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EDITOR'S COLUMN

A Word for the Correspondent

Instead of bemoaning the limitations of their news fields, correspondents of country papers should sound themselves to see if they are really working all the "pay dirt" within their territory.

The correspondent who habitually says, "there is no news," is looked on askance by editors. He should beware if he has a rival in his field who says, "there is always news."

The correspondent should study the paper which he serves and note what is printed and how it is edited.

"The Old Apple Tree"

Dean W. C. Coffey of the state university's department of agriculture has painted a word picture of the old apple tree that appeals with much force to the editor of the Wassell Dispatch.

Two Essentials for Code

Items of particular importance in any code of ethics for newspaper men are thus outlined by Prof. N. A. Crawford, head of the department of journalism and printing at the Kansas state agricultural college.

Increase Advertising Is Babson's Advice

Roger W. Babson, statistician and business authority, is advising American business men and manufacturers to renew and even increase their advertising.

New Year, New Volumes

Beginning of new volumes concurrently with the new calendar year is reported by several Minnesota publishers and editors.

Recognize the Verity of the Picture?

Here is a truism from a southern paper that will appeal to all owners and publishers of newspapers: "There is so much for everybody to do in a newspaper office that whenever a little profit appears on the balance sheet new names appear on the payroll."

State Editors to Meet

The annual business meeting of the Minnesota State Editorial association will be held Feb. 16, 17, and 18 at the West hotel, Minneapolis.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

February 1 to 8

Why not plant a few gooseberry and currant bushes in the garden this year? They yield well and their fruit is appreciated.

Spraying is good crop insurance. Better get the equipment and materials now for use later.

Keep all poultry manure dry until next spring and then apply it to the garden and special plants.

Begin to read seed catalogs, make up and send off that list of vegetables and flower seeds.

The liquid formed by soaking thoroughly rotted manure in water for a short time is an excellent fertilizer for most house plants.

Wash the foliage of house plants once in a while. Keep the plants clean and free from dust and insects.

Geraniums and other soft wooded plants may be rooted by placing the cuttings in a glass of water in a warm place.

A small farm well tilled will give better returns than a large acreage poorly cared for.

Hotbeds and cold-frames give a chance to start vegetables earlier and gain on the weather and insects.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

February 8 to 15

Hotbeds and cold-frames give a chance to start vegetables earlier and gain on the weather and insects.

Fresh rhubarb from the cellar comes in handy now. It doesn't take many plants to furnish a good supply.

Pruning can be done in the orchard on warm days from now on.

Test all seeds that are intended for planting. This will give plenty of time to replace any poor ones before planting time.

Now is the time to plan for a wind-break about the farmstead or school-house.

Willows are good trees to plant along the banks of waterways to hold the soil.

If apple roots are available, piece-graft a few this winter.

Buy a few small shrubs and perennials this year and plant them in the garden.

Garden seed and fruit plants should be ordered now.

Have the insecticides been purchased for use this year? Now is the time to order them.

A farm orchard of twenty-five or thirty apple and plum trees, well cared for, will furnish all the fruit the ordinary farm family can use.

SPEAKERS ANNOUNCED

FOR CROOKSTON SHOWS

With President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota; Governor J. A. O. Preus; Dean W. C. Coffey of the university department of agriculture; W. I. Nolan, speaker of the lower house of the Minnesota legislature during its last session, and Mrs. T. G. Winter, president of the National Federation of Women's clubs, as the leading speakers, officials of the Red River valley winter shows and meetings are completing preparations for the twelfth annual show at Crookston, Feb. 6 to 10.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois; Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, Canada; and Sidney Anderson, Minnesota congressman, have also been invited to speak at the show.

The Red River valley winter shows are held in connection with the Northwest School of Agriculture's Farmers' and Women's meetings, and include farm crops, livestock, poultry and industrial exhibits, held in the three large buildings owned by the Red River Valley Livestock association.

VARSITY MEN FORSEE

RUST PROOF GRAINS

In their warfare on the black stem rust of wheat, University of Minnesota scientists are doing much more than trying to arouse public sentiment for the eradication of the common barberry.

As a second string to their bow, the plant breeders and plant disease specialists of the university are carrying on experiments and investigations which point to the early development of rust resistant or highly mimune spring wheats.

"The discovery of biologic forms of stem rust of wheat," says Dr. Hayes, "has placed the problem of breeding rust resistant wheats on a definite scientific basis.

Dr. Hayes points out that many successful attempts have already been made by scientists to control plant diseases through plant breeding.

PAYS TO DELIVER

PURE, SWEET CREAM

Creameries suffering losses due to poor grades of butter are urged by A. J. McGuire, dairy specialist with the agricultural extension division of the University of Minnesota, to put on an educational campaign among their patrons for improving the quality of their cream.

"Interest can be aroused in having all cream delivered at least twice a week and in improving the methods on the farms for greater care and cleanliness so that pure sweet cream will be delivered," he says.

A continuous loss in the price of butter because of poor quality has led to the failure of creameries, Mr. McGuire asserts.

SEEDS RECOMMENDED

FOR 1922 PLANTING

No farmer should grow flax without attempting to obtain a good supply of wilt resistant seed.

Central and substation investigators of the state university recommend that flax growers use seed of North Dakota wilt resistant varieties or of new wilt resistant Minnesota selections.

Farm crop investigators of the university recommend Minnesota No. 2 rye for general planting in the state, and Rosen rye for planting in southern Minnesota.

WASHBURN SUGGESTS

DRIVE ON SPARROWS

Prof. F. L. Washburn of the division of entomology and economic zoology, says that English sparrows have apparently never been as abundant on the campus and as troublesome as this winter.

It is thought that last year's mild winter had much to do with the abundance of the birds this season.

Poisoning seems to be the best measure to use against them although in a recent number of a poultry journal a homemade trap is described which caught several hundred a day.

SMOKE HOUSE STORAGE

PLACE FOR HAMS, BACON

With a cement floor and screen ventilators preventing the entrance of insects, the smoke house is a satisfactory storehouse for keeping hams and bacon on the farm for summer use, according to P. A. Anderson and A. L. Harvey of the animal husbandry division of the University of Minnesota.

With no smoke house available, the meat should be thoroughly dried on the surface, wrapped in parchment paper or old newspaper, and muslin or flour sacks and stored.

With the yellow wash method a solution made of three pounds of barium sulphate, 0.06 of a pound of glue, 0.08 of a pound of chrome yellow or lead chromate, and 0.40 of a pound of flour for every hundred pounds is used.

Other methods of storage are: meat wrapped with coated melted paraffin hung in a cool dry place; hams and bacon wrapped in paper or muslin and buried in a grain bin.

With any of these methods mold will be found on the meat when removed from storage. This can easily be wiped off and trimmed when the meat is to be cooked.

INSTITUTE ANNUAL OFF

PRESS; ORDER IT NOW

No. 34 of the Minnesota Farmers' Institute Annual is ready for circulation. It consists of about 150 pages, all carrying articles copiously illustrated concerning home and farm conveniences.

"The articles are intended to assist in increasing the leisure time of the housewife and perhaps incidentally of the farmer himself.

Write for a copy of this valuable booklet, enclosing six cents for postage.

CLUB WORK SPURS

CAUSE OF EDUCATION

The total enrollment in boys' and girls' club work in the United States in 1921, according to a recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture received at University Farm, was 216,479.

JUNIOR CLUB WORK

REACHES NEW HEIGHT

Minnesotans have good reason to be proud of and encouraged by the results of boys' and girls' club work.

"There never has been more interest in this phase of extension work than during 1921," says Mr. Erickson, who gives large credit for the success to public school workers and farm bureau interests of the state.

HOW MUCH SHOULD

A BROOD SOW EAT?

"The amount of feed a brood sow should eat depends first upon what kinds of feed she eats," says E. F. Ferrin, professor of animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota.

"A sow older than two years, one that has completed her growth, usually needs to make a gain of about one half to three fourths of a pound daily through the winter to put her in good shape for farrowing.

"It is not desirable to have brood sows fat when the pigs are born, but it is a good thing for them to have some reserve fat to draw upon while suckling pigs."

HOMES BRIGHTENED

BY CLOTHING PROJECT

More than 6000 Minnesota families were able to profit last year from the clothing and textile service administered from the office of extension work with women at University Farm.

The work was developed not only by clothing specialists and home demonstration agents of 11 counties and of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, but more than 3600 women received portions of the clothing instruction from local women who have had the advantage of the work with the extension representatives.

The total saving to the women, according to the university's clothing specialist, Miss Eunice Ryan, was \$56,866 for the year 1921, assuming the clothing had been purchased at retail prices.

COOPERATIVE PLANTS

PAY HIGHEST PRICES

Comparisons are generally odious to at least one side of of the house. A comparative statement of prices paid by the Litchfield cooperative creamery and local cream stations is no exception to the rule.

MORE COW TESTING

ASSOCIATIONS FORMED

E. A. Hanson of University Farm, dairy extension specialist, reports the organization of new cow testing associations in Mower, Nicollet, Ottertail and Kanabec counties.

"The comparative ease with which new associations are being organized," says Mr. Hanson, "is further evidence that dairy farmers are doing well, and that records and improved feeding methods as brought out by testing are of material aid in increasing returns from dairy herds."

HOMEMAKERS LEARN

TO CONSERVE TIME

Many homemakers over the state cooperated with home demonstration agents and university extension specialists last year in carrying on demonstrations and keeping records.