

THE NORTHWEST MONTHLY



Published Monthly by the Northwest School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, Crookston. Entered as second class matter December 2, 1916, at the Post Office at Crookston, Minnesota, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

VOL. VI.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1922.

NOS. 8, 9, 10.

SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER NINTH

The registration of students for the sixteenth year of the Northwest School of Agriculture will begin on October 9. Classes will begin on Tuesday, October 10. The preliminary enrollment on September first is the largest since 1919, when the school's highest enrollment record was made. There are only two changes in the school faculty. Miss Anne Simley, Litchfield, will have charge of the English work and A. M. Pilkey, of the poultry work. The class rooms, laboratories and shops are in readiness for the opening of the school term. From the many inquiries that have been received, the indications are for a record enrollment during the coming year.

Young people interested in the school are invited to correspond with the school authorities regarding the work offered. There is no tuition. Board and room are furnished at the lowest consistent rate possible with giving good service. The school is within the means of every boy and girl who has the ambition to secure an education. The statement by Mr. A. D. Wilson, printed in the editorial column of this issue, is worth reading by all. It gives a clear statement of the advantages provided in the agricultural schools of the state.

FARM EDITORS VISIT CROOKSTON

Prominent University Officials Here.

The Northwest School of Agriculture was host on July 20 to editors of farm papers, regents of the university, professors from the university department of agriculture and prominent state and valley citizens. The party, escorted from Moorhead by the Minnesota Red River Valley Development association, inspected the Northwest school buildings and station experimental work which was followed by a dinner served in the school dining hall.

Dean W. C. Coffey headed the university party, which included Regents M. M. Williams and Mrs. Frank M. Warren, Comptroller A. J. Lobb and Superintendents F. E. Hodgson, Waseca; P. E. Miller, Morris, and O. I. Bergh, Grand Rapids.

Included among the University tour members were the editors of the following farm papers: Dan Wallace, the Farmer; Mrs. Mary H. Bigelow, Farm, Stock & Home; G. W. Kelley, Northwest Farmstead; Chas. R. Hutch-

eson, Stock & Dairy Farmer; H. A. Nourse, Poultry Herald; A. H. Snyder, Successful Farming; A. J. Glover, Hoard's Dairyman; C. V. Gregory, Prairie Farmer; Mabel Sensor, Dakota Farmer; T. A. Leadley, Nebraska Farmer, and Samuel O. Rice, Capper's Farmer.

Among the University Farm professors were the following: W. H. Alderman, F. J. Alway, C. H. Eckles, A. C. Arny, F. W. Peck, F. E. Balmer, W. H. Peters, E. F. Ferrin, W. P. Kirkwood, Wm. Boss, A. V. Storm, A. C. Smith, and Dr. C. P. Fitch, veterinary. N. J. Holmberg, state commissioner of agriculture, and J. F. Reed, president Minnesota farm bureau, were also members of the party. From

Crookston they left for Itasca Park, following a visit to the Schermerhorn farms in Mahnomon county.

THE NORTHWEST SCHOOL AT CROOKSTON

Facts Gleaned from Superintendent Selvig's Annual Report.

The year 1921-22 at the Northwest School was marked by a record of a larger number of total days attended during the entire year than the year before, due to the large fall term enrollment and the fact that practically no time was lost through illness of students. The total enrollment was 292, with 215 in the general session.

(Continued on Page 3)

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR PREUS NAMING DIVERSIFIED FARMING WEEK

The text of the proclamation of Governor Preus, naming the week from September 25 to October 1 as "Diversified Farming Week" is as follows:

The people of Minnesota have just garnered a bountiful harvest. But, as often happens, a large yield is accompanied by falling prices which greatly reduce the farmer's reward for his season's labor.

This year, as often before, many farmers find that production of grain and hay is profitable only if they are fed to live stock.

In periods of low prices, just as in seasons of poor yields, farmers who practice diversified farming to the highest degree suffer the least. There has been ample evidence of this during the business depression of the last two years.

The production of milk, cream and butter, beef and pork, mutton and wool, eggs and poultry, has relieved the farmers in many sections of our state from the uncertainties of one-crop farming. It has given farmers a steady income in place of one that is seasonal. It has stopped the depletion of soil fertility which is a certain result of grain raising.

We have made splendid progress in dairying and diversified farming, yet many communities have not realized in full the benefits they might derive through using the methods best suited to the locality.

Now, therefore, I, J. A. O. Preus, Governor of Minnesota, do hereby proclaim and designate the week of September 25 to October 1 as

DIVERSIFIED FARMING WEEK,

and urge its observance throughout the state.

Each community during that week should make a survey of its resources and the present farming methods, and make plans to increase the farmers' income by encouraging a diversity of production and by converting a greater portion of farm crops into meat and dairy products. Since all our people are dependent upon the prosperity of the farmer, civic organizations and commercial clubs should co-operate with the farm bureaus in arranging meetings to promote better farming.

I wish, in this connection, to invite attention to the annual Minnesota State Fair, September 2 to 9, and to the National Dairy exposition, to be held at the State Fair grounds October 7 to 14. At both expositions will be exhibits which will show the wonderful possibilities of Minnesota agriculture and demonstrations of the benefits to be derived through the use of more and better live stock and better farming methods.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Great Seal of the State this 30th day of August, 1922.

J. A. O. PREUS,
Governor of Minnesota.

THE NORTHWEST MONTHLY

Issued Monthly by
THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
 NORTHWEST SCHOOL OF
 AGRICULTURE

C. G. SELVIG, Superintendent

OFFICE
 Northwest Experiment Station,
 Crookston, Minnesota

A monthly publication in the interest of
 agricultural education and home training for
 Northwestern Minnesota.

WHAT SCHOOL TO ATTEND?

Perhaps in no instance is the Northwest School's purpose more clearly and convincingly presented than in a letter written by A. D. Wilson, now regent of the University, formerly director of agricultural extension in Minnesota, and himself a graduate of the Central School of Agriculture. In the following statement, Mr. Wilson expresses a life-time conviction based upon mature judgment, regarding education:

"Schools now generally offer the kind of education that equips people to be more useful citizens. The Schools of Agriculture, as we have them in Minnesota, offer particularly attractive opportunity for anyone planning to live on or operate a farm. The whole atmosphere of these schools is for better, more wholesome country life, and good citizenship. The courses not only give practical and useful information, but tend to dignify honest, efficient service.

There are two particular points of value in the Minnesota Schools of Agriculture not common to our splendid rural grade and high schools. First, these schools bring together from the whole state or from large districts in the state, splendid young men and women from the best farm homes. It is an education in itself to associate with these young people. The wholesome regulated dormitory and social life of these schools provides opportunity for broadening one's acquaintance and views, that is almost invaluable.

"The second particular advantage is the chance these schools offer to students who for any reason have gotten behind in their education. There are many (the writer is one) who have become 16 to 20 years of age with only a rural school education. Such students feel decidedly out of place in a high school, because of being older and larger than the other students. In the Schools of Agriculture these students feel at home because of the more advanced age of all the students, and because of the practical nature of the courses, the years of experience they have had enable them to compete successfully with those who have had more opportunity to attend school."

FARM CLUB MEMBERS

VISIT STATION

A feature of the activities of the Northwest Experiment Station during the past season has been the visits made by farm clubs of this section of the state. From every indication this movement will attain greater proportions next year as the members of the visiting clubs expressed great satisfaction at the value of the trip. The club members were especially interested in the winter wheat, the awnless barley and the rod rows in the rust-resistant wheat-breeding plots. With more than 1500 fields and plots at the station, the visitors spent the time here gaining first hand information regarding crop rotation systems, pasture for hogs and cows, use of phosphate and other commercial fertilizers, alfalfa plantings, sweet clover fields and other lines of investigation.

Among the older members of the clubs there were many who remembered the station as a duck pond in the late nineties. With its present beautiful campus, fine agricultural school buildings, extensive experimental investigations of prime import to the Red River Valley farmers, and a competent instructional and experimental staff, they marveled at the changes that had taken place. When informed that nearly 1,900 students had attended the Northwest School of Agriculture in the fifteen years of its existence, they were highly gratified at the showing made.

The custom of making an annual visit to the Agricultural Experiment station is one that should be encouraged. All progressive groups that are looking toward farm betterment are invited to make plans for 1923 which, if carried out successfully, will mean much to this section of Minnesota.

PUREBRED LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

On account of lack of barn room, a few head of pure-bred Shorthorns and Fiolsteins will be sold from the Northwest Station herd. The Shorthorns include five mature cows and one yearling heifer. One of the cows was calved in 1916, one in 1918, and the other three in 1919. These cows are very good individuals. The young heifer calved March 21, 1921, was sired by Masterpiece, a grandson of Ringmaster. All the cows offered for sale have been bred to the Station herd sire, Linwood Sultan, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan.

The station offers for sale one young Holstein bull. All the others have been sold recently to different Red River Valley farmers. In addition, one registered Holstein cow and a heifer calved August 8, 1921, will be sold.

THRESHING YIELDS

The yields from the various fields and experimental projects for 1922 are considerably above the average. A preliminary report of yields obtained will be published in the next issue of the Northwest Monthly. Both Minidum and Marquis wheat yielded well. The lowest average of oats in the plots

was a little better than 70 bushels. The highest was considerably over 100 bushels per acre. Corn, soy beans, potatoes and garden crops are in excellent condition for high yields.

RED RIVER VALLEY LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION LETTER

In a recent letter to members of the Red River Valley Live Stock Association, C. G. Selvig, president, called attention to the work, aims and finances of the association.

The audit of the association books shows \$63,155.61 received by the association since its organization in 1918, divided as follows: subscriptions, \$43,650.50; donations, \$5251.50; net building rentals, \$1432.51; live stock sales, \$4857.66; loans, \$6874.25; reimbursements from Winter Shows, 1921 deficit, \$1079.19.

Disbursements totaled on March 21, 1922, \$63,159.73, leaving an overdraft of \$4.12. The disbursements are fully and minutely classified in the audit report, but are summarized here for lack of space, as follows: M. R. Hussey, part payment 3 buildings and lots, \$48,718.97; plumbing, sewer, wiring, hardware, lumber, ventilation, furnaces, gutters, repairs, \$4332.71; insurance, taxes, show premiums over appropriation, \$3564.27; loan to Winter Show (reimbursed), \$479.19; office equipment, traveling expenses of judges and speakers, printing and stationery, interest, postage, buttons, clerical help, labor, salary of secretary (Gousseff, \$300; Huseby, \$100; and Kiser, \$100), light and water from Nov. 23, 1918, to March 21, 1922, \$6543.78.

The inventory value of the three buildings and lots is \$68,314.33. Liabilities are \$16,756.20, covered by mortgage and \$7,152.60 as loans. Accounts receivable total \$2779.00, and accounts payable \$500.00. The detailed financial statement was sent to each member of the association.

The Red River Valley Livestock Association is a big concern. It is establishing itself among the permanent institutions of the state. Its importance to this section is already recognized. No one believes it has reached the limit of its size or usefulness. The only question is, will those who so enthusiastically have helped it up to the present time, continue to do so? Or is this something that was started, and is not to be seen through?

The State Fair was begun on a much smaller scale than the Red River Valley Winter Shows have now attained. All strength to Minnesota's wonderful State Fair. May it grow and prosper as it must and will. But also all strength to Minnesota's premier winter agricultural and livestock exposition staged by residents of the great Red River Valley. How many feel that way? If you do, say so to your neighbors. Boost the Red River Valley Winter Shows and you're boosting yourself. This is not the work of any man, or set of men; it's a big, cooperative concern with 2000 strong, lusty boosters in it and behind it. Let's grow!

(Continued from Page 1)

There were 147 men and 68 women enrolled in the regular three years course. The graduating class numbered 43. Twelve were registered in the advanced class. The junior course enrolled 52 boys and 25 girls, a total of 77. The regular school students came from 17 counties. The annual Northwestern Minnesota Farmers' Week was held from February 6-10, with a large number, estimated at 3,000, in attendance. Visitors' Day was held in July. Frequent visits by groups of people from various communities featured the summer season.

The home project work was continued, with 83 students registered. The projects chosen were potato, corn, sweet clover, and seed grain production, farm accounting, dairy herd management, pork production, poultry, gardening, bee-keeping, canning, bread making, and garment making.

One hundred eighty-eight meetings were held by the school and station staff during the year. With different organizations that are cooperating with the school in various kinds of service, the year just passed has witnessed a resumption of normal activities. Boys' and girls' club work, under the leadership of an assistant state club leader who is a member of the school staff, greatly increased during the year. Approximately 3,000 boys and girls in northwestern Minnesota are enrolled.

No extensive building work was done. A new seed house, for storing pedigree seed raised at the Northwest Station, and remodeling the third floor of the Home Economics building for home management practice quarters were the principal items. Considerable improvement work was done on the school grounds, including grading, graveling the roadways and fencing. This work has been gradually developed to a point where soon only maintenance work will be required. The physical plant is in good condition.

The school needs a new smokestack, paving for the campus roadway and improved quarters for classes now held and work done in the Owen building. With the increase in enrollment that will come with the return to normal economic conditions on farms, this building will have to be remodeled and enlarged at a very early date.

The experiment station work continues to progress. The work is well organized and is being carried on by capable workers. A full report of this work is contained in the Thirtieth Annual Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

A. R. O. COWS AT NORTHWEST STATION

Official testing of the Holstein herd at the Northwest Station was begun with cows that freshened this spring. The records given below are for seven days; these cows are continuing on a yearly semi-official test.

The first cow to complete the test was Violet Pauline Ormsby, 403834. On the sire's side the cow is a grand-

daughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 44931. She is of the De Kol line of breeding on the dam's side. Her seven day record at five years, two months and twenty-two days is 565.9 pounds milk and 24.121 butter; 80% butterfat. During the test she averaged 3.402 per cent butterfat.

Dora Mercedes Canary De Kol 399,098 made her record at four years, ten months, producing 543.7 pounds milk, containing 27.126 pounds butter. Her average butterfat test was 4.15 per cent.

This cow is a great grand daughter of Sir Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol 41266, and a great grand daughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 44931. This breeding is on the sire's side. Many of her immediate ancestors have A. R. O. records. Her dam, Lady Dorothy Canary Mercedes De Kol, 128240, has a seven day record of 19.24 pounds butter from 349 pounds milk. This dam is in the station herd, she is now thirteen years old; and has produced some of the station's best cows.

Pietertje Mercedes Ormsby De Kol 666853 is another daughter of Lady Dorothy Canary Mercedes De Kol. Her seven day record was made at three years, nine months, producing at that time 425 pounds milk and 21.96 pounds of butter. The average butterfat test was 4.134 per cent. This cow was sired by Duke Pietertje Ormsby Korndyke 207245, a grandson of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 44921.

Pauline Ormsby Korndyke Violet made her record as a junior two years old. She produced 361.7 pounds of milk containing 18.227 pounds of butter. The milk had an average test of 4.03 per cent butterfat.

This cow was also sired by Duke Pietertje Ormsby Korndyke 207245. Her dam is Violet Pauline Ormsby 403834, the first cow mentioned.

It may be of some interest to know what these cows were fed while making their seven day records. Violet Pauline Ormsby and Dora Mercedes Canary De Kol received 16 pounds of grain of the following mixture: 4 parts ground oats, 3 parts bran, 2 parts ground barley, 1 part oil meal, and one part ground corn. In addition to this grain mixture each cow received four pounds of oil meal, making a total of 20 pounds of grain.

Pietertje Mercedes Ormsby De Kol received daily from 11 to 12 pounds of the grain mixture and three pounds of oil meal.

Pauline Ormsby Korndyke Violet was fed 9 to 10 pounds of grain mixture in addition to 2½ pounds of oil meal.

All cows received daily 20 pounds silage, 8 pounds alfalfa hay, from 2½ to 3 gallons of wet beet pulp and 4' to 60 pounds cut mangels, depending on the cow. Each was given daily two tablespoonfuls salt.

Production up to September 1.

From April 3 to September 1, Violet Pauline Ormsby has produced 10,738.6 pounds milk and 434.1 pounds butter. Dora Mercedes Canary De Kol has produced from April 30 to September 1, 9671.9 pounds milk and

428.2 pounds butter.

Pietertje Mercedes Ormsby De Kol, from April 25 to September 1, produced 7,625.6 pounds milk and 344.5 pounds butter. Pauline Ormsby Korndyke Violet produced from April 26 to September 1, 7,318.9 pounds milk and 307.8 pounds butter.

Freda's May Rose of Jean DuLuth 7977, one of the Guernsey cows of the station herd, freshened May 7. An official record is being run on this cow in Class B up to September 1. This cow has produced 2126.7 pounds milk, containing 155.164 pounds of fat. Her average test has been 5412.

The intention is to have official records of all cows that will be kept in the herd.

GENTILLY CHEESE SCORES

The Gentilly cheese factory scored another high record when J. B. Baumgart, inspector for Minnesota Dairy and Food Commission, issued his report, stating, "Gentilly cheese factory is the best in the state." The factory is housed in a beautiful new building constructed in 1921.

Father Theillon, who has been the leading spirit in establishing this factory, said in a recent statement that "The Gentilly Dairy Association is justly proud of this monument, which is the culmination of our earnest efforts for the improvement of the quality of our popular product, thus repaying at large the generous patronage extended to us by the public. Our new cheese factory is a solid red brick building, 64 feet by 36 feet, with a full basement and a splendid cold storage in which our cheese is perfectly cured.

"Our cheese factory was really established in 1895 on the cooperative plan, which, in my opinion, is the best system: the farmers receiving better return for their milk under such organization. The beginning of our association was modest, such as are the beginnings of most all human enterprises. But the interest exhibited by our farmers in our cheese factory was not lacking. To this loyal support I attribute the success of our institution, which was to be the principal source of the material progress of our district.

"The good results were not long in showing themselves; farmers were satisfied at the outcome and the movement of leaving the farms came suddenly to an end. The first year we received 391,020 pounds of milk for the season, and today we are manufacturing over half a ton of cheese every day, which indicates that over 10,000 pounds of milk are delivered every morning at the factory, which is a reasonable, satisfactory and pleasing gain to assure the prosperity of our community. We may have less acreage in cultivation, but we have better yields, due to better soil, enriched by pasture, clover, corn, etc., made possible by the cows.

"Our 'First Premium' cheese (trade mark) is now a leading brand, hav-

(Continued on page 4)

WHAT BREEDS TO

KEEP ON THE FARM

Superiority of the standard bred fowl over mixed or mongrel breeds has been demonstrated beyond question year after year. The demand for standard bred chickens and eggs for hatching produced by them is increasing rapidly every year, while the mongrel chickens are gradually decreasing.

The easiest, quickest and surest way to increase poultry production and profits is by keeping standard bred fowls. Their products are uniform in size, shape and quality and are consequently worth more on the market. Standard bred fowls are more beautiful, attractive, and higher producers than mongrel breeds. Therefore they are in greater demand by the purchasers of stock and eggs.

It does not matter greatly what breed of standard bred fowl the poultry man keeps, so far as egg producing ability is concerned. The records of laying contests have shown that there are highly productive strains in nearly all of the popular breeds. But the most popular breeds on commercial plants and farms are Leghorns and Rocks.

The poultry keeper who is interested chiefly in egg production will favor Leghorns, as they are more economical producers because they are smaller in size and so require less feed per hen. The cost of producing eggs with Leghorns will average around ten per cent less than with fowls of larger breeds. Leghorns may be housed in large flocks, thus reducing labor. They require less floor space per hen. They waste less time in brooding, and are better adapted to artificial methods.

The demand for good quality table meat and at the same time, eggs, have made the Rocks very popular among the farmers. The Rock is a hardy bird and will thrive well in the northern climates.

As the time for culling the poultry flock approaches, how to tell a good layer becomes a very important question. H. E. Hoberg, station poultryman, gives a few rules that will be of value to poultry raisers:

A laying hen has a large, moist vent, showing a dilated condition and looseness, as compared with the hard, dry vent of the non-laying hen.

The abdomen is soft, pliable, large of size. The laying bones should be soft, pliable and far apart. There should be at least three fingers' distance between the laying bones. A hen with a hard, coarse, fat abdomen is generally a very poor layer.

One valuable indication in picking a high layer is the fineness of the

(Continued from page 3)

ing been ribboned again and again in and outside our state and is shipped all over the country.

"We are pleased to take this occasion to thank our numerous friends and customers who patronize so cordially our institution in calling for our 'First Premium' cheese."

head. The wattles and ear lobes sit close to the beak and are loose and flat. The face is clean cut, and free from surplus fat. The eyes are full, bright and prominent. The comb and wattles indicate the activity of the ovaries. If these parts are large, full, smooth and bright red, or hard and waxy, the bird is laying very heavily. A shriveled and dry comb with a pale or pink color indicates inactivity of the ovaries, or a non-layer.

When a bird stops laying in the summer she usually starts moulting, which means losing her old coat of feathers. The later a hen lays in the summer, or the longer the period in which she lays, the greater will be her production. Therefore the high producer is a late layer and a late moulter. A good layer is very friendly, a hard worker, scratching and singing from early morning to late at night. A poor layer is shy, seldom sings, and is generally found on the roost or standing around in the corners idle.

NEW POULTRY MAN

A. M. Pilkey, formerly poultryman at Brandon and Indian Head, Saskatchewan, Canada, will arrive at the Northwest School and Station on September 10 to assume the work of the poultry position. He succeeds H. E. Hoberg, who resigned to attend the Minnesota Agricultural College this fall. Mr. Pilkey, who is an experienced poultryman and a graduate of the Manitoba College, comes highly recommended.

H. E. Hoberg, who has been in charge of the poultry plant during the past year and a half, has won a large number of friends in this section of the state in connection with his work. He has judged poultry at a large number of fairs, and in addition has taken part in culling demonstrations and other poultry demonstration work. He leaves the station flock in its best condition for years, having improved the strains of both Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn that are kept at the Northwest Station.

NORTHWEST SCHOOL
ISSUES ALUMNI DIRECTORY

The Northwest School has issued an alumni directory which gives a complete list of graduates and students of the school from its organization in 1906 up to the present time.

In addition there are special articles referring to the school and station. The introductory articles is entitled the Northwest School and Station, A Public Servant. This is followed by a historical sketch. Why the Northwest School, is the title of an article dealing with the kind of training that is given in the Minnesota Schools of Agriculture. In addition there are summaries of the girls' courses, the farm engineering and farm mechanics work; farm crops branches, horticultural, livestock and poultry work. There is also a page dealing with the Northwest School of Agriculture Farmers' and Womens' Week and also with the Red River Valley Winter Shows, which are becoming a strong factor

in the agriculture of the Red River Valley.

The forty-page booklet contains numerous pictures of the school and station buildings and of student activities.

Anyone interested in securing a copy of this booklet will receive one free upon application to the school.

WINTER SHOWS AND MEETINGS

Considerable preparatory work is being done to insure that the 1923 Red River Valley Winter Shows and Northwest School Farmers' Week meetings will attain a new high record in attendance, interest and value. Superintendent Selvig is preparing a program that includes men and women of prominence in various agricultural and home activities. Considerable interest is being shown already in the livestock show. H. L. Hartley of Duluth, has written that the Hartley herd of Angus from Paige, North Dakota, will be entered. Other prominent Valley herds will be exhibited, including champion and grand champion animals shown at the various fairs.

The officers, directors and members of the advisory board of the Red River Valley Livestock association will hold a meeting at Crookston on September 12, at which plans for the 1923 show and sales will be discussed.

PERSONALS

Announcement has been received of the marriage of Florence Haenke, '17, to Oscar C. Engstrom, at Virginia, on June 6. They will be at home on a farm at Gilbert, Minnesota.

An attractive wedding took place on July 7, at the parsonage at Erskine, when Naime Nansen, '22, became the bride of Olaf Berge. They will be at home at Winger, where Mr. Berge is the manager of the Winger Mercantile Company.

Dora Temple, of the teachers' training class of '18, was married on June 1 to Frank F. Ladd, of Austin. They will be at home on the Oak Ridge dairy farm.

Tarjie Steenerson, '19, greeted friends at the school recently. He has completed two years at the North Dakota Agricultural College and expects to enter Ohio State College this fall, where he will complete his course in Veterinary Science.

Sophie Krbechek, '21, Erie, visited at the school in July. She has received a first grade certificate from the Moorhead Teachers' College, and will teach near home this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Mellum, '19, (nee Martha Bauer), announce the birth of a son, Wallace Frederick, on April 26. Martha and Clayton live on a farm two and one half miles southwest of Ulen.

Due to delay in printing, the report of the Northwest Experiment Station for 1921 was mailed only a short time ago. There are still a few copies on hand and anyone wishing one will receive one upon application.