible by working toward a definite plan, says Mr. Chambers.

Plans were also laid for a "Swap Day" to be held at the county agent's office next spring, at which the person's interested will have an opportunity to exchange shrubs, seeds, cuttings, roots and other stock for flowers and ornamental plantings. This is along the line of the flower exchanges conducted so successfully for the last 2 years in Crow Wing county.

## Weed Goal Nearing

With the weed project in Redwood county drawing to a close for 1932, Nate Bovee, county agent and originator of the co-operative weed fight-

## Coming Events\*

- November 12-19, 1932—American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City
- November 14-18, 1932—Beekeeping Convention and Short Course
- November 25-December 3, 1932—National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago
- November 26-December 3, 1932—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago
- November 28-30, 1932—Annual Meeting, Minnesota Horticultural Society, Minneapolis
- December 13-16, 1932—Annual State Extension Conference
- January 16-19, 1933—Annual Convention, State Farm Bureau, St. Paul
- January 16-21, 1933—Farmers' and Homemakers' Week

\* Events will take place at University Farm, unless otherwise stated.

## ANNUAL EXTENSION CONFERENCE

### December 12-15, 1932

#### SPECIAL FEATURES

- Monday afternoon—Visits to subject matter departments, and committee meetings.
- Monday night—Banquet, Epsilon Sigma Phi.
- Tuesday forenoon—Joint session of County Agricultural Agent's Association and Home Demonstration Agent's Association with State Specialists and Supervisors, for Extension workers only.
- Tuesday afternoon and evening—Meetings of the two associations.
- Wednesday—Economics Day. Open meeting for the consideration of the economic situation and the relation of the Extension Service to it.
- Wednesday night—Extension party on the University campus.
- Thursday forenoon—Program building, methods of organization, and work planning.

ing plan, says that while results were not all that might be hoped for, there is no reason to be dissatisfied with any part of the program. In spite of generally adverse conditions, he says, the program has gone steadily forward until it seems that two more years will bring it to a satisfactory completion from a program standpoint.

## Frynsinger Is Pleased

Minnesota home demonstration workers were visited, October 3 to 6, by Miss Grace E. Frynsinger, federal home demonstration supervisor for the central states. Miss Frynsinger spent Monday and Tuesday at University Farm conferring with the home demonstration leader and specialists. On Wednesday, she met the urban home demonstration agents from Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, and attended a meeting of the Hennepin county home chairmen. On Thursday she was present on Rice county's poultry sanitation tour.

After hearing home demonstration specialists report as to the plans for their projects and results that they are accomplishing, Miss Frynsinger stated that, in her opinion, the Minnesota specialists have adapted their work wonderfully well to the problem of meeting present emergency needs without losing sight of important features in the long time program.

## Secures Tornado Aid

An emergency appropriation of more than \$12,000 has been secured from the State Executive Council for distribution to about 200 Carlton county farmers who suffered losses in a severe hail storm, which occurred last July. County Agent George W. Chambers was instrumental in securing this money, which will be used to buy feed for livestock and roofing for buildings destroyed. Mr. Chambers surveyed the damage on each farm and the financial condition of each farmer, and arranged for a hearing before the Executive Council which responded to his appeal.

## To Show Turkey Killing

Plans for a series of turkey grading and killing demonstrations in West Polk county were recently announced by County Agent Carl G. Ash. These demonstrations will be put on by Mr. Ash who has had considerable experience in the killing and dressing of turkeys and has put on numerous demonstrations in various counties of North Dakota while acting as temporary state extension poultry husbandryman. At these demonstrations, the proper feeding of market birds will be discussed and the proper methods of handling birds before, during and after killing.

## Gaylord Leaving Rock; Willrett Will Succeed

C. G. GAYLORD has resigned as agent in Rock county, effective November 15, when he will complete 7 years of work in the county. Under Mr. Gaylord's leadership, membership in 4-H clubs has increased from 13 to 391. A large proportion of the club members are junior leaders making organized clubs available to all members. All of the home projects with the exception of Child Welfare have been successfully conducted. The Redwood county weed program has been developed, and much accomplished in the introduction of new grain varieties.

Mr. Gaylord is leaving county agent work to enter the field of advertising. He will be located at Lake City, Minnesota. He leaves Rock county with a fine record of good extension work and the wishes of his host of friends for success in his new field.

The extension committee has selected Fred B. Willrett, former Pine county agent, as Gaylord's successor. Mr. Willrett is a graduate of Iowa State College, was for a short time district 4-H leader in South Dakota, and as a state agent demonstrated the big team hitch during one summer. His experience in livestock, gathered on his home farm where 250 cattle were fed yearly, his special work in animal husbandry at Ames, and the additional experience in club work in South Dakota and Minnesota, should make him especially adapted to Rock county.

## Steele Women Play

Steele county's home demonstration play day, October 12, held in response to the demand of homemakers for more get-togethers like the home demonstration camps, featured a highly interesting program arranged by Miss Freda Olstad, home demonstration agent. The event began at 1:30, at the Methodist church with community singing led by the Blooming Prairie quartet. Talks were given by Miss Julia O. Newton, state home demonstration leader, and F. J. Brown, assistant county agent leader for southern Minnesota. The Methodist pastor also gave a most interesting talk on "Columbus"—the occasion being Columbus Day. The occasion wound up with games led by two 4-H club boys.

## New Films On Wool

Two motion pictures on wool are being reserved by the state extension office from the Office of Motion Pictures, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. One of these is entitled, "The Golden Fleece" and the other, "Wool Marketing and Manufacturing." J. F. Kuehn announces that these films will be available for county agent use until about the middle of February. Agents contemplating holding wool meetings may schedule them for periods of one week.

## Minnesota Extension News

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There is much to be said in general terms for increased economy in the expenditure of public funds and for effecting appreciable saving to taxpayers.

### Facts Make A Difference

It is quite apparent, however, when the subject is studied intelligently, that it is much more difficult to talk in specific terms and to recommend specific reductions and eliminations and important changes in public institutions. Regardless of whether these public institutions are regulatory, educational, promotional, protective, or legislative, it is not easy to make such recommendations in advance as to effect extremely large economies in the expenditure of public funds.

I have before me a very illuminating chart, showing governmental expenditures in relation to national income, from 1918 to the current year. It is apparent that the steady increase in the cost of government since 1920 has been caused by state and local expenditures, for there has been a decrease in federal expenditures in that period. Of the total government expense of 15 billion dollars in 1932-33, 4 billions, or approximately 30 per cent, are for federal expenditures. Of the 4 billions, 72 per cent, or approximately 3 billions, are expended for the military and for war debts. Of the remaining one billion of federal expenses, less than 15 per cent is expended in the direct interest of agriculture.

One of the proposals made in the pursuit of economy is lowering of salaries of federal employes. The average salary of the 600,000 federal employes is \$141 per month. Almost one-half of these employes are in the postal service. Nine-tenths of the federal employes live in the 48 states; one-tenth live in the city of Washington. This payroll represents a very definite purchasing power, important to the maintenance of such standards of living as can be afforded by this portion of the population.

The total federal expenditure of 4 billions in 1931 represented 7 per cent of the estimated national income. In 1929, it was 5 per cent and in 1921, it was almost 8 per cent.

From the standpoint of state and local governments, there are three times as many employes, and 70 per cent of the total government expenses of 15 billions was expended locally. Thus, the point of attack for major economy opportunities would seem to

center in state and local expenditures. Here again, judgment should be based upon careful consideration of the activities that contribute to the permanent well-being of the people living in local communities.

The Extension Service represents a type of education that seems to hold a prominent place in the spotlight of local economies. It is important that every extension worker make sure that he or she is doing everything possible to contribute to the public welfare and to the solution of present-day problems in rural communities. Therefore, it is not sufficient to be busy, without definite results of peculiar value to the people we attempt to serve.

One can be on the offensive only in terms of specific service. One rapidly assumes a position on the defensive when dealing in generalities and in types of service that cannot be visualized, experienced or readily understood. This means, frankly, that our program needs overhauling—with new emphasis, new contacts, superior organization in planning, and more co-operation in its execution.

*Frank W. Peck*

### Lac Q. Parle's Homemade Toy Booth Interesting

THAT a child's play room can be furnished with practically no cash outlay was the idea illustrated by a Child Development booth put on at the Lac qui Parle county fair by Miss Clara Farstad, home demonstration agent. This full-sized booth was filled with home-made furniture and toys, constructed mainly by boys and girls. By using it as a headquarters for enrolling Child Development project members, the booth was made to serve a double purpose.

One of the outstanding exhibits was a small dining table with four matching chairs, entirely home-made, but of excellent appearance and workmanship. Another was a child's desk made from two orange crates, a berry crate used as a drawer, and part of a radio box. Another exhibit was a child's wardrobe made from two large radio boxes and three berry crates.

There was a work table and bench made by a twelve-year-old boy, and a set of shelves for storing toys.

In addition, there were exhibited some exceedingly clever toys, one of which was a truck made from various parts as follows: a cigar box for the body, a chalk box for the cab, a cocoa can for the engine hood, a tooth paste cap for the radiator cap, and small jar covers for wheels, the two rear wheels being double. The boy who constructed this truck also made a ship from odd pieces of lumber. A whole circus was made from oil cloth, pasted on cardboard, and a doll's bedroom set made from shoe boxes and covered with wall paper. Some very attractive and substantial stuffed toys were made from inner tubes, old rubber caps or aprons. Soap carvings, play ships made from walnut shells, bean bags and other toys, put together at home from waste and scraps, made up a most interesting and instructive exhibit.

The 1933 Farmers' and Homemakers' Short Course will feature more general meetings than in past years and fewer class periods.

## Co-operative Meat Rings Solve Fresh Beef Problem for Pine County Farmers

EACH Friday morning, from early spring to late fall, each of a large group of farm families around Askov, Pine county, receives several pounds of fresh beef, at a cost barely covering the actual cost of producing the beef animal. These families (33 of them last year) belong to the co-operative meat ring which has operated in the community for the past 10 or 12 years. This summer four such rings operated in Pine county; at one time there were five.

The central idea of the meat ring, of course, is to make it possible for the farmer to have fresh meat throughout the summer at farm prices. This is accomplished by having the members take turns in furnishing animals for slaughter and delivering the meat to other members. A. P. Jenson, a director of the North Askov co-operative meat ring, recently told L. A. Churchill and H. L. Harris just how the meat ring is organized and operated.

### Lay Plans at Annual Meeting

Plans are laid at an annual meeting, usually held about December. The membership is so selected as to be compactly located for easy delivery of meat and of the right size to consume a carcass of beef each week. The size and quality of beef animal to be furnished is set and prices to be allowed for animals butchered and charged for meat delivered are decided. A secretary is appointed, whose job includes crediting each member with the value of the animal furnished and keeping account of the value of beef received by each throughout the season. These records provide the basis for the final settlement.

This particular ring feels that beef butchered before about July 1 will require some grain feeding, consequently the price allowed for animals butchered previous to July 1 last year was 8 cents a pound, while that for grass fed beef butchered after July 1 was 6 cents a pound. These same prices were charged for beef delivered during the respective periods.

At the annual meeting, each member requests the amount of beef he desires each week. In the North Askov ring last year, the allotments varied from about 5 to 12 pounds per family weekly, and totalled 305 pounds. Consequently it was agreed that animals furnished should weigh about 650 pounds on foot.

### Cuts Are Rotated

Discussion gives some idea about the time of the year when it will be most convenient for each member to furnish his animal, and a sequence of turns is arranged. Each animal is slaughtered on the farm of the member supplying it, that member retaining the neck, shanks and other parts not suitable for distribution. All the butchering and cutting up of carcasses is done by an experienced butcher on a contract rate per animal—\$2.50 last year. The animals are slaughtered regularly on Thursday evenings, and the carcasses cut up early Friday mornings and delivered. Cuts are rotated systematically among members so that over the entire season each member receives cuts representative of an entire carcass.

Delivery of each week's meat rests upon the member furnishing the animal. Each member provides two suitable boxes for his meat. At the time of delivery, the empty box is picked up and held for the following week. Animals furnished must be acceptable to the butcher as to finish and fitness. In case of disagreement between the butcher and any given member, the matter is referred to the managing board of the meat ring, which consists

## Guest Days Effective In Home Management

VERY effective for reaching non-members have been the guest days in the home management project which are held as a sixth meeting following the five regular lessons. To these events project members invite their friends. The program summarizes the project, giving the visitors a comprehensive idea of the material covered and bringing to them many of the outstanding points.

In Morrison county, where the project was recently completed, an especially good guest-day program was featured by the Elmdale III group. Their program opened with a discussion of the next project and of extension work in general. Following a song, there was a reading on the home as a background, and this was followed by 15 2-minute talks by group members on practical subjects covered in the home management project. Games, a discussion of achievement day plans, and lunch completed the program.

## New Check-Up Day Plan Works Well in Waseca

SUBSTITUTION of a few talks by selected leaders on assigned topics for the usual three-minute summaries by group leaders, gave added interest to the recent Home Management check-up day program in Waseca county, according to Miss Mary May Miller. The county home chairman gave the county report, discussing some of the outstanding improvements made, the percentage reporting, etc.

Next, instead of leaving it to each leader to give a short talk of 3 minutes, a few leaders were called upon, each being assigned a certain topic. The topics were chosen according to the part of the project that was most outstanding in each group. For instance, in one group where almost every member made a fly trap, the leader discussed the fly traps in her community.

of three directors chosen at the annual meeting.

Operating on the above plan, the meat rings in Pine county have been very successful. Incidentally the same butcher serves all of the Pine county rings. In his opinion, it is highly important that the butcher be capable of recognizing positively evidences of tuberculosis or other disease in the animals slaughtered. He must also be competent and conscientious in so dividing the carcasses and rotating cuts for members that everyone will receive a fair deal. The butcher receives his pay each week directly from the member furnishing the beef. The ring secretary receives a flat yearly compensation of 25 cents a member.



## A New Challenge to Rural Youth

Radio Address, October 14, by T. A. Erickson

A FEW years ago when 4-H boys' and girls' club work was begun, the challenge to rural boys and girls was: Learn to use the new and better methods of agriculture and homemaking developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural College, and demonstrate these to your neighbors. We interested the young people in competitive enterprises of all kinds in order to stimulate their interest in these better methods, because there was a special need for this. Honors and awards of various kinds were offered to those who succeeded in growing the highest-yielding acres of corn and other crops, or to those who produced the finest hogs, baby beeves, and other livestock.

Recognition of achievement was given to the girls who could bake the best loaves of bread, make the most beautiful garments, or can the most tasteful jars of vegetables. The achievement stories told by leaders to interest the young people were generally of the same nature. The story of the girl who exhibited the grand champion baby beef at the Junior Livestock Show and how she received \$1,400, brought a thrill to the audience. The story of the boy who grew the champion acre of corn and sold the crop for nearly \$700 enthused the boys in that project. Parents, leaders and the press, generally, emphasized the economic values in their efforts to interest the young people in rural life and in order to improve practices used.

### New Practices Spread

It is generally agreed that boys and girls through their 4-H project work have helped very effectively to bring into general practice the many new, improved methods of agriculture and homemaking. Thousands of fine dairy cows, swine and sheep have been developed, better crops of corn and potatoes are grown, home gardens are more common, and the 4-H home is more attractive because of this work of the young people. All along the line the young people have helped bring into common use the results of research in agriculture and home economics.

But there are several reasons why a new challenge should now be issued to rural young people. A few years ago the economic values had a special appeal. The pig club member who had grown a ton litter and sold it at 12 cents a pound made about enough to pay for half a year's college education. Today the whole farm herd will not produce that much.

Leaders of rural young people cannot now use the same kind of achievement stories in order to interest boys and girls in rural life.

Two years ago a new slogan was adopted for the 4-H club members of Minnesota which, I believe, represents the new challenge to rural youth. It was this: Be your own best exhibit. Theretofore we said, "show the best pig, dairy calf, sheep or baby beef possible," but too often we didn't emphasize the part played by the boy or girl. Now leaders urge: Show the best animal you possibly can, but be sure that you as a boy or girl are at your best.

At the recent Minnesota State Fair, when the 1,400 4-H members were given a banquet at the new Nicollet Hotel by the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association, one of the leading business men of the city re-

marked: "That's the finest group of young people I have ever seen." They were a fine appearing group—alert, courteous, responsive and healthy-looking. When Secretary Arthur M. Hyde of Washington visited a recent Junior Livestock Show at South St. Paul he made a public statement saying: "The greatest thing about your great show is the appearance and attitude of the young people themselves."

There may be a depression in the value of farm products, but we can't afford to have a depression in the appreciation of our boys and girls, and in the opportunities we give them to get the right attitudes toward worthwhile things in rural life.

### Future Depends on Youth

The future of our country depends on our young people. We can't afford to let the present economic hard times demoralize the spirit of our young people on the farms and set before them the wrong standards. And so let us emphasize those things which have not been hit by the hard times. "Be your own best exhibit," should be the new motto for every 4-H'er. There's no depression in the worth of health for boys and girls. Honesty, truth, reverence and the spirit of service as qualities of character of our boys and girls, are worth more than ever before. Instead of looking at the purebred grand champion baby beef to be shown at the coming Junior Livestock Show, let's look more at the boy who has developed the prize winner, and see if he is at his best.

A few years ago it was difficult to get business men and others to provide awards for anything except prize-winning animals. At the recent state convention of Junior Chambers of Commerce, the thing which appealed to them in the 4-H program was the health work, and they voted to provide funds to send the state winners to the national contest.

A special effort has been made during the past year through 4-H work to help the 37,000 rural boys and girls who are members of these clubs to appreciate the non-economic assets of rural life, and there seems to be a fine response to these efforts.

The health work has become one of the most important features of the entire program. Without doubt the greatest thrill of the week for the 1,400 4-H'ers at the State Fair came when Dorothy Eiler of Aitkin county, and Earle Teeter of Martin county, the health winners, were introduced.

Twelve hundred of the 37,000 4-H members were enrolled in the leadership project. And if there ever was any time that we needed well trained leaders in our rural communities, it is now. If I had lost faith in rural youth, I would soon regain it in reviewing these fine reports sent us by these junior leaders, which show how they are using their 4-H activities in home, community and state in order to train for citizenship service.

Finally, to young people of rural communities, the new challenge is "Be your own best exhibit!" The depression has hit the stock market. It has greatly decreased the value of grand champion animals. It has made the winning acre of corn or potatoes to mean very little cash. But there are still things not hit by hard times. In fact, the best part of country life has not been affected. The sun shines as brightly, the air is just as fresh, the birds sing as sweetly, the flowers, trees and grass are still there. The lakes, streams, hills and valleys of our beautiful state are as inviting as they ever were. There is no depreciation of values in the love of your father and mother. The home partnership stock is at par, and the more shares you have the bigger dividends you will draw.

Your club activities, the friendships you make, and the community spirit you help develop, will bear compound interest all your life. Learn to appreciate the good things God has given you in rural life and the love of the Giver and you will be your own best exhibit.

## "What To Do" Calendar For Clothing Members

CLOTHING club members wishing to start their work may find the following suggestions helpful. Starting early and doing the work consistently means considerable when making a report.

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year
November	Darn.	1 piece of underwear.	1 piece of underwear.
December	Gift article.	2nd piece of underwear started.	2nd piece of underwear started
January	Patch.	Finish 2 pieces of underwear. Make report of work done.	Finish 2 pieces of underwear started. Make report of work done.
February	Laundry Bag.	Third piece of underwear.	Child's dress or suit.
March	Finish and record all articles.	Finish all suggested articles. Plan dress.	Finish all suggested articles. Plan for accessories and dress.
April	Make a kimona, dress or gown.	Make a wash school dress.	Make dress and start demonstrations.
May	Finish all work—write story.	Finish all sewing—write story.	Finish all work, get the 2 accessories—write story.
June	The final work should be completed for all demonstration teams.		
July	} County and Sub-District Contests.		
August			

This plan will enable the club member to do the required amount of work and still have time to continue helping with the family mending and sewing.

The outstanding report this year included not only a record of the five articles, but also a report of all extra darning, patching, remodeling, or making new articles done by the individual throughout the entire year. This program also allows the individual time to make a study of each new phase of the work as it is taken up.

## REMINDERS

HOW many junior and adult leaders have you lined up for next year's club program? Having junior leaders enroll early and lining up adult leaders now, will give you a better chance for an early start with leaders' training meetings.

HAVE you reported the winners in your garden and home beautification club projects?

HAVE you recommended two boys for membership in the 1933 Farm Boys' Camp at the State Fair?

HAVE you ordered medals for your Guernsey calf club members? These may be had from the American Guernsey Cattle Club. Bronze medals are given to those who finish their first year's work, silver for second, and gold for third. Write directly to the American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterboro, New Hampshire, stating the number you had finishing each year's work. These are beautiful medals and your Guernsey calf club members will be proud to wear them.

## Program For November Achievement Meetings

### Business meeting:

- (1) Roll Call
- (2) Minutes of last meeting
- (3) Unfinished business
- (4) New business
- (5) Reports of committees

### Program:

- (1) Song—Plowing song, or America, the Beautiful
  - (2) Club pledge by club members
  - (3) Talk—Our club achievements in the past year—By one of club officers or junior leaders.
  - (4) Three-minute reports by club members who have attended some state club event during the year.
  - (5) Song—Health song, by club
  - (6) Talk—Our plans for next year, by local adult leader or county extension agent
  - (7) Demonstration by team or individual
  - (8) Song—4-H Friendship, by club
- The above program may be adjusted to suit local situations or conditions.

## Are Ye Listenin'?

The 4-H club program is being given over Station WCCO every Tuesday at 5:15 p.m. Members of the state 4-H staff are giving a continuous story of boys' and girls' club work under the title of "The 4-H's and the 4-Leaf Clover."

The special purpose of these talks is to give information to those who are already members of 4-H clubs as well as to interest others.

**Separate Scenes Make Pageant Easy To Stage**

EXPERIENCE with the new pageant form of Home Management achievement day programs proves that a pageant can easily be staged, provided each scene is complete in itself, making possible the assigning of each scene to a particular community. Miss Mary May Miller says the plan was tried out recently in Morrison and Jackson counties.

The leaders from each community chose the characters and rehearsed their own scene. The morning of Achievement Day, all of the women reported at 9 o'clock, for rehearsal. Each scene was rehearsed with the assistance of the county home chairman and the specialist to give suggestions pertaining to positions on the stage, or to try out the voices. Though this was not a dress rehearsal, the women were ready for the program in the afternoon. Members in each scene were responsible for planning their costumes and arranging for any properties needed. Persons taking part in the pageant were exempted from any responsibility for setting up exhibits.

The program, outside of the pageant, was short and snappy, and enough community singing was used in the program to keep people from tiring too much. The program, including the pageant, took less than 2 hours.

There was no big meal served at noon. Many of the women brought their lunches and ate in groups of five or six. This eliminated much confusion during the noon hour.

**Extension Editor Tells What News To Stress**

SOME excellent pointers on what to emphasize in extension publicity are contained in a recent statement by Reuben Brigham, editor of the Extension Service, Washington, D. C. Mr. Brigham states his belief that the most helpful medium for bringing information to public attention and also for extension teaching, at the present time, is the news story in the local paper. He favors live news reports of concrete results accomplished through the efforts of an extension worker in co-operation with farm men and women.

Activities which should be especially stressed center largely around the following efforts, he says: 1) Increasing the volume and profit from already established agricultural industries. 2) Developing new agricultural industries. 3) Profitable disposal of surplus products of the garden, orchard, poultry flock, and home dairy, including the development of home industries based on the utilization of native products. 4) Increased savings in expenditures for the farm and home. 5) Better use of materials in the home.

Mr. Brigham believes that it would be well to concentrate largely on these five types of activity as likely to justify the investment of tax money in extension work. Every story written, no matter what activity it concerns, should have brought into it, if possible, practical examples of how the work in question has been of financial help to the individual farmer or farm woman or organized groups of farm folks.

**Feed Budget Folder**

To encourage and aid farmers in planning an adjustment between the amount of feed available and the amount of livestock to be kept during the coming winter, livestock specialists of the extension division have prepared a small folder. Copies of this will be handed out at meetings and supplied to county agents.

The inside of the folder contains a simple, but complete, chart on which

the farmer can list his livestock and the amount of feed available, and then compare his probable needs with the supply on hand. This will enable him to see at a glance whether or what adjustments will be necessary. The folder also contains clear-cut suggestions on the amounts of roughage and grain needed for each class of livestock. With this folder in his possession, any farmer may readily find out just what his feed situation for the winter looks like.

**Farm Economics**  
Conducted by W. L. Cavert

**Feed Requirements of Hogs**

THE following figures show the amount of feed required for 100 pounds of gain on hogs, based on records kept under the supervision of the division of agricultural economics:

	FEED REQUIRED PER 100 POUNDS GAIN			
	Rock and Nobles Counties 1929-31	Southeast Minnesota 1931	Polk County 1926-28	Pine County 1925-27
Corn, lbs.	374	257	53	90
Small grain, lbs.	116	153	417	74
Total farm grains, lbs.	490	410	470	164
Total bushels (basis of 56 lbs.)	8.7	7.3	8.4	2.9
Tankage, lbs.	6	3	..	..
Other commercial feeds, lbs.	4	15	16	71
Potatoes and rutabagas, lbs.	..	..	..	174
Skim milk, lbs.	50	399	240	1,354
Number of farms per year	23	143	19	23
Annual production per farm, lbs.	31,414	19,406	8,755	1,961
Pigs raised per litter	5.2	6.4	6.0	No data

All of the localities used some pasture in addition to the feeds listed.

The feed requirements in each case were secured as follows: the weight of hogs on hand at the end of the year was added to the weight of hogs sold and butchered, from which total was deducted the weight on hand at the beginning of the year, plus the weight of any hogs purchased. Therefore, the foregoing feed requirements include food used for breeding stock and also feed for any hogs that died. The figures are representative of the results secured by the more capable farmers, rather than by the average. By using local prices of feed, one may readily apply them to the current situation at any time.

The figures for Rock and Nobles counties are representative of beef cattle and hog farms that have little skim milk and that buy relatively little tankage or other protein supplements. Those for southeast Minnesota are representative of dairy farms in southern Minnesota that have about one pound of skim milk for each pound of grain fed and that buy, in addition, a limited amount of protein supplements.

The data from Polk county are representative of areas in the Red River Valley that use barley as the chief hog feed and that have about 100 pounds of skim milk for each 200 pounds of grain.

The figures for Pine county are representative of areas that use hogs primarily as a means of marketing skim milk, the grain feed being kept to a minimum. These farms used about 6 pounds of milk for each pound of grain.

The labor required for 100 pounds of gain was 2.3 hours in Rock and Noble counties, 3.2 in Polk and 9.9 hours in Pine. The high labor requirement in Pine county was due to the small number of hogs per farm and the fact that all hogs were hand fed.—W.L.C.

**Will Liberal Feed For Cows Pay This Winter?**

By S. B. CLELAND

WHETHER to feed dairy cows heavily this winter, because feed is cheap, or to feed them sparingly, because butterfat is cheap, was one of the topics discussed at the Steele county farm management tour, September 27. Figures kept by Ben Chladek, a cooperator in the farm management project for 1928, 1929 and 1931, were the basis of the discussion.

It happened that in 1928 and in 1931, Mr. Chladek had a limited supply of feed and fed his good herd of Holsteins somewhat less than they apparently could have used. This was shown by his experience in 1929 when he fed liberally and got a much better herd average. The average butterfat production per cow from his herd in 1928 was 292 pounds; in 1929, 372 pounds and in 1931, 290 pounds. Very few changes have taken place in his herd; therefore, he had an excellent opportunity to observe the effects of heavy versus light feeding on the same herd.

To get at the question, whether it would pay this year and whether it paid under the prices prevailing in 1929 to feed heavily or to feed sparingly, an interesting comparison was set up, as shown in the accompanying table. Prices prevailing in 1929, both for feed and butterfat, were applied for all three years of 1928, 1929 and 1931. On this basis, the returns above feed were very much better during the year of heavy feeding. This is something that has been discussed a great deal and is not new to good dairy feeders.

Then the prices that may prevail this coming winter were applied to

**Average Hog Marketed Weighs Much as Ever**

THE emphasis on light hogs in recent years raises the question whether the average hog that reaches market now is lighter than that of earlier years. The accompanying table shows the average weights of hogs at Chicago since 1877. It would appear from this that the hogs reaching the Chicago market average as heavy as ever.

Year	Average weight of hogs at Chicago (lbs.)
1931	238
1930	236
1929	238
1928	235
1927	239
1926	247
1921-25	236
1916-20	225
1911-15	226
1906-10	225
1901-05	223
1896-1900	240
1891-95	229
1886-90	233
1881-85	240
1877-80	249

Data except for 1931 are taken from the yearbooks of the Chicago Drovers Journal. The figure for 1931 is from the 1932 yearbook of the Department of Agriculture. The highest yearly average was 247 pounds in 1926, the lowest was 210 pounds in 1916.—S. B. Cleland.

the same quantities of feed for the same three periods and again it was shown that the heavier feeding program, producing a larger butterfat average, yielded more income above feed than did the 2 years of light feeding. It is safe to assume, therefore, that up to the capacity of the cow to produce, she will return more in butterfat for farm feed than the same feed would bring if sold on the market.

Prices used were as follows: For 1929—corn 67 cents, oats 40 cents and barley 52 cents, per bushel; bran \$32, oilmeal \$61, alfalfa \$14.50, tame hay \$11, wild hay \$8, corn fodder \$8 and corn silage \$4 per ton; pasture \$6 per cow for season. For the coming year—corn 25 cents, oats 15 cents and barley 22 cents per bushel; bran \$12, oilmeal \$27, alfalfa \$8, tame hay \$5.50, wild hay \$3, corn fodder \$4 and corn silage \$3 per ton; pasture \$4 per cow for season. Butterfat for 1929 was figured at 50 cents; for the coming winter at 22 cents a pound.

**FEEDS FED, AND RETURNS OVER FEED, PER COW**

	1928	1929	1931
Corn and other farm Grains, lbs.	2032	2708	1727
Bran, lbs.	121	485	165
Linseed meal, lbs.	208	94	296
Alfalfa, lbs.	1956	2553	1431
Other hay, lbs.	416	1021	1058
Fodder, lbs.	485	426	1073
Silage, lbs.	9570	10723	9614
Butterfat per cow, lbs.	292	372	290
Total dig. nut. lbs.	4763	6250	4901
Total dig. nut. per lb. B.F.	16.3	16.8	16.9
Protein in ration, %	13.2	13.9	12.2
Fall freshening, %	67	85	65

Applying 1929 prices to all 3 years:  
Value B. F. at 50c \$146.00 \$186.00 \$145.00  
Total value of feed 75.71 96.14 77.51  
Returns above feed 70.29 89.86 67.49

Applying 1932-33 prices to all 3 years:  
Value B. F. at 22c \$64.24 \$81.24 \$63.80  
Total value of feed 42.07 51.86 42.93  
Returns above feed 22.17 29.98 20.87