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## EDITOR'S COLUMN

The man who improves the livestock of a community, or gives it a better variety of corn is as deserving of praise as he who "plucks glory from the cannon's mouth."—W. A. Lloyd.

## Harding Renews Membership

President W. G. Harding, who formerly was an active member of the National Editorial association, has applied for a renewal of his membership in a letter to H. C. Hotelling, executive secretary of the association, at St. Paul. The president in his letter recalled a visit to the Twin Cities when he came as editor of the Marion Star to attend a meeting of the association.

## Austad's Market Week

T. J. Austad, editor of the Thief River Falls Times, recently fostered a market week in his city, which incidentally resulted in 10 pages of advertising for the Times. All the merchants made special prices and gave away an automobile as an added inducement to buyers.

## New Editor at Helm

In announcing the appointment of G. F. Gray as editor to succeed George Nelson, who is leaving to follow the profession of entomology, the Minnesota Potato Exchange Weekly, the official paper of the Minnesota Potato Exchange, declares editorially that the Weekly will be an outpost, on guard, watching for scientific and practical improvements of benefit to the industry and for all changing signs of supply and demand, also aiming to carry the latest news to its readers. Mr. Gray was until recently an editorial writer on the Minneapolis Daily News.

## Prohibition and the Press

A southern editorial writer believes that violation of the prohibition laws is no more fitting a subject for jests than is the crime of burglary, and that newspapers are partly responsible for the difficulty in enforcing these laws. He says:

"Those who aspire to see the prohibition laws enforced will hold the daily newspapers, and especially the makers of comic strips, responsible for a great deal of the trouble that exists at present.

"It is difficult to pick up a great daily newspaper in which, upon some page, you will not find some jest or some picture which has for its motif a thrust at the prohibition laws. The spirit underlying a great number of the comics is the delight to be obtained from the surreptitious manufacture and consumption of alcoholic liquors."

## Carlin Returns to Pulpit

Rev. H. A. Carlin, who resigned as pastor of the First Methodist church of Owatonna about two years ago to become publisher of the Journal at Dumont, Iowa, has quit newspaper work to return to a pastorate at Rochester, Minn.

## Why Churches Should Advertise

"The daily and weekly papers furnish the best medium for church publicity," says Bishop Joseph F. Berry of the Methodist church. "And I do not see why the church should expect to get its advertising free. It includes in its budget various items of expense, such as the minister's salary, the janitor, light, heat, insurance, repairs, and often the salary of the organist and some special singers. Why should not advertising be properly added to this list? The world, the flesh and the devil do a lot of advertising in these days. It seems to pay this iniquitous combination pretty well. Should the church be less anxious to speak strongly and winsomely to the community?"—From the Fourth Estate.

## Truth of Motto Challenged

The Rotary Club has as its motto, He profits most who serves best. "Surely this ought to be true," observed a man the other day who is a keen student of country life conditions. "But I doubt if it is true of the country newspaper. Few country life institutions render the service to its community that the country weekly renders, yet I know of few editors of country newspapers who have died rich or even well to do. I was told the other day that a survey of the country papers of the state showed that the average difference between what the editor takes in and what he pays out is only a little over \$2,000. This has to be his salary and the profit on his business, in which his average investment is about \$8,000."

## Week of Study Rest and Recreation for State Farmers' and Home-Makers'

To assist prominent speakers at the eighth annual Farmers' and Home-makers' week at University Farm Jan. 2 to 7 with the solution of the problem of what shall be done to make life on Minnesota farms more profitable and pleasurable, Dr. A. V. Storm, director, invites Minnesota farm men and women to attend. At no previous Farmers' and Home-makers' short course has the program been as strong as this year, Dr. Storm asserts.

Men and women of national reputations who will be speakers during the week include L. D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota; Governor J. A. O. Preus; J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois and breeder of purebred cattle; Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, Canada; Dr. Caroline Hedger, nutrition specialist with the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago; W. C. Coffey, dean of the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota; Mrs. Ellsworth Richardson, a

farmer's wife from Iowa, who is endorsed as a speaker by the American Farm Bureau Federation; Sidney Anderson, Minnesota congressman from the first district, and L. E. Potter, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation and one of the regents of the Minnesota university. Outstanding features for the short course, some of them entirely new, are:

A big banquet for farmers and home-makers.

A homemakers' supper, exclusively for women of the short course.

Daily noon mass meetings in the University Farm auditorium, addressed by prominent speakers.

A program of moving pictures and music every night including a play called "Neighbors" and a concert by the University of Minnesota Symphony Orchestra. This will furnish rest and recreation after the arduous duties of the day.

Seven programs for the farmers and six for the homemakers, running simultaneously through the day enabling the visitor to give his attention to the subject in which he is most interested.

Daily lectures, discussions and demonstrations by specialists in farm management, farm crops, soils, livestock production, dairy cattle, veterinary medicine, horticulture, agricultural engineering, bees and poultry.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Dec. 15 to 22

Pine cones or pine wood makes good fireplace fuel.

Black Hills and white spruce make good Christmas trees. Both are good Christmas trees. Both are easily raised on the home grounds.

Good Christmas wreaths can easily be made from Douglas spruce and some other evergreens. Use red ruscus for color. A few pine cones can often be worked in to advantage.

Plan now to spend the first week of January at University Farm. There is a full week's work in horticulture planned and besides this there are good general evening programs.

Begin now to make up the seed and shrub list for next year. Try a few new things each year but rely mostly on the standard sorts.

The number of bearing grape vines in California in 1910 was 144 million, in 1920, 153 million, an increase of over 10 million in ten years and although it was said that prohibition would do away with the industry, more vines are raised and more money is received per ton than ever before.

The Minnesota forestry department in the capitol at St. Paul is offering nut trees for planting on the highways of Minnesota. The planting of these state highways with shade, ornamental or fruit trees should be begun at once. If the road is properly made so that it drains well and the trees are set 50 or 60 feet apart they will not harm the roads in the least and will add much to the pleasure of driving along them in the future.—LeRoy Cady, associate professor of horticulture, University Farm, St. Paul.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Dec. 22 to 29

A plant, cut flowers or a box of bulbs makes a good Christmas present.

Melons worth \$500,000 are grown in southeast Missouri each year on land which was formerly swamp.

Flower buyers are becoming more particular as to variety now. Formerly purchases were made as to color only. Now varieties are called for.

Members of the California Fruit Exchange last year sold \$61,080,000 worth of citrus fruit. This was 7.25 per cent of the state's production.

According to Dean Watts of Pennsylvania the sales from the Seabrook farms, a market garden farm in New Jersey, amounted this year to \$521,000. All but about \$71,000 of this was taken from 200 acres of irrigated land.

The George R. White medal of honor of the Massachusetts Horticultural society for 1921 was awarded to Mrs. Francis King in recognition of her services to horticulture by increasing the love of plants and gardens among the women of the United States. This is the first time the medal has been awarded to a woman.

Many people are using boxed evergreens for Christmas trees. After being used for Christmas trees they can be set in the yard with a fair chance of continued growth.

Eight cases of flowers and plants were shipped from London for the Armistice day celebration in Washington, D. C. The freight alone was over \$800 and they were accompanied by an English florist who made up the work here.

A crate of celery grown on a market garden in New York state was one of 260 taken from a half acre of irrigated celery land. The total sales from the half acre amounted to \$585; the total cost of growing was \$240.66, leaving a profit of \$344.34.—LeRoy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

## COOPERATIVE POTATO MARKETING IN STATE

Dr. J. D. Black and Paul L. Miller of the division of agricultural economics, University of Minnesota, and Frank Robotka, formerly with the division, are authors of an 88-page bulletin, entitled "Local Coöperative Potato Marketing in Minnesota," which can be obtained on application to the Office of Publications, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

The bulletin sketches the growth of coöperative potato marketing associations, and discusses pooling, storing, selling, sorting, grading, accounting, handling of supplies, etc., all factors more or less involved in the successful operation of such enterprises. Ninety-five associations are listed as doing an actual shipping business during the season of 1920-21. Of these, 67 were members of the Minnesota Potato Exchange. Forty more associations, 23 of which were members of the exchange, had also been organized but had done no shipping. Thus it is shown 66 per cent of the associations belong to the exchange.

"Potato growing," says the bulletin, "is increasing in the Red river valley, in the stretch of counties connecting the Red river valley with the old potato district north of the Twin Cities, and in the newer northern counties. It is decreasing everywhere in the southern part of the state. It has also decreased in the district north of the Twin Cities."

Clay county is the leading potato producing county. Hennepin was second in 1920, Chicago third, Otter Tail fourth and Isanti fifth. Other counties prominent in production were, in their order, Todd, Stearns, Polk, Anoka, and Norman.

## SEED PLOT WILL HELP CURB DEADLY MOSAIC

No variety of potatoes having commercial importance is immune from the mosaic disease which, according to station men at University Farm, is the leading factor in causing the running-out of potatoes in Minnesota. Experiments at the Minnesota Experiment Station show that—

Mosaic dwarf is perpetuated from year to year by planting tubers from diseased plants. It can be transmitted artificially by transferring the juice of diseased plants to healthy plants, by grafting a portion of a diseased plant on a healthy plant, and by grafting a diseased tuber on a healthy tuber.

The virus did not spread through the soil when healthy and diseased plants were grown side by side in the same box and their roots allowed to intermingle. Field experiments with insect cages further indicate that infection does not occur through the soil. Healthy plants did not become infected when in soil which previously grew diseased plants, even when the soil contained the refuse of the diseased plants.

Infection of healthy plants in the field has been prevented by excluding from the plants insects which appear later than July 5. Healthy plants grown in plots some distance from diseased plants did not become infected. It may be possible to control mosaic by growing disease-free seed stock in a plot isolated from possible sources of infection. The disease may be eliminated by growing an isolated seed plot in which all diseased plants are rogued out before sucking insects appear on the plants.

These deductions are taken from a new station bulletin, prepared by F. A. Krantz and G. R. Bisby, which may be obtained without charge on application to the Office of Publications, University Farm, St. Paul. The bulletin gives a history of the potato experiments of Green, Wellington, Kohler and other early Minnesota scientists and describes the symptoms, cause and prevention of mosaic.

Talks to mothers and fathers by Dr. Hedger on child health. Parents are learning that one of their real problems is keeping their children well. High praise for Dr. Hedger's ability as a nutritionist is given by University Farm officials who heard her recently at a nutrition specialist conference.

Hourly discussions by homemakers in home management, food, textiles and clothing construction, dress design and house furnishing and home care of the sick.

Annual meetings of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' association, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, Minnesota Federation of Farmers' clubs and the various associations of breeders of Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, Aberdeen Angus, Herefords, Short-horns and Red Polled cattle, and horses, sheep and swine, creamery managers of Minnesota, Minnesota poultry raisers, Minnesota fruit growers, Minnesota vegetable growers, Minnesota flower growers and Minnesota cow testing associations.

Dr. Storm and officials of various livestock and farm associations are at work on the official programs, details of which will soon be ready.

For details of the "Certificate Plan" of reduced rates of one and one-half fare write to the Registrar, University Farm.

## 5 CREAMERY DISTRICTS ORGANIZED BY JAN. 1

Three districts are already organized for field service through the Minnesota Coöperative Creameries association, Inc., according to A. J. McGuire, organization manager, Old Capitol Building, St. Paul. The fourth one, he says, will organize in the near future and the fifth will be organized before the first of the year. The first district to organize under the State association was No. 2 with Hinckley as headquarters. District No. 11 was second to organize with Wadena as its place of business. District No. 10 organized at St. James. The Red River Valley District or No. 14 will be next to organize.

District No. 1 that organized ahead of the State association with headquarters at Litchfield has joined with the State association for marketing service. It has its own field service.

Requests are coming almost daily from out-lying creameries to State headquarters at St. Paul asking for help, Mr. McGuire says. The State association has employed its first man to help member creameries that call for service whether they are in districts that are organized or not. This man is E. G. Johnson of Round Prairie, who was secretary-manager of the Farmers Coöperative Creamery there and is qualified to assist any creamery in its management pertaining to finances, accounting, purchasing of supplies or other problems.

The 275 creameries that have already become members of the Minnesota Coöperative Creameries association represent over half the butter made in the coöperative creameries of the state.

## 7,500 BARBERRY BUSHES FOUND IN 36 COUNTIES

Barberry bushes were found in almost every one of 36 Minnesota counties where an intensive farm-to-farm survey under supervision of state and federal forces was completed last fall and were distributed evenly enough over the whole grain growing area represented to start an epidemic of early rust, according to L. W. Melander, in charge of federal barberry eradication work in Minnesota. The counties included in the survey are: Beltrami, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Meeker, Morrison, Stearns, McLeod, Sibley, Nicollet, Blue Earth and Freeborn. In some counties as high as 30 properties containing barberry were found, Mr. Melander says.

Of the 7,500 bushes found this year, 6,800 were found in the rural districts, of which 2,600 were wild or had been spread through seed. Because these "escaped" bushes grow from under trees, rocks and other obstructions they are almost impossible to eradicate. A total of 750,000 barberry bushes have been eradicated in Minnesota since the beginning of the campaign four years ago, records in Mr. Melander's office show. As many as 38 men, employed by the state and government took part in the survey when the season was at its height.

Although immediate results in rust reduction are not expected men in charge of eradication work look for considerable reduction in the spread of early rust in the surveyed section because of the potential rust centers that were wiped out this year.

## MORE WINTER SALADS URGED; COMPLETE DIET

The use of more salads in winter is recommended by Alice M. Child, assistant professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota to furnish those substances which are very often found wanting in the diet. In serving salads, Miss Child says, substances like vitamins, mineral salts, especially calcium, phosphorus and iron, acids and bulk, very often found wanting, are supplied. Cabbage and green vegetable are valuable for vitamins, minerals and bulk. Fruits supply acids, mineral salts and vitamins.

According to taste different kinds of salad dressing can be used. For those who like oil Mayonnaise and French dressing may be made. The following proportions and methods of preparing have been worked out by experimental cookery classes in the home economics division of the university.

For Mayonnaise dressing take one cup oil, one egg yolk or white or whole egg, one tablespoon vinegar, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon mustard and mix the dry ingredients first, adding vinegar and beating into a homogeneous mixture. Add one-half teaspoon oil and beat vigorously. The remainder of the oil can be added by tablespoons or poured slowly while the beating is continued until a thick dressing is secured.

For mayonnaise dressing with starch paste take one egg yolk, three-fourths cup oil, one tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice, one-fourth teaspoon mustard, three-fourths teaspoon salt, two and two-thirds tablespoons flour and one-half cup water and first make a flour paste by cooking flour and water in a double boiler for 15 minutes, mix one egg and vinegar and add oil and seasoning, not beating until the hot paste has been added to the mixture. Use a Dover egg beater until a thick dressing is formed.

Suggestions for winter salads made by Miss Child are: cabbage or cabbage with celery or green pepper or pimento or salmon or tuna fish or beets or nuts; celery with nuts and apples; carrot with peas or with string beans or raw carrot with raisins or nuts; potato with onion or with celery or with hard boiled egg and pickle, spinach; apple; cottage cheese; cherry; orange; prunes stuffed with cottage cheese and canned pear, peach or pineapple.

## BANKS BOOST BETTER BREEDS, BUILD "BIZ"

Bankers build business by boosting better breeds. Minnesota men of finance have satisfied themselves that purebred strains pay. They have figured it all out, and when the human equation is satisfactory they willingly finance junior calf club members and advance funds to the practical dairyman so that he may improve and enlarge his herd.

The October report of W. E. Petersen, superintendent of official testing in Minnesota, gives further emphasis to the old saw that "blood will tell." The high cow in the yearly division for the month, he says, was Pearl's Dot, a Guernsey, owned by D. D. Tenney of Crystal Bay, with record of 6.55 pounds of butterfat in two days. A Holstein owned by W. S. Moscrip of Lake Elmo produced 25.19 pounds of butterfat or 31.48 pounds of butter in seven days. Signette's Hope, a cow owned by George Taylor of Hugo, completed a year's test with 706.79 pounds of butterfat for the 12 months.

Comparison of these items of production with the production of the average Minnesota cow makes it clear why the bankers will support a movement for better dairy cattle breeds in their communities.

## FARM ACCOUNT BOOK AVAILABLE AT U FARM

Farmers who desire forms for taking an inventory, a statement for the year's receipts and expenses, should secure the Minnesota Extension Division Farm Account book, which may be had from the Students' Book store, University Farm, St. Paul, at 25 cents a copy, according to William L. Cavert, Farm management demonstrator with the agricultural extension division. In some cases, he says, it may be obtained free of charge from bankers who distribute it to patrons as an advertisement. Farm Bureau units or other organizations who desire 50 copies or more may secure a supply direct from the printers at reduced rates and with their card on the front cover.

## WILL PAY BIG TO MARKET EGGS RIGHT

If the market eggs of Minnesota were graded and quality maintained on the way to market, the value would be increased at least five cents a dozen, according to poultry specialists of University Farm. This would put a large additional sum in the pockets of producers, while greatly increasing the reputation of Minnesota eggs in the markets of the nation.