Minnesota Extension News

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Curran Quits Landing Field For Corn Field

MAKING a perfect take-off on April 1, James Curran will assist Ralph F. Crim in piloting the extension agronomy plane, Spirit of Better Crops, for a flight of 6 months, ending September 30. "Jimmie" is just as familiar with the atmosphere of agronomy as with that of aviation and is as much at home in a corn field as on a landing field.

Has Flown 5,000 Hours

Mr. Curran comes to the extension division from the agronomy division where since 1929 he has held an assistantship under Dr. H. K. Hayes while studying for a doctorate. Previous to that he had been engaged in aviation ever since joining the army in 1916. After learning to fly, he was retained as an instructor, serving 3 years. In 1919 he entered commercial aviation, in which he remained for 10 years, six of which were spent with the Diggin's Aviation School at Chicago as flying instructor. Other places he worked included New York, Los Angeles and Flagstaff, Arizona. He was at Flagstaff in charge of the city airport and giving flying lessons when he decided to come down to earth for steady employment. All together, Jimmie spent some 4,000 or 5,000 hours in the air and taught 234 students how to fly.

Gave Fair Visitors Thrill

His experiences have included numerous crack-ups, during the course of which he estimates every bone in his body must have been broken at least once. Several of his former students have lost their lives in plane accidents, the details of which Jimmie has preserved in a scrapbook of newspaper clippings. He has had the rather unusual experience of being in a plane collision and escaping unhurt, as did other occupants of both planes. This happened during a plane-changing stunt at the Nebraska State Fair.

Jimmie is a Minnesota product, having finished his high school work at Thief River Falls and received his B.S. at Minnesota in 1914 and his M.S. in 1916. He spent one year with the Albert Dickinson Seed company of Minneapolis as seed corn specialist and some time in similar work with a South Dakota firm.

During the coming season he will help Mr. Crim carry on a big program of agronomy extension, including varietal trials and demonstrations with corn and small grains, crop tours and similar activities throughout the state.

L. Q. Parle Horticultural Society Reorganized

AFTER several years of inactivity, the Lac qui Parle County Horticultural Society has been reorganized and is undertaking an active program in support of local fruit growers, cooperating closely with the State Horticultural Society.

Coming Events

DISTRICT ANNUAL CONFERENCES

May 5-6, 1931—Rochester
May 7-8, 1931—Marshall
May 12-13, 1931—Crookston
May 14-15, 1931—Grand Rapids

May 7-9, 1931—Editors' Short Course, University Farm
May 22-23, 1931—Annual Meeting, Minnesota Council for Adult Education, University Farm
June 3-5, 1931—4-H Leaders' Camp, Itasca Park
June 8-11, 1931—4-H Short Course, Crookston
June 8-13, 1931—American Institute of Co-operation, Manhattan, Kansas
June 9-12, 1931—Junior Short Course, University Farm
June 15-16, 1931—West Central 4-H Short Course, Morris
June 15-18, 1931—Sixth Annual Women's Camp, Crookston
June 22, 1931—Annual State Extension Picnic, St. Paul
September 5-12, 1931—Minnesota State Fair, St. Paul

Peck Discusses Correlation of Social And Economic Programs in Extension

DIRECTOR F. W. PECK spoke at the annual spring conference for Iowa extension workers at Iowa State College, Ames, on April 9, on "A Correlated Extension Social and Economic Program." He brought out many points that should be of interest to Minnesota extension folks. The following paragraphs summarize some of the outstanding ones. No attempt is made to keep the exact language which Director Peck used, due to the necessity for condensing as much as possible.

The Smith-Lever law, which stimulated the development of agricultural extension work and which provided the initial financial support, emphasized the vocational needs of rural people, and subsequent interpretations of the act have tended to strengthen this definition. Likewise, the nature of the development of the farm business itself has tended to bend the work along vocational lines. The valuable services that have been rendered in the vocational field by Smith-Lever extension workers should not be minimized. However, we are beginning to see that the Smith-Lever system of education affords fine opportunities for including not only vocational training, but also social and humanistic objectives.

Four Kinds of Projects

For convenience, extension projects and subject matter content may be grouped as biological, economic, humanistic and social. For many years the emphasis was largely upon the productive processes of plant and animal life and the protection of biologic forms from diseases and pests. These projects are still important, but economic emphasis has been added in the last 10 years, and in fact has almost over-shadowed other lines of work.

Coincident with the emphasis upon income-making, there is being developed more and more interest in humanistic and socal problems, involving the family welfare, home improvement, use of leisure time, social recreation, child health, higher education, community development, and similar projects closely related to standards of living and to the expenditures of farm earnings. I am of the opinion that the extension work of tomorrow will be vitally concerned with this latter group of activities, as well as with increasing emphasis upon farm economics.

Has Two-Fold Purpose

Smith-Lever extension, therefore, has a two-fold responsibility; on the one hand, helping the farm family to secure an adequate income, and on the other hand, helping it to enjoy a satisfying rural life. The question is, how can we make more permanent and valuable the Smith-Lever extension work, by weaving into its program some of those elements that will tend to satisfy the desire of rural people for the development of their ability to understand and appreciate country living?

We should not be satisfied until we have made it possible in every way that we can for rural people to have the opportunities that city people have to receive and enjoy the social portion of their income. Make no mistake about it—rural people are no different than city people. They have the human instinct to appreciate beauty, to read good literature, to see worthwhile drama, to have social contacts, and to participate in recreation, the play side of life, just as much as any group in any urban center.

Are Rural People Ready?

It frequently has been said that people in rural communities are not ready for the socializing content of subject matter, and that this phase of extension service will have to follow after a more secure enconomic foundation has been laid. It is usually assumed that the amount of income is the primary factor in determining standards of living, but the standard of living for an individual or a family may be largely determined by the social group to which he or it belongs. This is

(Continued on page 4)

Fitting the Women to Home Projects Helps

SPECIAL efforts to enroll women with small children made the child development project unusually successful in four home demonstration agent counties that have recently completed the work, according to Mrs. Beile O. Fish, specialist. Miss Anna Olson of Hennepin county was the first home demonstration agent to emphasize the securing of younger mothers for this project. Brown, Blue Earth and Steele counties immediately took up the suggestion, and in their organization work last summer, all four agents secured groups composed very largely of younger mothers. This not only insured greater interest among the members, but also increased the turnover of membership in the home demonstration groups.

Figures submitted by Mrs. Fish show that Hennepin county had 19 project groups, whose members were the mothers of 709 children, 338 of whom were under 6 years of age, and 371 over 6. Steele county's 26 groups included 712 children, 220 under 6, and 492 over. The total children in Blue Earth's 23 groups were 819, with 324 under, and 496 over, the 6-year mark; while in Brown's 27 groups there were 789 children, with 226 under and 563 over, 6 years.

Of the total of 3,029 children whose mothers took the project, 1,922 were of school age, while 1,107 were of pre-school years.

It is believed that, as time goes on, more attention will be paid in the home demonstration counties to reach women having special interest in the subject matter of each project. Besides making the work more productive, this plan will result in a far larger aggregate of persons reached by extension work.

C. H. Hanson Talks On Making of Film Strips

DURING the week of April 20, many Minnesota extension folks had an opportunity to learn some valuable pointers on the making of film strips from C. H. Hanson, associate specialist in visual instruction of the Office of Co-operative Extension Work, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Hanson was at University Farm on Monday, where he held conferences with J. F. Kuehn, the county agent supervisors and a number of specialists. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday he spent in southern Minnesota with Frank Brown visiting agents and checking up on their ideas, needs and probems with relation to film strips and movies.

Saturday morning, Mr. Hanson gave a talk at the state office.

State office extension workers will have their annual picnic and jamboree on June 22. Details have not yet been arranged, but judging from past events this one will be worth attending.

Minnesota Extension News

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MAY, 1931

Another Failure

Another Minnesota legislative session has come and gone. For the third time we have failed in securing the kind of consideration for the State Agricultural Extension Service that would not only provide additional funds, but would change the system of financing county extension work.

Contrary to the usual experience with failure, we are not discouraged. We believe that progress has been made in the more permanent establishment of the faith of people in agricultural extension work. We believe that each year adds to the record of achievement and to the security of this type of educational effort. Ultimately we believe that the goal will be achieved; namely, the establishment of this type of education on the same basis of public support as others and proper recognition of its value to rural people.

But while we are not discouraged, we are gravely concerned about certain aspects of the public's regard for the county agent system of adult education. Again, as in former sessons, important members of the various legislative committees, sympathetic with rural education, have raised questions, rather critically, as to what county agents do; what permanent results are being accomplished; why there is so much criticism of the county extension work; why some counties are perfectly willing and even anxious to support it, while others will not even consider its establishment; and what some of the important monetary results are of maintaining this work over a period of years in the counties.

These questions point rather obviously to a need of measuring results of the Extension Service in definite, tangible terms that can be understood, visualized and related to the welfare of the people on our farms. During the next year we are going to make a very definite effort to collect such evidence of results as will support the claims made for a refinancing of the system and for liberal support for its encouragement. Any suggestions as to how best to achieve this objective will be gratefully received.

Possibly the long time point of view in this connection is the better one. Hence a 10-year comparison of the work of the entire Service may be one of the ways of illustrating, practically and forcibly, what this work has meant in the various counties of the state. Later on, a definite plan will be worked out whereby the co-operation of all the workers will be requested in an attempt to present a fair and accurate picture of the value of the Extension Service.

F. W. Peck

L. Q. Parle Has 100% Finish in Home Mgt.

LAC QUI PARLE county has given the rest of the state something to shoot at in the way of a mark on home project completions. Miss Mary May Miller, home management specialist, reports that the finish-up in the home management project just completed in Lac qui Parle was 100 per cent, the first such record ever achieved in the state.

A very successful achievement day was held April 18, the program featuring several clever stunts. One of these contrasted the living room of 1890 with that of 1931. The first room displayed the old-time, ornate dust catchers typical of the gay nineties, while the young miss and her caller also were dressed in the mode of that day. The simple, attractive living room of 1930 was free from the "fussy" furnishings of 40 years ago.

Miss Miller reports that Freeborn county had a fine record to give on check-up day, Aprl 11, 95 per cent of the 710 members finishing and handing in reports.

Aune Stressing Farm Visits During May

SCOTT county farmers are all being given an opportunity to receive a visit from County Agent Raymond Aune during May for the purpose of talking over with him their individual problems. Special days have been designated as visiting days for each township and circular letters announcing these mailed to all farmers with cards asking those who wish the agent to call to return the cards.

Apologies, Miss Jones, 'Twas Printer's Fault

A MOST regrettable error occurred in the April Extension News. Many of our readers spoke of it and doubtless many others noticed it. The final "t" on the name of Miss Harriett (two t's) Jones was omitted, due to the fault of some typesetter, who probably thought he was assisting the editor by "correcting" the copy.

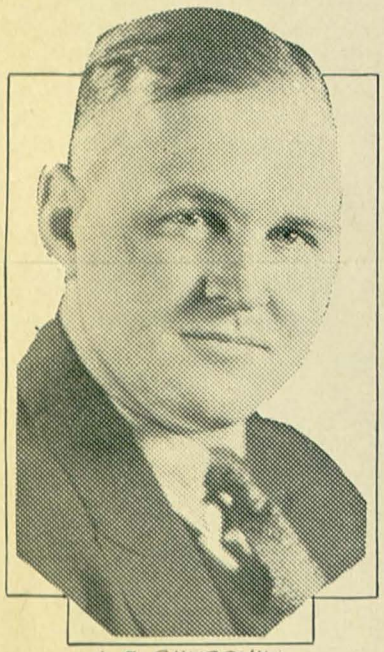
We are quite certain this particular printer did not know Miss Jones, for practically all of the many friends she had made during her 15 years of service in the mailing department not only know that Miss Jones' first name is spelled with two t's, but also know that she scrupulously insists on having it spelled that way. Which is her right. We are extremely sorry to have let it appear in print misspelled and humbly offer this published apology, the greatest atonement within our power. We trust we may yet be forgiven and continue to enjoy through the years the warm friendship of our good pal, Harriett.

M. W. DePuy, who also has a lot of trouble getting people to spell his name right (and no wonder, M. W.), offers the apologies of the printing department, of which he is manager, for this error and also begs that he and his "boys" may be preserved in Miss Jones' esteem.

In passing, we might say that no error yet committed in Extension News has caused more comment from readers than this one. After this we are going to be mighty careful of our "t's" as well as of our "p's and q's."

LOST — One highly-prized autograph album of the Chick Sales variety, containing names of many prominent extension people. Finder return to W. A. Billings.—Adv.

Mats for These Illustrations Now Ready; How Many for You?

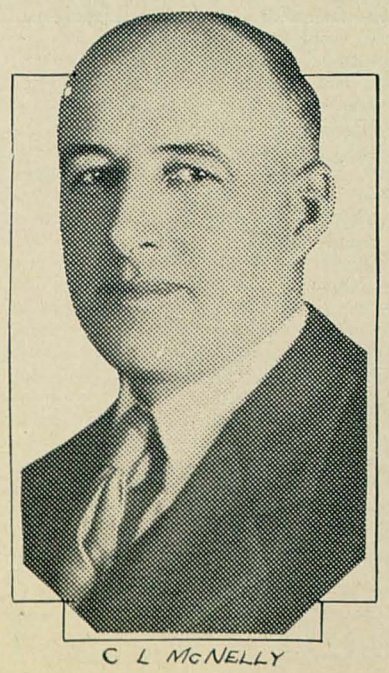


L. A. CHURCHILL

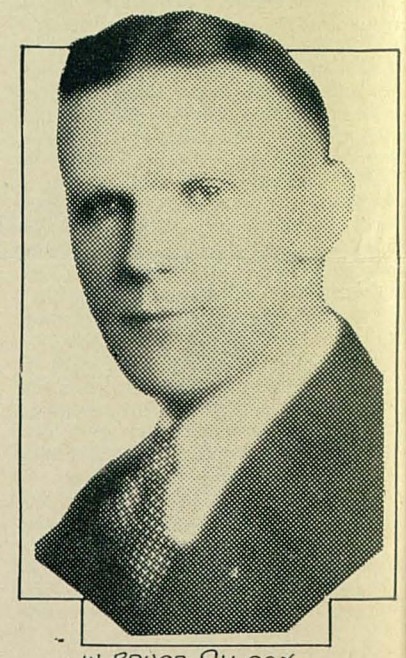
THESE four illustrations represent the latest additions to the publicity mat service. Agents having any of these men scheduled within the next few months may have free enough mats to supply their local papers. Order from the Publicity Specialist, University Farm, St. Paul. At the present time, mats are available for about 25 University Farm staff members, most of whom are extension workers. That mats are an effective and attractive supplement to county publicity is indicated by the fact that nearly 400 have been requested by agents during recent months.

Several other extension workers are getting their photographs lined up. Within a short time it is hoped mats will be available for every state extension worker. Interest likewise is growing in the plan for publicity articles written by specialists for local use by agents. Complete series of excellent articles covering their projects have recently been prepared by Miss Cora Cooke, poultry specialist, and Miss Mary May Miller, home management specialist.

H. L. PARTEN



C. L. McNELLY



W. BRUCE SILCOX

4-H CLUB NEWS

Junior Short Course To Feature Annual Meeting State 4-H Association

THE annual 4-H club short course will be held this year at University Farm, June 9, 10, 11 and 12. June 9 will be registration day. Classes will begin on the morning of June 10.

The general plan of the short course will be very much the same as in previous years. One of the special features will be the leaders' training school for which all junior and adult leaders are eligible. The sports program begun last year will be continued as a special feature with the final event on Friday afternoon, June 12.

The evening programs will include general club features and movies. One evening will be devoted to the annual meeting of the State 4-H Club association. Each county should select from among those attending the short course their representatives for the State 4-H Club associaton board.

The Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Soo Line and the M. & St. L. railroads are co-operating by providing funds for a part of the expense of sending representatives from the counties in their respective territories, according to announcements made to the agents in the counties concerned.

Program Material

Through S. B. Cleland, the Extension Service is providing some excellent program material for the farm clubs of the state each month. Much of this material can be used by the 4-H clubs. According to the new plan of distribution, this material is sent to the county agents or club leaders, who are expected to forward it to their local co-operators. It is suggested that every county agent and leader check up to see that the 4-H clubs are getting this program material, and if not, order enough additional copies to supply them.

Stanford To Be Speaker On U. S. Radio Program

MINNESOTA has been asked by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to provide a 4-H speaker for the national 4-H radio program to be given July 4. Ernest Stanford of Mankato, Blue Earth county, has been selected.

During the past month, Ernest has won new national honors, having been awarded second place, with a $100 scholarship as a prize, in the national poultry production contest for 1930, conducted by the Poultry Tribune of Mount Morris, Illinois.

Ernest has made an unusually fine record as a 4-H poultry club member. Two years ago he was a member of the team whch placed first in the state poultry demonstration contest at the State Fair and which later won the championship at the National Dairy Show. He was a member of the poultry judging team which represented Minnesota at the National Club Congress at Chicago in 1929, winning first place.

Ernest not only knows how to judge poultry and to demonstrate some of the things he has learned in connection with poultry, but he is a real poultry farmer with a fine production record which won for him this national honor.

It is interesting to note that the team mate of Ernest was Chelsea Pratt, who won first place in the Poultry Tribune's contest last year.

The Tribune has announced that it will continue this contest for 1931.

Story Contest Open To Dairy Club Members

A STORY contest has just been announced for 4-H dairy club boys and girls. The subject is "My Trip Through a Dairy Plant." The object of the contest is to help dairy farm boys and girls gain a better understanding of the various steps through which milk and its products pass on the way from the farm to the consumer.

The club members writing the story should visit a creamery, cheese factory, or ice cream plant, and describe the different processes which the dairy product undergoes. The story should be not less than 500 nor more than 1,000 words long, and should be sent to the State Club Office on or before September 15, 1931.

The Minnesota club member writing the best story will receive a free trip to the National Dairy Exposition at St. Louis. The national prizes are: first, gold watch; second, gold medal; third, silver medal. County agents and leaders may obtain detailed outlines from the State Club Office.

Indians Form 4-H Clubs

The April 11 issue of The Farmer, on its cover page contained a fine picture of Batise Grabow of Mille Lacs county, the Indian girl who made such a fine record with her pig at the last Junior Livestock Show. This year a club of more than 30 Indian boys and girls has been organized in her community.

Redwood county reports a club of 40 among the Indians near Redwood Falls. Hubbard county recently sent word that a club of 30 Indian boys and girls had been organized there.

J. W. Kauffman, who has charge of the agricultural work among the Indians, is very much interested in 4-H club work and is encouraging the organization of 4-H clubs wherever possible. Mr. Kauffman formerly was director of the Smith-Hughes agricultural department at Long Prairie.

Suggested Club Program

Emphasize high standard of project work and 100 per cent completion
Opening song—The Health Song
Musical number, by club members
How I Train My Calf (sheep, colt or pig), by a club member
Discussion, How to Judge Livestock, led by county agent or club leader with short statements by several club members
Demonstration, How I Shape a Loaf of Bread, by club member
How to Write a Club Report Story, by a club member
Song—Dreaming Song
Recreation.

To Have Club Building

The Fillmore county club committee, consisting of four adults, four presidents of leader groups and four junior leaders, expects to build a new club building on the fair grounds at Preston, previous to the 1931 fair. Mrs. J. M. Sample of Spring Valley is chairman. A large number of townships expect to raise $40 apiece and a number of public-spirited citizens are donating.

80% Must Finish To Make Honor Rating

THE 1930 record of completions varied from 50 per cent in the lowest county to 97 per cent in the county which made the best record. This is a good time for leaders to set goals in enrollments and completions. In order to get boys and girls to finish up their work it is necessary to work out a definite plan.

At a recent leaders' training school in one of the counties with the highest percentage of completions for 1930, the local leaders reported plans by which results were secured last year. In this county a special contest was conducted among the clubs, the most important point being the percentage of completions secured in the individual clubs.

The record for the state during 1930 was only 75 per cent. Let us try to make this at least 80 for 1931. The honor class among the counties will be those with a record over 80 per cent. Will your county be in?

National Dairy Show Trips

Dairy stock judging team, three members.

Dairy cattle demonstration team, two members.

Dairy foods demonstration team, two members.

Poultry demonstration team, two members.

Dairy production contest, one member.

Thirty-five county dairy calf club winners.

State champion dairy club member.

Clothing Knowledge Pays

Going through college on a needle threaded with ambition is Teresa Rico's motto. In a recent letter she said that she had earned $8 doing some pre-Easter sewing. She has been putting into practice ideas and help received through her 4-H clothing projects.

Minneapolis Journal To Continue 4-H Support

FOR the past 8 years the Minneapolis Journal has co-operated with the Extension Service in promoting 4-H boys' and girls' club work by providing a large number of educational trips and scholarships for club members making outstanding records in the livestock projects. The total fund each year has amounted to $5,000. It has been divided into three classes of awards; namely, 40 educational trips to the National Dairy Exposition for outstanding dairy calf members in the 40 counties making the best records in the dairy calf project; about 250 educational trips to the annual short course at University Farm for 4-H baby beef, swine, sheep and poultry members from each county; and the last class including five $100 scholarships to the winners in the dairy calf work and four $100 scholarships divided among the other four livestock projects mentioned above. These scholarships are good in the Schools of Agriculture or in the College of Agriculture.

These educational trips and scholarships provided by The Journal have served as wonderful incentives in the 4-H livestock work.

Announcements have just been made that The Journal will continue providing these awards during 1931.

Dairy Calf Tests

Dr. C. E. Cotton announces that the new ruling requiring all 4-H club dairy calves to pass a completely negative agglutination test for Bang's Disease (contagious abortion) applies only to the animals that are to be exhibited at the State Fair.

After the local contest, blood samples may be taken of the calves selected to go to the State Fair. These samples may be sent to the Livestock Sanitary Board's laboratory at University Farm for test.

A 4-H Greeting Song

The following 4-H greeting song, written by G. L. Farley, state club leader of Massachusetts, and sung to the tune of Auld Lang Syne, is excellent. Try it as a variation of the usual "How Do You Do" song when you have a club guest.

"We're always glad to meet new friends,
Our greetings all to you;
We cannot all shake hands, you see,
So here's our 'How d'ye do.' "

During the last line each person shakes hands with himself high over his head.

Bulletin On Forestry

Boys and girls enrolled in forestry should write the Commissioner of Foresty and Fire Protection at the State Capitol, St. Paul, and ask for a copy of the bulletin, "The Forest Policy and Program for the State of Minnesota." This bulletin gives very helpful suggestions to the club members and leaders and will provide excellent material for talks and discussions at 4-H club meetings.

4-H Radio Programs

Over the NBC chain the first Saturday of each month, 11:30 to 12:30; the Columbia chain, station WCCO, every Saturday, 12:35 to 12:55; state 4-H program every Saturday, 12:45 to 1, over Station KSTP.

Discusses Socializing Of Extension Programs

(Continued from page 1)

illustrated by numerous farm families who have acquired moderate wealth but who continue to put up with the inconveniences of the past, rather than to have the conveniences and luxuries that they might readily secure.

A Wisconsin study shows that the educational and cultural facilities and advancement of the farm family, as well as recreational activities, are more closely associated with its experience with organizations and communty activities than with farm income, family living facilities, composition of the farm family, or other factors. In other words, there are positive relations with such factors as educational and cultural facilities and activities, while such factors as distance from the trading center, size of family, size of farm business, number of acres, etc., showed negative or little relation to the organization situation.

This evidence would tend to indicate that farm people are ready, and if properly approached, probably are eager, in many communities, for adding this phase of the extension responsibility in some definite form and practice to the extension program. As this develops, the extension movement will become less technical in many respects and more broadly sociological in nature.

Great Interests Are Human

When President Roosevelt formed the Country Life Commission, he made this statement: "The great rural interests are human interests, and good crops or livestock are of little value to the farmer unless they open the door to a good kind of life on the farm." The objective of a good kind of life on the farm is sociological, although based on an economic foundation as a prerequisite of providing a satisfying life.

At this point in his talk, Mr. Peck analyzed the types of social activity now used in various states to supplement the extension program. Many miscellaneous activities are being carried on under this general project. Three types pointed out by Professor P. L. Hummell are as follows: 1. The development of an all-inclusive community program intended to bring about a point of view and the united action on the part of all the people for the improvement of all phases of community life. 2. The giving of services to various organizations existing within the community. 3. Recognizing the newer and larger community groups in the forming of special extension committee organizations to support other phases of the extension program.

Extension Well Adapted

Next, Mr. Peck listed the major activities of extension workers, dealing with socializing subject matter and also with economic and technical subject matter.

Following this he said that it should be recognized that few types of education are so well adapted as agricultural extension to stressing the interrelationship of economic and cultural objectives, which, if properly understood and practiced, look toward the true goal in living in our rural civilization. After all, the family on a farm, when actively engaged through the working days in making an income, achieves its permanent satisfaction largely in the manner in which the income is expended.

Director Peck showed a very illuminating chart, which brought out graphically the following facts: The farm family is what it is because of its political and physical history, its economic history and environment, its social and religious environment, and its educational opportunities. There are two distinct sides of family life; one is the farm business, including production, distribution, and buying and investment, and the other is the family life, including the providing of the family living, home-making activites, and child development and training. The family's use of leisure opportunities may be considered as a third rather distinct phase of farm family activity, including self-improvement, recreation and amusement, social service and public affairs, creative activities, and personal relationships.

Many Forces Affect Farm Family

Every farm family is subjected to various forces, not only economic in their nature, but also social and humanistic, touching the living side of their experiences as well as their business activities. Various factors have contributed to the present status of the farm family as we know it. Each family, in turn, is contributing, consciously or unconsciously, to its own rate of growth and to its own measure of participation in some of the activities that may have far greater permanent value in a social sense than in the form of financial worth or net return.

Director Peck then showed another chart, picturizing the various influences that have contributed to the farm family, and in turn illustrating a number of the activities that emanate from the farm family as a unit of rural society. This chart brought out that the farm family, through several coordinate factors, including good land, good farm organization, careful management, wise investments, technical efficiency, favorable legislation, co-operative marketing, and economic buying, has living experiences resulting in one or the other of two general sets of conditions. One set includes economic independence, large land holdings, boys leave farm for city, retirement from farm, land tenancy, and community stagnation. The second set of conditions includes also economic independence, but a very contrasting set of associated conditions, including home-improvement, agricultural education, wise use of leisure time, family farm inheritance, and social and public service.

This second set represents the goal toward which the social and economic extension program of the future must be aimed.

Stallion Plan Interests

W. E. MORRIS, livestock specialist, reports wide interest in the plan to establish community stallion associations patterned on the well-known bull ring plan of cooperative ownership. This, Mr. Morris believes, is the cheapest means by which farmers can secure the services of high-class stallions. The idea is not entirely new, as some rings of this type have been formed through promotion by horse companies. This, however, involves considerable promotion expense, which may be eliminated by voluntary action by farmers. Some specialist help will be given counties on this project.

Farm Economics

Conducted by W. L. Cavert

Experiences of Farm Accounts Men

CO-OPERATOR No. 6,183 in the Farm Accounting Project produced butterfat in 1930 for a feed cost of 15.2 cents per pound, compared with an average of 27.3 cents for 32 good Waseca county farmers. The average feed consumption was 459 pounds of oats and barley, 1.5 tons of silage and 1.95 tons of good quality alfalfa. In summer, the herd had an abundance of sweet clover pasture. These cows produced 274 pounds of fat compared with an average of 228 pounds for the 32 farms. The average cow in the 32 herds received 1,818 pounds of grain, so this farmer's cows had only 25 per cent of the average grain ration.

This is a striking illustration of the importance of plenty of good roughage and pasture in the program of economical dairy production. This same farmer has done private weighing and testing of the milk of his individual cows for 8 years.

Should he have fed more grain? Probably he can teach many Minnesota dairymen a lesson as to the outstanding importance of plenty of good high protein roughage and an abundance of good pasture.

Saving on Horse Expense

Co-operator 6,111 fed each of his horses 4,399 pounds of grain in 1929. In 1930 he turned his horses on pasture at nights and whenever idle and fed each horse 2,400 pounds of grain in the year, or about the same as the average. This is a ton of grain saved per horse. In other words, the pasture idea saved enough grain on four horses to provide a liberal yearly grain ration for four cows. He says "the horses did their work as well and maintained their weight, but did not have quite the life which is characteristic of well-fed stabled horses."

Cheapening Power Cost

Co-operator 6,041, after studying his figures on power cost, is hiring a neighbor with a tractor at $1.50 per hour, plus cost of fuel, to do a few days of tractor work. Otherwise it would have been necessary to buy additional horses or a tractor.

Co-operator 6,262 has a big acreage of cultivated crops and a peak load at cultivating time. After studying his farm records, he found the cheapest way out to be hiring a neighbor's team during the rush season.

Says Peasants Not Real U. S. Farm Competitors

"WHAT Agricultural Products Had We Best Export?" is the title of an able article by Dr. O. C. Stine of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the current Journal of Farm Economics. He says:

"Any proposal to live at home and eliminate the exportable surplus is neither practicable, nor a solution of the much discussed agricultural surplus problem. . . . The keenest competitors of the farmers of the United States are not the peasants of Europe, but the farmers of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, who also have high standards of living and pay high wages for labor."

Dr. Stine concludes that the United States will continue to export cotton, wheat, tobacco and fruit. He looks for decreasing exports of pork, due to an increasing home demand and to a tendency to expand hog production in northern Europe.

S. E. Minn. Accounting Reports Are Available

REPORTS to cooperators in the southeast accounting project were returned during the latter part of March and early April. The Rice county report shows that in 1930, the labor earnings of 36 operators were $290 above business expenses and 5 per cent on investment, while on 37 farms in 1929, the corresponding figure was $1,604.

A large part of the difference was accounted for by the fact that in 1929 there was an average increase in inventory of $694, while in 1930 there was a decrease in inventory of $388, in spite of the fact that real estate, horses and dairy cows were valued on the same basis in both years.

If one figures only cash receipts and cash expenses, the difference between the 2 years is not great, the 1930 figure being $1,980 compared with $2,030 in 1929.

The small change in cash receipts above cash expenses is due to the fact that the hogs and butterfat are the principal sources of income on these farms, and most of the product was sold before the recent decline in prices had had much effect.

Reports are also available on Goodhue, Dodge, Freeborn, Steele and Waseca counties.

Large Scale Farms In Corn Belt Improbable

DR. A. G. BLACK, head of agricultural economics at Iowa State College, writing in the current number of the Journal of Farm Economics, says: "Large scale farming requires specialization to be especially successful. A high degree of specialization in the corn belt is not probable. Livestock production does not lend itself well to large scale production, particularly the production of hogs and feeding of cattle, the two most important livestock enterprises. My own prophecy would be that there will not be many large farms or corporation farms created in the corn belt. I would expect a material increase in the size of the individual farm, however, during the next two decades."

In the same article, Dr. Black says, "Farm management associations of the type operating in Illinois for several years, and in Iowa and Minnesota for a much shorter period, afford possibilities of providing certain advantages of large scale operations to individually owned and operated farms. These co-operative enterprises enable the farmer to benefit by better farm business records than are usually kept."