

# THE NORTHWEST MONTHLY



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NUMBER 11.

## Schedule of Events for Fall Term

A very happy and wholesome social life exists at the Northwest School. During the year many parties and get-togethers leave pleasant memories of school days with the students. The Glee clubs, band and orchestra assist in the school programs. Speakers and musicians are always willing to come from Crookston and other cities to add to the work of the school. Each year an operetta is given which makes it possible for 75 to 100 students to take part. On alternate Monday evenings public speaking programs are held in the school auditorium. Bible classes are held Sunday mornings and joint meetings of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. are held Sunday evenings, at which time speakers address the students. These associations also hold a mid-week meeting. The first week of school is given over to mixers so that everyone may become acquainted and accustomed to school life and customs. Some of the outstanding events of the first term are as follows:

- October 9—Registration.
- October 10—Organization of classes.
- October 11—Boys Pow-Wow and "Girls Mixer."
- October 14—Y. M. and Y. W. reception to new students.
- October 21—Outdoor Festival.
- October 28—The Hamilton Entertainers. First Number on the lecture course.
- November 11—Armistice Day program.
- November 25—Bidwell-Rice Trio Company.
- November 30—Thanksgiving Day Events.
- December 20—Inter-class Song Contest.
- December 21—Get-together Dinner.
- December 22—First Term closes.

### LECTURE COURSE

A series of five programs, to which a sixth may be added, have been secured for the coming year through the University Lyceum Bureau. The programs will be of the very best and students in attendance will be fortunate to have this opportunity of hearing these programs. The numbers will consist of readings, interpretations, trios and other musical numbers. The first number will be given Saturday, October 28, when the Hamiltons will appear in two programs.

The Hamiltons are colored folks and in addition to the popular old negro melodies, are noted for their dramatic narratives of the Uncle Remus stories. On November 25th Bidwell-Rice Orchestral Trio will be at the school to render one of their popular concerts. January 9 is the date scheduled for the Berkeley Concert Trio. The final numbers will be scheduled as soon as the Bureau can arrange the dates.

In addition to the Lecture Course given at the school there will be an opportunity for the students to hear other noted musicians at Crookston. On November 7, Reinald Werrenrath, perhaps the foremost American baritone of today, will open the musical season. On January 15th the Quartette of Victor Artists, consisting of Olive Kline, soprano; Elsie Baker, contralto; Lamber Murphy, tenor, and Royal Dadmun, baritone, will render a program. On February 20, the Soellner string quartette, an organization of international reputation, will appear in Crookston.

### EXCELLENT FILMS SCHEDULED

Arrangements have been made with the Pathe Exchange Corporation by which it will be possible to show both the Pathe Weekly and Pathe News films at the school. These films show scenes from all parts of the world, and lately the Pathe Company has been making a specialty of securing these films. Two films will be shown each week, and will be the latest releases. A new attachment has been secured for the picture machine, which makes it as good as can be obtained. It will, therefore, be possible to stage some of the recommended pictures to the best advantage this year.

### ATHLETIC PROSPECTS BRIGHT

The Northwest School has always made enviable records in the line of athletics. This year prospects are extremely good. Mr. A. M. Foker will again coach the football team, while Mr. H. P. Constans returns as basketball coach. Altho the football season is short, very good teams have been turned out. Among those of last year's football team who will be back are "Check" Peterson and Harry Court-

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### DEAN COFFEY WRITES ABOUT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

In a recent address, Dean W. C. Coffey, of the University Department of Agriculture, discussed the work of that department. This address was recently published. The portion that refers to the schools of agriculture, is given herewith:

Our schools of agriculture are primarily for men and women who have completed the eighth grade in common schools and do not go on to high school and college. There are some outstanding exceptions, however. A number of our school students go on through college, and some high school graduates finish their training for farming by attending one of our schools of agriculture. But we have many young men and women in our rural districts who drop out of school after they finish the grades. They may be badly needed at home, or are satisfied for the moment with the training they have. After two or three years they become ambitious for more schooling, but are too self conscious to enter high school.

Moreover, they desire training that aims directly toward successful farm life and useful citizenship. Our schools of agriculture offer them a splendid opportunity. Having had a few years of farm experience, they make rapid progress, developing a deep appreciation of what the state does for them through the schools.

### Cultural Needs Cared For.

The courses offered by these schools are covered in three terms of six months each. Most of the work is in agricultural subjects. But some of it is largely cultural, because we realize that country people, as well as others, have cultural needs. In vacation periods students may engage in home project work, under the supervision of teachers from the school. For this they may receive credits.

Graduates of the schools of agriculture are making good. They are successful as farmers and citizens. They are progressive and are giving hearty support to all the newer movements in agriculture, such as the farm bureau and co-operative marketing. If you look into any successful farmers' organization or movement in the state, you will find some graduate of one of our schools prominently connected with it. The schools do all they can to impress upon the student his obli-



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 NORTHWEST SCHOOL OF  
 AGRICULTURE

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OFFICE  
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gations in public service and to prepare him for them.

**Back to the Land.**

A criticism sometimes made against agricultural education is that it educates young men and women away from the land. This cannot be said of our schools of agriculture. As shown by surveys made from time to time, more than 70 per cent of the graduates are engaged in agriculture or in agricultural pursuits. This is a large percentage turned back into the pursuits for which their training fitted them. At first the 30 per cent straying into non-agricultural pursuits may seem large. But if any type of school training is reviewed it will be found that a large percentage of those who take it choose occupations for which their training did not especially prepare them.

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ney of Bagley; Julian Halvorson of Fergus Falls; Iver Johnson, Crookston; Walter Burk and LaVerne Peterson, Brooks, and Herman Young, Middle River. William Johnson of Duluth, is also expected back. These men will also make strong bids for places on the basketball team.

Each class organizes basketball teams both for the boys and the girls. Keen competition creates much enthusiasm for these class games and the winners of the pennant must give a good account of themselves.

Considerable apparatus has been ordered for the gymnasium, and will consist of such articles as additional mats, a vaulting bar, spring board, horse, and parallel bars. A tennis court was completed during the summer, and there will be opportunity for considerable tennis during the first part of the term.

The usual plan for fall athletics will be followed. Those who are not out for football will be able to try out for indoor baseball, volley ball, hand ball and tennis and cross country running. Group games will also prove interesting.

Efforts are made to develop the students physically, and athletics with gym work have an important part in the student's life and the value cannot be over-estimated. Each student receives a physical examination upon entrance to the school.

**LARGE ENROLLMENT ASSURED**

Reports have been received that all schools this year are having record enrollments. Especially is this true regarding aricultural schools and colleges. This shows a healthy trend in education and a realization of its value. The Northwest School will also be able to report a large enrollment and indications point to a record year.

The fourth year work will be given to those who wish to prepare for college, including the agricultural colleges and the state teachers colleges. There will be a good sized class in this work. Almost all of last year's Juniors will be back for the Senior year. Several new students who have taken work elsewhere will join the Senior class. The Junior class will also be well represented both by those who were Freshmen last year and by those entering from other schools. The Freshmen class will be large, which is an indication of better economic conditions. The early enrollment of girls is larger than for other years. Most of the girls enrolling this year seem to be interested especially in one of four courses. They either wish to prepare for teaching, enter business work, become proficient dressmakers or specialize in music. For the boys, the engineering and manual training work has the largest appeal. All of this work can be taken as electives with the regular school course.

School opens Monday, October 9 and the first term closes December 22. The good weather of the past three weeks has helped clear away the rush of fall work, and it is expected that all students will be present on the opening day.

**LOW EXPENSES AT NORTHWEST SCHOOL**

The school expenses at the Northwest School are extremely low and thereby makes an education possible for almost every boy and girl from the rural communities. Being a state institution there is no tuition, so outside a few minor fees to cover material used, the only cost is for board and room. The total cost for the six months is between \$140 and \$150.

The first term expenses are as follows:

Entrance fee .....	\$5.00
Breakage deposit .....	5.00
Health Fee .....	2.00
Book Rent .....	1.00
Gymnasium Fee .....	.25
Lecture Course (5 numbers) .....	1.25
Board, (including flat laundry) Oct. 9-Dec. 22, inc., @ \$4.00 per week .....	42.86
Room rent Oct. 9-Dec. 22, inc., @ \$1.50 per week .....	16.07
	<hr/>
	\$75.43
Less deposit returned if no deduc- tions for breakages are neces- sary .....	\$5.00
	<hr/>
Total for First Term.....	\$68.43

There are laboratory fees of \$1.00 per term for carpentry, engineering, farm mechanics, sewing, cooking,

chemistry and dairying; \$3.00 per term for typewriting and blacksmithing; \$7.00 per term for private music lessons, with \$2.50 per term piano rental. These subjects are all elective.

Board and room must be paid the first of each month in advance.

**HOME PROJECT SHOW.**

The second annual home project day exhibit will be held at the Northwest School on October 31, when seventy-five home project students will exhibit products grown or made during the past summer in connection with their summer project work under the direction of the school faculty. Exhibits of potatoes, corn, pure seed grain, tractor records, and farm accounts will be shown by the boys, and samples of sewing, canning, and baking by the home economics students.

This year's show will be held in the new exhibit room, on the first floor of the Kiehle building. Announcements of the rules and classification for the various projects have been mailed to the students from the home project leader's office.

A special feature planned for this year's event is a program of crops judging demonstrations and talks on phases of livestock work by judging teams and individual students. The faculty trophy for the best boys' project completed during the year will be awarded at this time. This cup was won in 1921 by Emil Nelson, '22, of Clearbrook, on his potato growing project.

Alumni and former students of the Northwest School are also invited to send in exhibits of potatoes, grain, and corn for this show, which will be a splendid demonstration of the quality of products grown by our boys who are using up-to-date progressive methods. Samples sent in for this show will be stored at the station farm and entered for the grower at the state crop show to be held in Crookston in February in connection with the Red River Valley Winter Shows.

**STOCK FOR SALE**

Four registered yearling Shrop-  
shire rams of McKerrow breed-  
ing; one year old registered Hol-  
stein bull and four high grade  
dairy cows, two Holsteins and  
two Guernseys. Northwest Exper-  
iment Farm, Crookston, Minne-  
sota.

## WINTER WHEAT IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY

R. S. Dunham

N. W. Experiment Station.

The renewed interest in winter wheat as a crop for the Red River Valley has led the writer to present a summary of the work that has been done with this crop up to date. Winter wheat is not a new crop in the Valley. Tests with it were started at the Northwest Experiment Station in 1912 and have been continued each year since. Many trials have been made by farmers. The writer has a letter from one farmer who first tried it in 1908, seeding it in barley stubble with the result that 40 acres of the crop froze out completely. The summary here presented reports the results of trials by numerous farmers in various parts of the Valley, trials by the Experiment Station at Crookston, and milling tests.

### Early Trials.

The seed used in the early trials by farmers and the Station was of the Turkey Red variety. It was soon discovered that this wheat would not consistently stand the winters without protection. At the station it was planted in seven different ways: (1) on corn left uncut, (2) on corn stubble, (3) on grain stubble, (4) on fall plowing, (5) on corn with every sixth row left standing, (6) on corn stubble covered with one ton of straw, and (7) on corn stubble covered with two tons of straw. The first year 43.5 bushels were obtained from the seeding in corn left uncut. All other methods failed. In two of the next seven years, all methods failed. In only two of the same seven years was a crop from the grain stubble seeding obtained, 13.6 bushels in one year, and 10.7 bushels the other. In these same two years a crop was obtained from the fall plowing—20.2 bushels one year and 13.5 bushels the other. As an average of six years, from 1912 to 1917, the highest yields were obtained from the seeding in corn left uncut; 22.3 bushels. On grain stubble the average was 4 bushels, and on fall plowing, 5.6 bushels. That farmers had similar experiences is indicated by the following excerpt from a letter by one old resident of the Valley: "Next year (1909) I seeded a small patch on wheat stubble, but had no success; my neighbors have tried it off and on, but mostly failures, and as we had fair luck with spring wheat at those times, we quit the winter variety entirely."

### More Hardy Varieties.

In 1918 the plant breeding division of the University produced two varieties of winter wheat, called Min-turki and Minhardi, that proved to be much harder than the Turkey Red. Trials with these varieties, as well as Kanred, Odessa, Crimean, and several others, have been continued by the station in corn and on fall plowing. On fall plowing they have consistently winter-killed, from 50% to 100%, while in corn, fair yields have been obtained. Because of weeds, stubble seeding was discontinued.

Reports from 12 Valley farmers and several county agents on the trials of the past two years, show no uniformity of yields or results. Five of the 12 seeded in stubble; two had total failures and one a partial crop. Yields from the successful farmers, as reported by them, ranged from 16 to 30 bushels. Seven of the 12 seeded on plowed land, with 3 failures and 3 reporting shelter by trees, leaving one successful trial without protection.

Reports from county agents may be indicated by one or two quotations from their letters: "Most of the wheat was seeded on summer fallow or land plowed during the summer. Most fields killed out completely."

"Part plowed and part sowed in stubble. Stubble double-disked, planted, harrowed and both fields packed with planker. Yield same in both fields."

"Some fields yielded several bushels per acre, but where fields were not protected, the wheat was plowed under in almost every instance."

### Winter Wheat at Oslo.

Reports from farmers in the vicinity of Oslo are to the effect that considerable success has resulted from seeding on clean grain stubble. On a trip to this district the writer was shown two fields; one on open prairie in rye stubble that yielded 17 bushels. It was stated that this land had been cropped heavily in previous years. It was a lighter soil than the typical clay loam of the Valley. The other field was well sheltered by a grove of trees. It was new land; the wheat was still in the shock, and the yield was estimated to run over 30 bushels. The wheat had been tried for five years by one man. He reported a crop for four out of the five years. The first year about ten acres were seeded; one year was skipped because no clean stubble was available; the acreage had been gradually increased since that time. The samples of wheat shown the writer contained a considerable admixture of rye and many wild oats fully matured.

### Milling Qualities.

In considering the whole question of winter wheat for the Valley, it is well to ascertain something of its market value as indicated by the attitude of the millers. Minnesota has a world-wide reputation for its flour, based on the quality of its spring wheat. Flour from Marquis wheat produces the largest loaf of bread of any wheat. Only one spring wheat produces a larger percentage of flour than Marquis, and the difference is a trifle. Marquis contains about the same amount of gluten as any spring wheat.

The millers state that for milling purposes in the Northwest, wheat should contain 13% of gluten. Analyses of winter wheat grown this year at Fisher and Oslo show a gluten content of from 7.1% to 9.6%. Of six samples analyzed, the results are as follows: 7.1%, 7.5%, 7.8%, 8.4%, 8.7%, and 9.6%.

### Opinions of the Millers

Following are some extracts from

the letters of our big millers:

"It has not been our experience that winter wheat grown in spring wheat territory amounts to very much as far as the flour quality is concerned, yet this is not brought home to the farmer at the time when it is introduced. Like all other types which are not of the best quality, the volume at first is small and becomes mixed with other grades; consequently to a large degree it is lost and the farmer obtains a very fair price. Later on, however, when production is of such volume that it reaches the wheat market in pure form, the quality is studied and the price paid for same is based on what the miller feels he can pay for it, if he can use it at all, so that, as a rule, wheat of unsatisfactory quality is grown in large quantities before any effort is made to restrict or discourage its production." When asked what comparative price he thought a carload would bring, he stated it would be lower than good durum. "If it contained any considerable admixture of rye, I can tell you certainly that we would not purchase it so long as any other wheat was available."

### Rust and Weeds.

The two biggest problems of the valley are rust and weeds. The attempt to grow winter wheat is an effort to escape the rust damage. From the data available at present, there is no assurance of success in growing this crop unless afforded winter-protection. From the statements of the millers, it does not promise to be a valuable crop if grown to any large extent. When seeded in grain stubble, weeds that are propagated by underground root-stocks, like Canada thistle, sow thistle, and quack grass are allowed to get beyond control. Stubble-seeding means following grain with grain; a step backward in agricultural progress.

There is a brighter future for spring wheat farmers than the adoption of winter-wheat. The rust problem is being attacked in two effective ways; (1) eradication of barberry and (2) production of a rust-resistant wheat. Despite the general skepticism concerning the barberry work which is so very much misunderstood, this work, if continued, will control rust epidemics. The extent to which they are controlled will depend largely upon the extent of the work and that, in turn, upon its support by tax-payers. Work toward the production of a rust-resistant wheat has necessarily progressed slowly. The phonograph was not invented in a day. This work, however, will culminate in the near future in the introduction of a rust-resistant wheat of good milling qualities. The rapidity with which this work progresses depends largely upon the funds available for this purpose. Rust-resistance is already an accomplished fact, but it remains to obtain with this characteristic a good milling quality; a task of less difficulty than the production of resistance.

In the meantime, it seems to the writer, the most logical solution for

both weed and rust problems is the introduction of live stock to our farms. Livestock and weed control go hand in hand and rust has not yet attacked the dairy cow or the duroc jersey. Coupled with this, a selection of wheat varieties most resistant to the rust. For further information concerning such varieties, write for the annual report of the Northwest Experiment Station, available in December.

#### NORTHWEST SCHOOL GIRLS ATTEND STATE FAIR

A jolly party of Northwest School girls left Crookston over the Northern Pacific Railway on September first to attend the state fair. They were accompanied by Mrs. C. G. Selvig and Miss Mildred Schenck. They assisted at the farm boys' camp during the fair.

The girls included in the group were Una Briden, Neva Gibbons and Helen Selvig, Crookston; Ida Dobbdal, Guthrie; Inga Folvick, Oslo; Olga Hanson, Gary; Hannah Martinson, Hallock; Myrtle Marmorine, Clearbrook; Johanna Nabben, Thief River Falls; Jennie Peterson and Thelma Torkelson, Stephen; Ila Slyter, Red Lake Falls; Esther Sandem, Beltrami; Minnie Torpet, Fertile, and Iva Voaklander, Warroad.

During the week the girls were given the opportunity not only of seeing the fair, but also of visiting places of interest in both St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Professors A. M. Foker and R. S. Dunham also attended the state fair. With A. J. Kittelson, assistant state leader of boys' and girls' club work, they assisted in the varied program of activities for the boy and girl club workers of the state.

Einar Aakre, '20, Goodridge, was elected secretary for the Red Lake Drainage and Conservancy board at their board meeting at Thief River Falls, in July.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Femrite, (nee Alma Nettum, '16), announce the birth of a son, Hawley Allan, on August 30.

Miss Alice E. Glise returned to her work as matron of the school dining hall, on August 15, after spending her vacation with her parents in Decorah, Iowa.

Miss Mildred Schenck returned to the school campus on August 17, after spending her vacation with her parents at Algona, Iowa. Miss Schenck arrived in Bemidji on the 15th, and spent the 16th judging at the county fair.

Mr. A. Kennedy, inspector of schools at Weyburn, Saskatchewan, called at the school on June 24, enroute to Boston to attend the N. E. A. He and his family were driving through from Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole K. Olson and Mrs. H. H. Hanson, Drayton, N. D., and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gilleshammer, of Halma, visited at the school on July 1. They expressed much interest in the work and facilities offered at the school.

## Live Stock Pavilion Campaign is Progressing Satisfactorily 40% of the \$25,000 Needed is Already Raised.

### Intensive Work Being Done This Week Ultimate Success Assured

The readers of the Northwest Monthly are interested in the progress being made in this campaign to pay off the indebtedness on the three buildings owned by the members of the Red River Valley Livestock Association. The following, sent out by

C. G. Selvig, president of the association, to the committeemen in charge of each district expected to raise \$250 covers the situation up to October 7. It is expected that at least \$10,000 additional will be secured during the week of October ninth.

#### Letter to Committeemen.

A week has passed since Sept. 30, when it was hoped this campaign could be completed. Crookston city is the only division over the top. Chairman S. A. Erickson reports \$6,000.00 in the bank, which will be forwarded to Chairman M. E. Dahl as soon as Polk County, outside of Crookston, and the other counties forward their quotas.

Reports from Polk County districts (22 each \$250.00) indicate that the drive has been begun in 11. In each of these the full quota will easily be raised. Four districts are practically completed at this writing. In 7 more the committeemen promise early action during the coming week, with assurance of success. In the remaining four, committeemen from Crookston have been requested to assist, with prospects that those districts will subscribe their quotas.

In the other counties, prospects are favorable, excepting in Clearwater. Some subscriptions have been obtained in all the counties excepting Kittson, where the campaign committee decided to postpone the drive until the coming week.

There is every reason to believe that the quotas will be met in all of the counties excepting Clearwater, but it will require hard, persistent work. The future of the association and of the winter shows depends upon this campaign. If only a small sum is subscribed in addition to Crookston's \$6,000.00, the directors of the association will feel that the \$6,000.00 already secured in Crookston, and the other subscriptions, should be returned to the subscribers, the campaign dropped, and the mortgages on the buildings be satisfied through selling one or two of the buildings. According to present showing, this action will not become necessary.

This must positively be the last campaign. At least 90% of the \$26,500 included in the total of the quotas for the 11 counties will have to be secured, or we fail. Clearwater County being out, leaves \$25,250. Roseau county can hardly raise \$1250. They promise \$500 unconditionally and will do better, if possible. Mahnomon county can raise only \$750, and not \$1,000 on top of its previously oversubscribed \$1250. This cuts down the possible total to \$24,250. It is going to be difficult to raise \$5500.00 in Polk county (outside of Crookston) on top of \$14,885.00 already paid, although it can be done and will be done, providing the other 9 counties meet their quotas 100%.

This is a critical time in the history of this enterprise. Enough has been done to prove that the campaign can be pushed and brought to a successful close. In other words, the "job is possible." The question is, Will you take off your coat and finish up your part? Unless you do, and the other 105 men do the same, the live stock pavilion will become merely a memory, a faded hope. It will cease to exist.

The present indebtedness of the live stock association requires over \$5.00 a day in interest. We must pay it off or quit. So far I have found, no one who is willing to quit, but quick, early action is needed. About \$10,300 has been reported subscribed to date from 9 counties. No final returns are in (excepting from Crookston city), indicating a bull-dog purpose on the part of the county committeemen to stick till the job is finished.

The next bulletin will be mailed about October 14. Let's finish it up next week.

Yours truly,  
C. G. SELVIG.

Crookston, Minn., October 7, 1922.