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## EDITOR'S COLUMN

### National Editorial Meeting

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the National Editorial association will be held in Missoula, Mont., July 19, 20 and 21. Special trains carrying the editorial party will leave Chicago the evening of July 9, and arrive in St. Paul and Minneapolis the following forenoon. Commercial organizations of the two cities will show the editors about during their short stay. Association members and their guests will tour Yellowstone and Glacier National parks and visit some 20 different towns in Montana.

**Short Course Interesting and Helpful**  
J. P. Coughlin, veteran editor of the Waseca Herald has attended many of the editors' short courses at University Farm. Regarding the course for 1922 he says: "Minnesota publishers who attended the annual short course at the state agricultural college in May received much interesting and helpful information."

**Legion Editors Praise Gopher Press**  
The Minnesota Legion Bulletin tells the former service men, to stand four-square back of the home town newspaper. "Minnesota editors were sound and sane during the war," says the Bulletin. They served then, they are serving now. Hats off, Gopher Legion Gang, to the press of Minnesota, the best press of the best state in the nation."

**Back in the Game Again**  
R. D. V. Carr, who leased his paper at Middle River, found life a dreary waste outside the shop and office, and so recently closed a deal for the Journal at White Rock, S. D.

**To Become a Good Newspaper Writer**  
First, care about it tremendously. Get on fire with the idea that writing is fascinating, thrilling, heartbreaking—better than anything in the world. Second, work like the devil. Take hold of this man's sized job and sweat at it. Forget what you are paid. Forget whether you're on daylight saving or standard-time. Hustle. Third, write your head off. Write all the time—any kind of stuff. Never give the pen or typewriter a rest. Prepare for the thousands of words you are to write by writing hundreds of thousands.

Fourth, hang around the fellows who know how to write. Fifth, read everything that stimulates you. Let the cheap fellows alone. And—don't bank too much on the best sellers.—Henry J. Smith of The Chicago Daily News.

### Makes Out His Case

The editor of the Bemidji Pioneer can make out a good case for advertising any old time. The quotation below is from one of his editorials: "Advertising which chugs along day in and day out, fair weather or rainy weather alike, makes the big impression. When men now middle aged were young, Mammoth cave was known by everybody as one of the natural wonders of America. It was advertised then, but the advertising stopped. Do you know where Mammoth cave is?"

**"Hunches" for Minnesota Editors**  
In its new "clearing house" for country newspaper ideas, The American Press lists a "hunch" from an Ohio editor which could probably be worked to advantage by many Minnesota editors. This particular stunt concerns "the old boys"—where they are and what they are doing. "Your subscribers and the public generally," says the editor, "will take delight in sending you in names. It puts you in touch with 'boys' who haven't been heard from in years. They send back mighty interesting reminiscent letters and some of them become subscribers to the old home paper."

Another editor living in a town which is building a new high school at a cost of \$250,000 is gathering in advertisements from all the supply houses and sub-contractors who furnished material and help for the building. These advertisements will be used in an extensive writeup of the new school. The school board pays for various illustrations, and the chamber of commerce will send a copy of the paper to every high school in the state.

**Hotel to Become Print Shop**  
With the purchase of the structure now housing the Grand Central hotel, the Crookston Daily Times will be moved into the remodeled building about July 1. It is a three-story and basement building, 50x90 feet, built with brick and stone trimming.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

June 1 to 8

Window boxes should be put in place now. Attend the iris and peony flower shows this month.

Keep the cultivator going just a little ahead of the weeds. It's easier than to kill large weeds.

Fertilize the lawn. Use commercial fertilizers containing a large per cent of nitrogen.

Plants must be placed firmly in the soil if they are to grow. This firming should come at the tips of the roots, not on the top of the ground.

Tomatoes may be staked. Keep them thinned to not more than two stalks and tied up well. Larger and better colored fruit will result.

All plants should be well hardened off before setting out. Water lightly and ventilate well a week to ten days before setting out doors.

Everyone should care for a garden at least one year if for no other reason than to realize better the amount of work connected with it.—Le Roy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

June 8 to 15

String beans should be sown every two weeks up to the first of July.

Keep seed pods of rhubarb if you want to cut the crop well into the summer.

Keep the flowers off newly set strawberry plants until July 1st. Stronger plants will result.

Save all the moisture in the soil by cultivation. This gives a good dust blanket which holds the moisture in the soil.

Stop the insect when it first begins to work. It's easier to handle than when it has a large family and many friends about it.

Prepare now for next winter's flowers. Cuttings may be made and seed sown soon for next year's bloom.

Lilacs have been especially good this year. There are perhaps 20 hybrid lilacs ranging from white to dark purple and from an open single to a double.

Asparagus cuttings should cease about June 20. Fertilize the plants well and cultivate the rest of the summer.

Make a liberal planting of gladiolus bulbs now. They will bloom in August or early September.

Cuttings of many shrubs may be made now if one has a hot bed or greenhouse. Make cuttings about six inches long of firm wood of this year's growth.

Every boy and girl should grow a garden or have some pets to look after. Lack of responsibility and living on the streets can not make men and women of sound principles. The old fashioned chores about the home made a fine training for boys and girls.—Le Roy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

## HARM MAY BE DONE BY DEEP CULTIVATION

Shallow cultivation only is recommended for corn after it has reached a height of about eight inches. Such cultivations are mainly for the purpose of killing weeds and maintaining moisture. Deep or close cultivation may do more harm than good, say University Farm crops men, since the roots growing near the surface are cut by the cultivator and the amount of water supplied the plants is reduced. When corn plants wilt in the hot sun soon after cultivation, it is probable the cultivator is being run too deeply.

"The frequency of cultivation depends largely on the character of the soil, the condition of the seed bed at planting time, and weather conditions during the growing season," says A. C. Army of the farm crops division of the university. "Cultivation should be given as needed to keep the surface of the soil mellow and free from weeds. Any cultivations beyond this are unnecessary and only increase the cost of production."

## NEW BULLETIN WILL AID LAND CLEARERS

"Simple Steps in Land Clearing" is the title of Special Bulletin No. 60 by M. J. Thompson and A. J. Schwantes, just issued by the agricultural extension division of the state university. This bulletin is of particular value to the people of 18 counties in northeastern Minnesota where there are more than twenty-one million acres of land most of which was originally forest. The greater part of the timber crop was long since harvested, and the 18 counties are now confronted by the tremendous task of clearing and making the land fit for agriculture. Special Bulletin No. 60 can be had without cost by application to the Office of Publications, University Farm, St. Paul.

## "U" DEVELOPS TWO NEW RACES OF PLUMS

That two new hybrid plum races, developed on the state fruit breeding farm at Zumbra Heights, will grow successfully as far north as Duluth is the declaration of W. H. Alderman, chief of the horticultural division at University Farm. Some of the new varieties have been grown with considerable success as far north as Winnipeg, he says.

Of the dwarf type only one variety, the Zumbra, was produced at Zumbra Heights. This fruit is of medium size and nearly black when ripe. It has a pleasant sweet flavor with a crisp, crackling flesh, resembling the sweet cherry and making splendid sauce and preserve. It ripens the last of August and bears heavily on two and three-year old trees.

The other type consists of large plums growing on large trees with a flavor in many varieties far superior to either the native American or the Japanese species which are parents of the new type. The fruit on many varieties is as large as the ordinary hen's egg and the trees bear heavily with remarkable regularity. The trees grow rapidly in the nursery, large marketable trees developing from one-year old buds. The Red Wing, Tonka, Underwood, Winona, Mound, Monitor, and Elliott are prominent varieties, all of them being the result of direct crossing between the Japanese plums and wild American plums.

## SHEEP CAN BE CURED OF STOMACH WORMS

Sheep owners of this state have sustained great losses by stomach worms. The lambs suffer the most. The treatment it appears is inexpensive and easily administered.

"The best preventive and the one most easily given is copper sulphate or blue stone as it is often known," says Phil A. Anderson of the state university's animal husbandry department. "Make a 1 per cent solution by dissolving one-quarter of a pound of the blue stone in a pint of boiling water, adding cold water to make three gallons, being sure that a clear solution is obtained and always using an earthenware or wooden receptacle. This will treat 100 sheep. The dose for lambs according to size is three-quarters ounce to one and one-half ounces; for older sheep, two and one-half ounces to three ounces. An ordinary tablespoon holds one-half ounce.

"A veterinarian's syringe can be used, but care must be exercised in not pushing the plunger of the syringe too rapidly, as the solution may enter the lungs and give trouble. This treatment should be repeated in ten days or two weeks, or, if the flock is badly infested, two or three times during the summer season at intervals of 30 days."

## YOUNG TURKS NEED THE BEST OF CARE

An increased interest in turkey production is noticed in various Minnesota districts. Proper care of the young turkeys will pay well. Dampness and cold, close confinement and improper feeding are responsible for high mortality among young turkeys. From the time they begin to run around outside the nest exercise is necessary, but they should be kept from going too far and getting into heavy dews, cautions Miss Cora Cooke, poultry specialist, agricultural extension division of the University of Minnesota.

Miss Cook advises a coop for the hen and the poults the first few days after hatching. This can be moved each day so as to keep the ground fresh and provide green feed. The hen and the brood can be given free range except in early morning after four days if the weather is dry. If the range is well supplied with green feed and grasshoppers it is well to let the poults feed themselves, drying them up to the buildings each night.

Stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, or hard boiled eggs and shell chopped fine with corn and bread crumbs make a good feed for the first week, and whole wheat, hulled oats or a commercial chick feed after that. The poults are not fed the first two days. By feeding under roosts each night young turkeys can be taught to come home for roosting.

## LATER CUTTING OF ALFALFA FOUND BEST

Delaying the cutting of alfalfa until it is nearly in full bloom has been found a better practice than mowing it soon after blooming starts, according to information received at University Farm from the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Trials made by the federal department and various state experiment stations indicate that the life of the plant is prolonged and yields materially increased by delaying the harvest until the full bloom is near. Hay made then possibly may not be quite so palatable, but this is offset in the gain of quantity of hay, says the federal report.

## EARLY CULTIVATION MAKES CORN HUSTLE

Assuming that the corn grower who is trying to increase acre yields has already planted good seed of a high yielding variety on a well prepared seed bed of good soil, there remains the matter of cultivation for the remainder of the season.

"Early cultivation should be given with a narrow-shoveled cultivator or a light harrow, the teeth of which are adjusted to slant backwards," says A. C. Army, in charge of farm crops at University Farm. "If there are small, loose sods or other material that may be dragged over the rows and prevent the young corn plants from reaching the surface, the cultivator is preferable to the harrow. Harrowing corn after it is up always reduces the stand somewhat, but where there is more than a full stand to start with the first cultivation may be done in this way at a saving in cost of labor. The harrowing should be done on a bright afternoon when the plants are somewhat wilted and for this reason less easily broken.

"If the seed bed has not been thoroughly prepared, or if heavy rains have packed a well prepared seed bed after the corn has been planted, the first cultivations should remedy this condition as far as possible. Medium deep cultivation either before the corn is up or as soon as the rows can be seen is advisable in such cases. This should be followed by a deep and close cultivation each way by the time the corn is from four to six inches high. Preparation of the seed bed after the corn is planted is less effective and costs more than when done at the proper time."

## RULES ADOPTED FOR POTATO CERTIFICATION

Applications for certification of potatoes grown in 1922 must be made before July 1 at the office of the chief inspector, University Farm, to enable proper schedules to be worked out for inspectors who will make two field inspections, says A. G. Tolaas, chief inspector. To secure pure, vigorous, disease-free seed potatoes the grower must maintain a seed plot or secure his seed potatoes from some grower who does.

Field inspections are made at blossoming time to determine varietal purity, constitutional vigor and presence of mosaic, leaf roll, blackleg, wilt and dry stem rot (rhizoctonia), and about a month later to determine whether any of the above mentioned diseases and late blight have developed in the field since the first inspection. A final inspection is made after the potatoes have been dug to determine the presence of tuber-borne diseases such as powdery scab, common scab, black scurf (rhizoctonia), blackleg rot, fusarium wilt and late blight rot. Stand and trueness to type are also considered in making the inspections. Every grower whose potatoes meet the requirements will be required to submit a fifty-pound sample of his potatoes.

Every lot of certified potatoes must be graded according to U. S. Grade No. 1 regulations and must be marketed in new sacks, inspection being made at loading points where possible by the state department of agriculture.

An initial fee of 50 cents an acre is charged and an additional fee as follows: One dollar an acre for fields from four to ten acres inclusive; 75 cents an acre for fields from eleven to twenty acres inclusive, and 50 cents an acre for fields of twenty-one acres or over. A flat fee of \$5 payable at time of application, which includes both initial and final fees, is charged for fields containing three acres or less.

## TWO DIPPINGS NEEDED TO KILL SHEEP TICKS

Sheep ticks cause much annoyance to sheep of all ages, but more especially to the lambs after the older sheep have been shorn. In extreme cases they cause loss in body weight. In appearance, the ticks resemble the ordinary wood tick, and can be easily located by parting the wool.

"Methods of treatment are simple," says Phil A. Anderson of the animal husbandry division, University Farm. "One dipping will kill all the living ticks, but eggs on the sheep will hatch out, so that a second dipping is necessary about ten days later. The best time to dip is just after shearing, as it is a hard problem to rid sheep of ticks with the annual growth of wool still on."

"The dips most commonly used are coal tar, standard creosote, lime sulphur, and tobacco. Any of the standard dips placed on the market are good and directions are always given. Use the standard sheep dipping tank, barrel or canvas bag, according to the number of sheep treated. Heat the water slightly and mix well before using it. Keep bottom of tank well agitated, and hold sheep in solution from one to two minutes. Select a warm day and handle sheep as quietly as possible."

## GOOD DEMAND SEEN FOR PUREBRED SIRES

"Prophesying future demand or future prices for any product, especially a farm product, is always largely a guess," says W. H. Peters, chief of the animal husbandry division, University of Minnesota. "But we venture the guess that the demand for good purebred sires of practically all classes of livestock will be better the coming fall and winter than it was last fall and winter. We base this guess on the grounds that these sires will be needed, and we hope the people who need them and want them will be better able to buy them than they have been the last year. Suppose we assume that such will be the case. Then who is going to be most successful in supplying these sires? We venture the opinion that it will be those breeders who bring their stock out before the public at both small and large shows through the coming show season, and in this way do some very effective advertising, learn a little more about the business they are in, and at the same time have a little fun.

"It does not take an unusual amount of work nor does it take an uneconomical amount of feed to fit animals properly for showing, but it does take a lot of time on the part of the animal being fitted. Breeders who expect to exhibit stock this summer or fall should select the animals without delay and begin to give them the care and feed which will put them in proper show condition.

"Putting an animal in show condition does not mean simply piling upon it all the fat it can be made to carry. All classes of breeding animals show best and with least harm to themselves when they are simply well fleshed, and covered with firm smooth flesh. Animals fit best when fed feeds of medium protein content, low fibre content, feeds of a cooling mildly laxative character, and, with young growing animals especially, feeds that are suitable to the production of growth of bone and tissues other than fat. A moderate evenly regulated amount of exercise each day is highly important, as well as regularity of feeding and watering.

"Animals cannot be expected to fight flies and stand in the sun all day and still come out in show shape at show time. Comfort of the animal is fully as important as feed in fitting for show."

## HEAVY PIG LOSSES OF SPRING ANALYZED

Reviewing the causes of the heavy losses sustained by the early pig crop in Minnesota, E. F. Ferrin of the animal husbandry division of the University of Minnesota says:

"The prospect of marketing corn as grain last fall was so discouraging and the chances of receiving good value for it if fed to hogs was so bright that more than the usual number of sows were bred. Gilts ready for market were retained when their usefulness as brood sows had been impaired by heavy corn feeding. Frequently boars were put to unusually heavy service because more sows than the normal number were kept in breeding herds. If the general practice were to use yearling or aged boars no harm might have resulted, but the great majority of the pigs produced are sired by boars less than a year old.

"Corn was cheap last winter and protein feeds high in price. The natural result was too little muscle and bone building material in the rations given the sows. Fat sows usually farrow weak, improperly nourished pigs. "Much trouble has been due to scours which often affected the pigs within two or three days after birth and occasionally wiped out whole litters. This seems to have been the cause of the largest losses during March and April."

While contagious abortion is known to be increasing among swine, Professor Ferrin believes that this was one of the smallest factors contributing to losses of pigs the present spring.

## IMPROVED SPINACH SEED READY IN 1923

Gardeners who find spinach plants affected with "yellows" should arrange to have their plots inspected by the department of plant pathology at University Farm. The disease was found in different fields near St. Paul last year. W. T. Tapley of the horticulture division at University Farm says that a strain of spinach particularly resistant to yellows has been produced by breeding at the Virginia truck experiment station. Seed of this variety will be available next year. In the meantime, he says, Minnesota gardeners should be on the watch for the appearance of the disease in their fields.