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## EDITOR'S COLUMN

## Editor and the Farmer

A few years ago it was exceptional to find a town newspaper taking any serious interest in farming. The newspaper of the old days was of and for the town. Today the country newspaper publishes first-class articles on farming. It contains interviews with good farmers on agricultural methods and practices and plans. It is a representative of the country as well as the town. The farmer has begun to recognize these facts. He takes a greater interest in the newspaper than he used to take. He pays his subscription more promptly. He advertises at least now and then in the classified columns. He is readier to tell the newspaper man about plans and work on the farm. In short, he sees the newspaper as a powerful agent for the betterment of agriculture. This spirit of cooperation is the right spirit. By working together, the farmer and the newspaper man can accomplish much for both agriculture and journalism.—Kansas Industrialist.

## Must Serve the Public

A correspondent of the South Dakota Rural Press, official organ of the state press association, says that country weeklies must become real community papers. "In the past," he says, "the great appeal of the country paper has been the personal items published. These items will continue to have their interest, but the bigger things of community life must receive more attention. People and publishers are coming to see that, after all, the country newspaper is a public utility, and in most cases there is no more reason for two or more newspapers in a town around the 1,000 mark—yes, and I may say in a town around the 20,000 mark—than there is for two telephone systems."

## Bonus Paid for Poultry Show

The new Carver County Poultry association will soon hold its first annual show. Did it have to go about begging for a place to get in? It did not. The three leading towns in the county wanted it so badly that they began bidding against each other for it. Chaska carried off the prize when it announced that it had raised \$550 in cash to help pay the expenses of the show and would furnish a building for it and heat, light, and feed. The show will hold four days and Chaska will be the mecca for that time of Carver county poultry growers.

## Not for Publisher's Good Alone

The Service Man at Cornell University believes that country editors who are raising their advertising, subscription and job printing rates these days—and those who are not will not be likely to continue in business long—should not fail to emphasize in their announcements that the increases are not only for the good of the publisher and his family but for the good of the community. "A weak, down-at-the-heel paper," he says, "cannot serve its community adequately. Again, it is obvious that a paper which has to go out of business can't serve its community even inadequately."

## Fruit as Well as Corn

Every year the fruit growers of Minnesota gain new ground. The editor of the Marshall News-Messenger has been surprised by the abundance of fruit—apples, grapes, melons, all the small fruits and even pears—grown in Lyon county, which is close to the western line of the state, this year. "Fruit grown in Lyon county is increasing in quantity and improving in quality," he says. "When you tell strangers about Lyon county, don't forget to tell them we grow fruit. They know we grow corn."

## Print Shop Notes

The Bemidji Daily Pioneer, always a good paper, is going to be better than ever before. It has bought a Duplex web-perfecting press, a Babcock cylinder press, a stereotyping outfit and other new machinery.

The \$4 newspaper has made its debut in Washington state, where a group of publishers agreed to boost the price in unison. The American Press says that one of these days country newspapers will sell for \$5 a year.

Herman Roe of the Northfield News and J. L. Gannon, long a member of the News staff, have bought the Mower County Transcript-Republican at Austin and have changed its name to the Mower County News. Mr. Gannon will be in immediate charge of the business and plant.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

November 1 to 8

Bulbs may still be planted in earth or fiber for house bloom next spring. Go over cabbages, apples and other vegetables or fruits in storage once in a while and pick out any that may be decaying.

Cover grape vines and raspberries with earth before the ground is frozen solid. It is best to lay them down when there is no frost in the vines. Frozen vines break easily.

The black alder and prickly ash are two native shrubs which might be used in landscape planting more freely to advantage. There are few prettier shrubs than the alder with its red fruits in autumn.

Gladiolus was one of the best autumn flowers in the garden this summer. The plants vary greatly in size, color and shape, and if planted at intervals in the spring they give flowers over a long season. Now is a good time to make up the list for next year.

California growers of wine grapes are getting from \$100 to \$150 per ton for their grapes and find a ready market for them. This in spite of predictions last year that grapes would be a drug on the market because of prohibition.

The national association of gardeners passed a resolution at its last meeting concerning the use of billboards on highways and private property. Let's have more of these resolutions and more action against these blots on our landscape. Why not remove all material that litters the fences and trees near home?—Le Roy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

November 8 to 15

Keep carrots and root crops in a cool cellar and squash in a warm dry place.

An inch of sand scattered over the carrots, beets and other vegetables will cause them to keep firm and sound later in the winter.

Do not prune roses or ornamental shrubs until spring or late winter. Extra wood helps to protect the plant over winter.

Calla lilies can be grown in the house and take the place of the Easter lily in late winter and early spring. Try some of them.

The value of certified seed potatoes is gradually being recognized. Certification stands for better and more productive stock.

This is chrysanthemum month and some fine shows are on in the large greenhouses and park board establishments. Visit some of these shows and see the great variation in color and size. It will be worth while.

The State Horticultural Society will meet in the store of Donaldson & Co., Minneapolis, December 7-8-9 and 10. A good fruit and vegetable show will be held and some fine talks and discussions will be had. Why not take a week's vacation and attend this meeting? It is worth while.

Evidently there were no gardeners at the national meeting of the American Legion which adopted the "red poppy of France" as its official flower and urged its members to wear it on Armistice Day, November 11. This means that artificial flowers must be used as no poppies are in bloom in Europe or this country on that date. It is unfortunate that a more serviceable and lasting flower was not chosen. Who wants to wear or use imitations? Surely not American Legion men.—Le Roy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

## USE MORE CARROTS, KEEP IN HEALTH

Nutrition authorities in the office of extension work with women, University Farm, strongly urge the storage of abundance of carrots for winter use. Research workers have found that carrots are rich in "fat soluble A," one of the classes of vitamins essential to health and growth. Carrots also increase the lime content of the dietary. In localities where lettuce cannot be obtained in winter, the regular use two or three times a week of carrots is advised by Miss Lucy Cordiner of the home economics staff of the university. The yellow rutabaga is also recommended.

## FARMERS TO GROW MORE WINTER GRAIN

Stearns county is going to grow more winter wheat. Seventeen co-operators have been secured by the Farm Bureau in winter wheat project work. The county gent says that only a few trials have been made with winter wheat in the county in the past, but that with the low yields secured from spring wheat the Farm Bureau feels justified in trying to extend winter wheat production.

## HINTS FOR KEEPING VEGETABLES FRESH

Urban and rural dwellers are confronted every fall with the problem of storing to the best advantage vegetables grown on vacant lots and in gardens. Shrinkage and decay take heavy toll every fall and winter.

R. S. Mackintosh, horticultural extensionist of University Farm, says that all vegetables should not be stored the same way in the same cellar. The storage best adapted to potatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips, vegetable oysters and other varieties of roots is the ordinary cool and reasonably moist cellar. Winter squash and pumpkins, on the other hand, should be thoroughly ripened and then put on shelves in a warm dry section of the cellar and near the heating plant. If stored in the ordinary cool moist cellar they are likely to decay in a few months. Squash and pumpkins should not be piled up high. A well ripened Hubbard squash, says Mr. Mackintosh, stored in the manner here outlined, should keep until May.

In order to limit shrinkage as much as possible the root crops mentioned should be covered with dry sand or soil, dry leaves or straw or chaff as soon as they are placed in the cellar. Cabbage should be kept reasonably moist and on shelves so that the air can circulate around them. If sufficient shelving is not available they may be wrapped in paper and suspended from the ceiling. Most of the outer leaves should be removed.

The moisture supply in cellars can be kept fairly constant by having some sand or soil that can be moistened occasionally. A tub of water will aid in keeping vegetables from drying too much.

Onions placed in storage should always be kept cool and dry to prevent loss.

## INCREASE IN NUMBER OF FARMS CAUSE FOR PRIDE

The splendid increase in the number of farms made by Minnesota in the last ten years is very gratifying to every one who is interested in the development of the state. According to the director of the census, Minnesota now has 178,588 farms, as against 156,137 farms in 1910, a gain of 22,451 farms in ten years, or 14.4 per cent.

The fact that Minnesota has gained many more in number of farms than all adjoining states combined is an indication of the new settlers' judgment of the opportunities offered here agriculturally.

The absolutely dependable soil and climate, the progressive school system, the improvement of roads, the unequalled development of cooperative marketing, the beautiful lakes and trees, the sure crops and the progressive character of our people justify the settlers' conclusions that Minnesota offers not only good prospects of profitable farming but also attractive living conditions.—A. D. Wilson, director of agricultural extension, Minnesota College of Agriculture.

## LIBERAL FEEDING JUST GOOD BUSINESS

Dairy extensionists and authorities at University Farm are agreed that a policy of liberal feeding with dairy cattle is profitable and should be pursued wherever circumstances make it possible. The importance of adequate feeding has been shown time and time again. In one instance which may now be cited, feeding costs were increased in a year from \$53 per cow to \$83, but the income for each cow increased from \$129 to \$218 in the same interim, so that for an extra expenditure of \$30 profits were increased \$89 per cow.

## PINT A-DAY (MILK) HELD NECESSARY

Minnesota increased its output of butter by 10,000,000 pounds last year. "One naturally infers," says Miss Lucy Cordiner, nutritionist in the office of extension work with women, University Farm, "that this means a shortage of milk on the farm for the use of the family. At least a pint of milk should be kept daily for each member of the family, and it should be put aside before the milk is separated."

## Tree Planting Propaganda Needed

Advocacy of the practice of forestry ought to be near the heart of the average editor. Most paper is made of wood. The planting of trees, therefore appears to be a measure of self-preservation.

(To Editors:—In this space in Farm Press News will appear a series of instructional notes on the timely subject of canning chicken. Women readers of your paper will no doubt take deep interest in this material.)

## CANNING CHICKEN

November 1 to 8

Selection: Any healthy fowls may be selected for canning. The age is of little importance except in the treatment. Even the oldest fowls give a good product when canned.

Utensils: Sharp carving knife, small pointed knife and scissors. Several sheets of clean paper—wide mouthed jars.

Preparation: Use dry method of plucking fowls for canning, as scalding causes a deterioration which, while probably not significant in the ordinary methods of cookery, is not advisable when meat is to be canned. After plucking, remove pinfeathers and singe. Have ready a pan of tepid or cold water. Scrub the birds thoroughly using plenty of soap just as one does her own hands. Rinse and wipe dry.—Lucy Cordiner, of the office of extension work with women, University Farm, St. Paul.

## CANNING CHICKEN

November 8 to 15

Whether the chicken is to be packed raw, fried or stewed, the method of cutting is the same. There should be 11 to 13 pieces.

One. Place the chicken on the table, back up. With a scissors make a long incision through the skin of the neck from the shoulders to within one inch of the head. Cut around the neck.

Two. Lay back the skin from the neck. Loosen it from the windpipe and gullet as far back as the crop.

Three. Disjoint and sever the neck. Four. Scrape away the thin layer of flesh that covers the wishbone and remove it. The removal of this bone makes packing easier.

Five. Breast up. Disjoint and sever the wings. Cut off the wing tip. Two wing portions.

Six. Disjoint and sever the legs at the hip joint. Separate the first and second joints. Four leg portions.

Seven. Cut from the shoulder joint where the wing was severed back through the white dots that indicate a joint in the ribs to a point one inch above the vent. This is most easily done with the scissors. Do this to both sides. Lift the breast from the back, cutting the delicate membrane which holds the crop in place. All of the organs are in place in the back. Cut around the vent and remove all entrails—the liver, gizzard and other organs.

Eight. Separate the entrails from giblets and discard the refuse. Nine. Clean the gizzard, cutting through the fleshy part the long way of the organ. Remove the gravel sack. Separate the gall bladder from the liver, taking care not to break it. Trim the large veins and arteries from the heart. Heart, gizzard and liver.

Ten. Scrape away the "lights" and kidneys from their place in the back cavities. Remove the oil sack.

For canning we will have two drumsticks, two first joints, two wings, one back piece, four to six breast pieces.—Lucy Cordiner, of the office of extension work with women, University Farm, St. Paul.

## SEED WHEAT FOR THE 1921 CROP

Much of the 1920 crop of spring wheat in Minnesota was affected by black stem rust. This brings up again the question as to whether this wheat may be used for seeding purposes.

"Rust is not carried on the seed," says A. C. Arny, in charge of farm crops at the Minnesota experiment station at University Farm. "Therefore, there need be no hesitancy in using this grain for seed in 1921 provided a few precautions are taken. Badly shrunken seed is not suitable for sowing and if the seed is discolored it certainly should not be used for planting purposes. But if the wheat is bright in color and the kernels average nearly as heavy as the small plump seed of a normal crop, it may be considered suitable for use for planting, provided it is of a suitable variety, free or capable of being freed from the seed of noxious weeds and sufficiently high in total germination and strength of germination.

"Seed of a mixture of varieties should not be used. Humpback, a common spring wheat, and red durums should not be used because of the discrimination against them on the market. It is much more difficult to separate all noxious weed seed from shrunken seed than from plump seed. If the weed seeds cannot be removed no consideration should be given the grain for seed.

"Slightly shrunken wheat of a suitable variety, free from noxious weed seeds, and high and strong in germination, may be used for sowing in 1921 with satisfactory results. Take the time now to see if your wheat meets these requirements. If it does not, the sooner you secure suitable seed the better. All who have good seed wheat should market it as seed wheat rather than market grain until the demand is supplied."

Farm crop authorities regard the germination test as very important. If the facilities are not at hand to make reliable tests at home the high school instructor or the county agent may be able to give aid. The seed laboratory at University Farm, St. Paul, makes tests free of charge.

## OWES HIS SUCCESS, HE SAYS, TO THE INSTITUTE ANNUAL

In what was decidedly an off-year, because of prolonged drouth and early frost, Nick Palo, an adopted son of Minnesota, living near Embarrass in the iron mining country in St. Louis county, raised 350 bushels of Green Mountain potatoes to the acre the last summer. Two hundred bushels an acre is the measure this year of a good crop in that northern district.

In a letter written to the Office of Publications at University Farm and in a statement made to the editor of the Biwabik Times, Mr. Palo attributes his success to the fact that he made a textbook of Minnesota Farmers' Institute Annual No. 32, edited at University Farm by A. D. Wilson, director of institutes and the agricultural extension division, and by J. M. Drew, also of the extension division. He absorbed every page of the Annual, a potato number, by making "lessons" of the various articles and studying the cartoons and pictures and the display type pages which hammer home the truths of the text. Many a long winter evening he gave to the study of this book of 256 pages. There wasn't a dull line in it for him.

Then in the spring, he says, he set out to follow the instructions found in the Annual. He had no selected seed, but had to take his seed from what was left in the bottom of the bin. He prepared his land with the greatest care and cultivated and recultivated until he had gone over his field seven different times. He disposed of the beetles with bordeaux mixture and paris green. In August came drouth and frost. "I thought the whole crop was gone," he says.

"Although this place is situated well under the north star," he writes, "it seemed to me that good potatoes could be raised here if the farmer would only know how. I know several farmers in the town of Pike who have had their sons at University Farm, and they have raised 400 bushels of Burbanks per acre in good years. I tried to find out how they did it, but I could not. Now, it seems to me, I am beginning to understand. I am selecting seed now for 1921 and I intend to follow the University Farm instructions up to the dot and I expect to raise a crop so big that no one has done yet."

Such a letter is, of course, pleasing to the editors of the Institute Annual, to whom it is clear, however, that it is the fine spirit exhibited by Mr. Palo, coupled with his industry and thoroughness, that has carried him through to this time and that will yet make all his dreams come true.

## MORE HOG CHOLERA, BUT FEWER LOSSES

Staff men of the division of veterinary science at University Farm say that hog cholera was reported the past year from every county in the state except two, Lake and Cook counties.

The area of the state where hog cholera has existed epizootically in a rather marked degree is in the western portion extending as far north as Polk county, and throughout the southern portion except for Houston county. Houston reported only a few cases.

The number of outbreaks of cholera increased over the previous year. This was shown by the increased number of hog cholera diagnoses made from specimens sent to the veterinary division, University Farm, and from the reports of veterinarians, county agents and local health officers. The losses, however, were not as great, since a better knowledge of hog cholera serum and its uses is more general. It is the only agent known that will give such results. Patented remedies and nostrums are inefficient and should not be tolerated.

"Hog cholera serum," says Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, "is not to be considered as a specific cure for this disease, but must be regarded as a preventive. Therefore, its proper use is to be exercised before the disease gets into the herd. Vaccinate your hogs if cholera is near.

"Hog cholera serum if administered alone will confer immunity which will last from about four to six weeks. The proper use of virus and serum simultaneously and at the right time will confer life long immunity. The latter method is controlled by law and cannot be used unless cholera is present within six miles of your herd. Special permits are issued to veterinarians for the application of the double treatment for each twelve mile zone from which cholera has been reported. These permits are issued from the office of the State Livestock Sanitary Board, Old Capitol, St. Paul.