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## EDITOR'S COLUMN

### Will to Win Needed

The line between failure and success is so fine that we scarcely know when we pass it; so fine that we are often on the line and do not know it. How many a man as thrown up his hands at a time when a little more patience would have achieved success.—Elbert Hubbard.

### Sign of Homemaker

Samantha says: When the children have good manners, you can be sure that the mother is more than a housekeeper; she's a homemaker.

### New Year Begun

The Hector Mirror has begun volume 33 auspiciously and gives promise of a long and useful life.  
The Tyler Herald, W. F. Hogue, editor, has started on volume 16.

### Sauk Center Herald Confesses to 55

The Sauk Center Herald is not so young as it used to be. It confesses to being the oldest paper in its section of the state. Wallace & Son make a strong team, albeit, the youngster seems able to hold up his end any time and anywhere.

### Coöperation and the Golden Rule

There were many fine and inspiring things said about coöperation at the farm bureau picnic. But unless each and every one of us practices them they might just as well never have been said so far as we are concerned. After all, coöperation is just another word for the good old golden rule—and the practice of that has never been as popular as its merits deserve it should be.—Bess M. Wilson in Redwood Gazette.

### Have Advertisers Advertise You

"B. A. T." tells the Editor & Publisher that one of the best advertisements of newspaper advertising is a series of page one double column boxes citing the reasons why local advertisers use newspaper space, as told by the advertisers themselves. Naturally, in a way, it's an advertisement for those who tell their reasons, but it's a much bigger one for the paper, he says.

### Farm Press News Best Value

E. M. Lawless, formerly of the Shakopee Tribune but now of the Rural Weekly, St. Paul, recently said: "I comb all the agricultural bulletins and publications for material, but find the matter contained in the University Farm Press News to be of the greatest practical value. The weekly News Letter, issued from the same source, also carries matter that we generally find worth using. As far as the rural sections of the state are concerned, University Farm is the most valuable division of our state university work, and I believe that the newspapers should encourage their farmer readers to keep in close touch with the university's department of agriculture and avail themselves of its benefits to a greater extent than they do."

### Worth Thinking Over

Many Minnesota publishers are getting business from the farms as well as from the towns. Many others might do well to read and act on the following suggestions from Editor & Publisher.

"Farm bureaus and similar organizations are encouraging farmers to adopt brands, farm names and other distinctive marks for their goods and are promoting raising of pure strains of stock and farm crops. The weekly publisher can cash in on this movement by suggesting to the local pioneers in any such line that they advertise for business in the home locality from other farmers. Announcements of purebred cattle, hogs, poultry and special strains of grain, corn or potatoes can be obtained in considerable volume in this way."

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

July 15 to 22

Plant beans, peas, lettuce, and radish for fall use.  
Keep the runners off the everbearing strawberry plants if you want more fruit.

Water applied to the drill in which peas, beans and other similar seed is sown will hasten germination.

Prune dahlias to three canes and give thorough cultivation throughout the summer.

Keep all seed pods and dead flowers off the flowering plants if you would keep them blooming.

Prune currant and gooseberry bushes as soon as they are through fruiting. Cut out the old wood and some of the new growth. Remember that the fruit is borne on two and three year old wood.

Mildew on roses and other plants may be kept in check by dusting the plants with flowers of sulphur.

Keep a dish of water in the yard convenient for the birds at all times. The pleasure of watching the birds will repay you for the extra work.

Artificial watering of some kind is needed in every garden during the hot dry weather. When water is applied it should be thoroughly done. Apply enough so that the tips of the roots are reached.

The National Peony Society meeting and exhibition will be held in St. Paul next year. Minnesota grows some of the best peonies in the world and this show will be one of the finest ever staged.

Festiva Maxima, Crown D'or, Reine Hortense and other early peonies were in evidence at the Duluth Peony show June 27-28, nearly two weeks after the flowers were gone in other parts of the state.—Le Roy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

July 22 to 29.

Iris may be transplanted at any time now. Remove part of the top and set the plants firmly in the ground.

Apple and plum trees may be budded late this month or early next. Use well ripened cions and do the work rapidly.

Don't stop cultivating the garden because it is hot and dry. Now is the time that light cultivation is needed even though there are no weeds.

The everlasting pea is a good vine to cover a trellis. It is liked by many people because of its lack of odor.  
It is time to get orders of bulbs for fall planting ready. Tulips and crocus may be planted outside. Hyacinths and daffodils are good for planting in pots.

The value of the spring spraying of fruit trees should be in evidence now. Fruits should be free of insects and foliage clean if a good job of spraying was done.

California flower seed growers are finding that a windbreak is needed in their fields to prevent injury to the plants. Minnesota needs acres more of good windbreaks in the western part of the state in order to grow vegetables and fruits to advantage.—Le Roy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

## THISTLE WILL YIELD TO SUSTAINED ATTACK

The Canada thistle, also known as the cursed thistle, is one of the worst weed pests. It is prevalent in northwestern Minnesota, and spreads by its root systems as well as by seed. Its eradication entails a large amount of work.

The first step in eradication, say University Farm men, is to prevent seed development. Some of the seed is maturing about this time. After the grain has been cut the infested land should be plowed deep enough to bring the roots of the thistle to the surface. Disking the surface cultivation in the early fall will prevent the growth of the plants, while reploting later in the fall will expose the roots to the action of frosts.

If the plant persists after all this punishment, as it probably will, a three-year rotation of grain, clover and corn or some other cultivated crop will furnish the knockout blow. Reinforcement can be prevented by a repetition of the rotation.

## LARGE VARIETIES OF CORN GOOD FOR SILAGE

"Generally the same variety of corn grown for grain production will prove satisfactory for silage also," says Prof. A. C. Army of the division of farm crops and farm management, University of Minnesota. "However, since it is not necessary that corn for good silage should mature beyond the beginning dent stage before cutting, some growers, particularly those in the northern part of the state, can use to advantage a somewhat larger corn for this purpose. The choice should be limited to varieties which will produce ears that reach the beginning dent stage before killing frosts."

## COWS NEED SPRAYING AS WELL AS TREES

"Four factors about to appear will cause a decline in the flow of milk," says W. E. Petersen, superintendent of official testing in Minnesota. "These are, decrease in the amount of pasture, decrease in the palatability of pasture, increase of heat and increase of flies. Except for the heat, these adverse factors to milk production can be almost entirely overcome."

"To counteract the loss in palatability of pasture the grain ration should be increased and the pasture supplemented with one feed a day of some succulent feed. For this, considering the saving of labor and time, silage is the most satisfactory. Where silage is not available, some green crop such as clover, alfalfa, or corn should be cut and fed daily. This involves time and labor, but will be well repaid in increased milk production for the remainder of the lactation period."

"Cattle can be greatly relieved from flies by spraying in the morning before going to pasture with some fly spray. For this the following home-made spray is efficient and cheap: Four and one-half quarts coal tar dip; four and one-half quarts fish oil; three quarts coal oil; three quarts whale oil; one and one-half quarts oil of tar; three pounds laundry soap.

"Dissolve the laundry soap in water and mix the other ingredients thoroughly and bring the whole up to 30 gallons. This spray can be applied with an ordinary spray pump and will give relief from flies the greater part of the day.

"Some provision for shade will offer relief to a certain extent from heat."

## FRUIT BREEDING FARM MAKING GREAT RECORD

Much encouragement is being given to fruit growing in Minnesota by the investigations conducted at the state fruit breeding farm at Zumbra Heights in the Lake Minnetonka district.

"The farm which contains about 110 acres was purchased in 1907," says Andrew Boss, vice director of the Minnesota Experiment station. "Since that time a great number of seedlings of apples, plums, grapes, raspberries and strawberries have been developed and give promise of becoming useful commercial varieties. Already 26 varieties of trees, bush and vine fruits have been supplied to the members of the State Horticultural society and by them made available to farmers and others desiring them."

"Large numbers of varieties of June bearing and everbearing strawberries have fruited this year. That many of them are of excellent quality is attested by the members of the experiment station staff, who inspected them on June 26."

"Hardiness, high yields and good quality in the fruits are the objectives of the investigators. Definite progress is being made toward these ends."

## FATHER AND THE BOY WORK OUT FARM PLAN

How John Brantwood, a sturdy farmer, and his 16-year-old son Oscar began systematic planning of their farm business immediately after they had spent a long winter evening and the following day in taking stock of feed on hand, finding they would be short of hay, corn and oats, is told in story form by W. L. Cavert of the division of agricultural extension, University of Minnesota, in Special Bulletin No. 59 entitled, "Planning the Farm Business."

The next evening, as the story goes, father said to son: "Oscar, we were a year late on the figuring; why can we not make a farm plan now and have next year's operations figured out so that we will have plenty of feed and the right kind of feed for our livestock?"

Son was willing, even enthusiastic, and both spent several evenings in sketching out new field arrangements and in re-planning the cropping system and developing a comprehensive livestock plan. It wasn't work at all, just fun, and in the end father and the boy worked out a cropping campaign that would meet all the requirements—even leave a surplus—for home-raised feeds for their farm animals in any average year.

Admitting that it is impossible to have a farm plan which will be as exact as a bill of materials for a house or barn, Mr. Brantwood comes to the reasonable conclusion that "a carefully thought out farm plan is a great improvement over the more or less hit and miss methods that we have followed in the past."

Farmers readers of the (name of your paper) will want this interesting little bulletin. It's free. Order it by number and title of the Office of Publications, University Farm, St. Paul.

## FATHER OF ECKLES HONORED BY STATE

Dr. C. H. Eckles, chief of the division of dairy husbandry, University Farm, has been advised that his father, Charles Eckles of Marshall county, Iowa, was one of two men upon whom were conferred "certificates of eminent service in agriculture" at the recent commencement exercises of Iowa State college. The senior Eckles has been a successful breeder of purebred livestock for 30 years. He has also served his state as a leading member of its senate. As a young man he fought in the union army, enlisting as a private and being mustered out with the rank of captain.

## FOURTH SPRAY NOW DUE FOR APPLE PEST

R. S. Mackintosh, specialist in horticulture for the agricultural extension division of the university, sends out notice that the fourth spray to assist in controlling the apple maggot should be applied about July 20.

As the adult flies do not all appear at the same time, it is necessary to keep the foliage covered with poison. Ordinarily it is advisable, says Mr. Mackintosh, to leave a few trees unsprayed in order to check up results, but with the apple maggot it is safer to spray all the trees. If there is sufficient arsenate of lead present, the insects are killed.

Minnesota orchardists are showing a preference for the standard liquid lime-sulphur, says Mr. Mackintosh. "One of our orchardists used the liquid last season while his neighbors used the dry," he says, "but they lost so much from the scab that this year they are using the liquid. It has been found necessary in Michigan orchards to use five or six pounds of the dry per 50 gallons of water to equal the liquid."

## HOME FAIR BEST FOR ADVERTISING LIVESTOCK

Experienced livestock breeders generally appreciate the value of community and county fairs in advertising their business.

Prof. H. H. Kildee, formerly chief of the division of dairy husbandry at University Farm, but now chief of the animal husbandry department of Iowa State college, believes that local support as a factor in the success of the breeder cannot be over-emphasized. "One of the best ways to get people to talk about your stuff is to show at the county fair," he says. "If the breeder takes his stock on to the bigger shows later he will be watched with much more interest by his community if it has seen the same stock in the local ring."

"Without the support of his local community any breeder is helpless. There is no better place than the county fair to develop this support. Some breeders who win success elsewhere consider themselves above their county fairs, but these men are short lived as successful breeders."

## APPLE DROP IN JUNE LIGHTER THAN USUAL

Contrary to the reports coming from Iowa, that apples are falling from the trees in unusually large numbers and that the yield this year is likely to be light when it was expected it would be heavy, horticulturists of the Minnesota college of agriculture declare that what is known as the "June drop" is less noticeable this year in Minnesota than in previous years.

"There is always a June fall of small green apples," says Prof. W. H. Alderman, chief of the horticultural division at University Farm, "because of imperfect pollination during blossoming time. The fruit gets a little start, but lacks vigor and dies an early death. There are always losses of this kind. Field reports are that they are lighter in Minnesota this year than usual."

"What has happened in Iowa can probably be attributed to unfavorable conditions during pollination time."

## HERE'S DIET RICH IN IRON FOR THE ANEMIC

When the physical condition is anemic, a diet high in iron is required. The following is recommended by the home demonstration section at University Farm:

Breads: Boston brown, entire wheat, graham.

Cereals: Rolled oats, rolled wheat, cracked wheat, shredded wheat.

Vegetables: Spinach, lettuce, swiss chard, asparagus, dandelion, rhubarb, cabbage, brussels sprouts, string beans, celery, radishes, cauliflower, dried beans, kohlrabi, eggplant, tomatoes, peas, potatoes, beets, carrots, squash, turnips, onions, pumpkins.

Fruits: Strawberries, raisins, cranberries, pineapple, blueberries, blackberries, prunes, figs, watermelon, dates.

Protein rich foods: Eggs, lean beef, fowl, fish, lamb, milk, buttermilk, almonds, hazelnuts.

Sugars: Molasses, maple sirup.

## HARDY WINTER WHEAT SEED SOON AVAILABLE

Registered seed of Minturki, Minn. No. 1507, a hardy winter wheat, will be available in quantity for seeding in the fall of 1922, according to experiment station men at University Farm.

This wheat was developed by the university plant breeders by crossing Turkey and Odessa, the original cross being made in 1902, and the new variety, Minturki, being first increased in 1919. This information is given in Special Bulletin No. 53, entitled "Approved Varieties of Grain and Corn for Minnesota," written by Prof. A. C. Army, Dr. H. K. Hayes, and T. E. Odland of the university division of farm crops and farm management. The bulletin says:

"More than 200 varieties of winter wheats from foreign countries and various sections of the United States were put under test at University Farm in the course of this investigation. It was found that Turkey winter wheat excelled in seed characters, but was frequently injured under severe winter conditions. Odessa is a red chaffed, beardless winter wheat obtained from Russia. It matures later than Turkey, produces moderate yields and is quite winter hardy."

Mnhardi, Minn. No. 1505, a beardless, white, smooth chaffed wheat, was also developed by the Minnesota plant breeders by crossing Odessa and Turkey. At University Farm it has yielded about as well as Minturki, but the station men agree that it does not seem so widely adapted to Minnesota conditions as Minturki, and that it produces grain of somewhat less desirable quality.

## APRIL TESTING RECORD DUPLICATED IN MAY

Fifty-one cows on official test in May produced more than two and one-half pounds of butterfat each daily, according to W. E. Petersen, University Farm, state superintendent of official testing. This was equal to the April record which was the highest production month in the Minnesota service. Mr. Petersen reports three additions to the list of cows producing 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, namely, St. Olaf Pauline Wildrose, a junior two-year-old owned by St. Olaf college of Northfield; Mankato Floa Ormsby and De-Kol Korndyke Ormsby Second, both of which are owned by Marlow & Randall of Mankato.

## "RAISE MORE SHEEP" ADVICE OF LONGLEY

"Sheep are without question one of the best classes of stock for Kittson county," says W. V. Longley, county agent. "More should be raised. They do not need a great deal of attention, as do dairy cattle, but we can well afford to give them necessary attention as to proper feeds, right handling, and in ridding the flocks of ticks. These are things that count and usually mean the difference between loss and profit on a flock."

Mr. Longley says no single factor affects grades so unfavorably as the presence of chaff and dirt. Feed should be fed on the ground or in racks, he says, care being taken that it is not thrown on the backs of the sheep. Sheep should not be allowed to run to straw stacks. Dirty and straw infested wool gets a low classification and a corresponding cut in price.

## HOW TO STORE CURED MEAT FOR SUMMER USE

Many different methods of keeping hams and bacon on the farm for summer are practiced with varying degrees of success. "In general, hams and bacons should be kept in a cool, dry, dark place of uniform temperature and protected from flies, mosquitoes, skippers and other vermin," says A. L. Harvey of the university's division of animal husbandry. "The smoke house has proved to be a satisfactory store house, provided it has a cement floor and the ventilators are screened with a fine mesh wire to prevent entrance of insects. If it is impossible to keep the smoke house free from flies and skippers, borax should be dusted over the meat."

"If no suitable smoke house is available, the meat should be thoroughly dried on the surface and then wrapped in parchment paper, or old newspapers, and muslin (flour sacks will do), and stored in any one of the following ways:

"Whitewash—Paint the package with ordinary whitewash and hang them in a dark, dry place. Do not let the pieces touch.

"Stored in grain bin—Wrapped hams and bacon are buried in grain bin, care being taken to prevent attacks of vermin.

"More or less mold will be found when the meat is removed from storage, but it can easily be wiped or trimmed off and the meat made ready to cook."