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EDITOR'S COLUMN

Hotaling New Secretary

H. C. Hotaling of the Mapleton Enterprise was elected recording secretary of the National Editorial association at its recent meeting at Missoula, Mont., to succeed George Schlosser, a South Dakota editor who had filled the position many years. A second Minnesotan, Will Wilke of Minneapolis, will serve the coming year on the executive committee. J. C. Brimblecon of Newton, Mass., was elected president of the association and Wallace Odell of Tarrytown, N. Y., vice-president. G. M. Moss of Whitefish, Mont., was chosen to fill O'Dell's place on the executive committee, which is now composed of George E. Hosmer, Bradentown, Fla.; George W. Marble, Fort Scott, Kan., H. U. Bailey, Princeton; Frank Anderson, Little Rock, Ark., and Will Wilke, Minneapolis. W. W. Aikens was re-elected treasurer of the association.

Illness Compels Sale

Word has been received by the Press News that owing to serious illness in his family Martin J. McGowan, editor and publisher of the Appleton Press, Appleton, Minn., is planning to sell his newspaper property if he can find a satisfactory purchaser. The editors of Minnesota will regret greatly to lose Mr. McGowan as a fellow editor. His services to the press of the state through the publication of an exceptional newspaper and as an officer of the Minnesota Editorial Association have won for him a high place in the regard not only of editors but of the public.

Something New in Coöperation

Something decidedly new in cooperation and consolidation is reported from Iowa where the Chariton Herald-Patriot and the Chariton Leader will be issued from the same office hereafter in order that the high cost of production may be cut down. The same machinery will be used and the same force of men employed, but each paper will retain its own identity and name. No change is contemplated in the policies of either paper and no consolidation is contemplated except to the extent mentioned. The result of this experiment will be closely followed by many publishers. That it can be made "to work" remains to be demonstrated.

Good Copy in "Long Timers"

A New York country paper is running a series of itneresting stories under the caption, "Long Timers on Main Street." Each week a write-up and picture of some veteran business man is printed under a box heading. Minnesota publishers might find this a good hunch.

Seed Corn Time Near at Hand

September 10-20, Seed Corn Time, will soon be here. The corn crop is a big item in the Minnesota farming scheme. Let's all pull for the best seed selection possible—for better yields and more general prosperity.

Still in the Family

That excellent country weekly, the Stewart Tribune, has been sold by Harry Koeppen to his brother, Erwin Koeppen. The change was made August 1.

Print Shop Notes

The plant of the Arlington Enterprise has been improved by the addition of a model 15 linotype machne.

John E. Casey of the Jordan Independent, the popular secretary of the Minnesota Editorial association, recently completed 21 years as a newspaper publisher.

Joseph L. Gannon, who with Herman Roe of Northfield took over the Mower County News at Austin about two years ago, has retired from that partnership. Mr. Gannon made a fine paper of the News.

The plant of the Crookston Daily Times has been moved into its new three-story brick block, realizing an ambition of 35 years. The Times says no other city of the Northwest of twice the size of Crookston can boast of such a splendid newspaper office.

The Aitkin County Pilot at McGregor has been sold by A. M. Hayes to M. H. Galer of the Russell Anchor.

L. A. Kaercher of the Ortonville Independent and Miss Ruby Odney of Benson were married recently and are now at home at Ortonville.

A. L. Hamilton of the Republican is the new postmaster at Aitkin and Harold L. Burdick of the News has been cancelling stamps at Vernon Center for several weeks.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

August 15 to 22

Prune out the old canes of raspberries and thin out currant and gooseberry bushes. Burn the thinnings to get rid of insects before next year.

Weeds going to seed now mean large crops of weeds next season. Better pull or cut all before they have a chance to scatter seed.

Save seeds of native plants that are good ornamentals. In most cases they may be sown as soon as ripe, in well prepared soil. Cover with leaf mold or soil with a good deal of humus.

Gladioli need water when the buds begin to form. Give them enough to go to the tips of the roots. Cultivate as soon as the soil is dry again.

Oriental poppies may be divided now and reset where they are to bloom, or in nursery rows.

You can not take all the plant food out of the soil by heavy cropping and expect crops to thrive. Return some food in the form of fertilizers or green manure.

Minnesota is getting some fine highways. They can still be improved by some ornamental planting—trees for shade and a few shrubs for color. We could very well remove all bill-boards from our highways except where they advertise farm products or give directions. Signs directing travelers to the nearest towns would make travel easier.—Le Roy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

August 22 to 29

Early celery is best bleached with boards or paper. Earth may be used on late celery. Earth is likely to cause early celery to rust and decay.

The new tariff on bulbs will tend to make them higher in price this year. This, coupled with the usual loss in forcing, will very materially raise the price of cut flowers next spring.

Buy bulbs now for planting this fall. Tulips, hyacinths and daffodils make good house plants. Tulips and crocuses may be planted in the yard or garden to advantage. Get both Darwin and early flowering sorts.

The highbush cranberry is exceptionally full of fruit this year. Its bright color makes it a worth while shrub. As a rule this fruit will hang on the tree until late in winter and is both ornamental and a good food for birds. The fruit also makes good jelly.

A single flower often looks better in a vase than a large number tightly set. Each flower should have a chance to show its individuality. Never crowd if you would have the best effect.

Take some products to the local fair. Study the products that other people bring and learn the best methods of growing and exhibiting crops. Overgrown specimens of fruits or vegetables no longer take premiums at good fairs. They must be even in color, shape and size, and free from blemishes. There is no excuse for insect or disease marks. Both can be kept off if properly sprayed.

August and September are good months to study gardens and landscape work. September brings out the Autumn colors of fruit and foliage, both of which mean much in a landscape.—Le Roy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

NEW BULLETIN SHEDS LIGHT ON POULTRY "TB"

"Tuberculosis of Poultry" is the title of a new 18-page bulletin prepared by Dr. W. A. Billings of the University of Minnesota and issued by the agricultural extension division at University Farm. Every poultry keeper in Minnesota should have a copy of this bulletin. It explains the causes and symptoms of tuberculosis, how the disease spreads, how it may be distinguished from other diseases, and matters concerning control and eradication and the tuberculin test. Copies may be obtained on request from the Office of Publications, University Farm, St. Paul.

BOSS GIVES TIPS ON CURING CLOVER HAY

"In good weather it is possible to cure clover hay without putting it into cocks by making generous use of either a side delivery hay rake or a hay tedder," says Andrew Boss, vice director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, at University Farm. "In order to prevent the hay burning and the leaves dropping off, it should be turned frequently," he adds. "Just how frequently, will depend on the heat of the sun and the amount of air that is moving. On a windy day with the sun not too strong, once in two or three hours may be enough. On a real hot day the hay should be kept moving as constantly as possible. It should be dried until no juices drip from a wisp of it when twisted as tightly as possible in the hands. In catchy weather it is usually best to get it into cocks."

FALL PIGS HOLD OWN IN "U" FARM TRIALS

Very few fall pigs are raised in Minnesota and a general impression prevails in some localities that growing them is unprofitable. It is true that unless given good care, warm houses, and a wide variety of feeds, fall pigs may become unthrifty and lose money. But feeds are cheaper in winter than in summer and finished hogs higher in price when fall pigs are marketed than when the spring crop is sold.

Facts concerning the rate of gain, amount of feed to make 100 pounds of pork, and the costs of grains have been obtained from an experiment conducted the last two years at University Farm. Both fall and spring farrowed pigs were fed experimentally on the same rations in dry lots. The feed costs and selling prices were calculated for the five-year pre-war period 1910-1914. The average weight of the pigs at the beginning of the feeding periods was 55 pounds and at the end 200 pounds. These were the conclusions reached:

(1) Spring farrowed pigs made 100 pounds gain on slightly less feed than fall pigs. (2) The daily gain per pig was practically the same during winter or summer. (3) The cost of gains was lower for fall pigs because of the cheaper feed prices during the winter. (4) Fall pigs sell at a higher market price than spring pigs.

The trials were in charge of E. F. Ferrin and M. A. McCarty of the division of animal husbandry, University of Minnesota.

WISE FARMER WILL SAVE ABUNDANCE OF SEED CORN FOR 1923

Twice as much seed corn should be gathered by the farmer during Seed Corn Time, September 10 to 20, as will be needed for planting in 1923. If a surplus remains after germination tests in the spring it can sometimes be sold to advantage or held to provide partial insurance at least for the next year's planting.

About 15 medium-sized ears, it is estimated, will plant an acre. The average farmer the country over will use about eight bushels of seed. If he spends two days selecting and sorting his seed this fall, he will have plenty to choose from next spring.

It is a good rule, say farm crops men at University Farm, to put all seed corn into a proper place for curing on the same day it is taken from the field. For large amounts of corn a seed drying house is desirable, but any good dry building where there is a free circulation of air is suitable.

Care should be taken not to let the corn freeze. Seed corn at maturity contains a large percentage of water, and the germ is easily injured by freezing.

CALVES FATTEN BEST ON FARMS WHERE BORN

"Weaning, shipping, dehorning, castrating, and suddenly changing young calves from grass to dry feed is very hard on them and checks gains completely for three to six weeks," said W. H. Peters, chief of the animal husbandry division, University Farm, before an audience of livestock men attracted to the farm by the Cattle Feeders' Day.

"This problem plus the problem of securing good calves at a reasonable price," he added, "would seem to warrant the statement that baby beef production is best adapted to the method whereby the calves are grown on the same farm on which they are to be fattened. They can be castrated when young, and, if they are dehorned at all they can be dehorned with caustic also when young, then started on grain in the fall before they are weaned and can be fattened with less risk and a good deal less feed than when they are purchased on the open market in the fall.

"However, when the calves brought to University Farm got settled down and started to feeding well they made gains almost as fast as the older cattle and required only two thirds as much feed to make 100 pounds gain as is usually required by two or three year old cattle.

"The calves appeared to be growing rather than fattening until they had been on feed about 130 days and weighed from 700 to 800 pounds. From then on they semed to fatten rapidly and at the close of 196 days showed a good deal of finish. We believe that the average feeder of baby beef should figure on about a 200-day feeding period in order to make certain of a satisfactory finish on the calves."

GRAIN PLUS PASTURE BOOSTS DAIRY PROFITS

Recent reports from Minnesota cow testing associations show that it is profitable to feed dairy cows some grain in addition to pasture during the summer months. Many dairymen contend that the pasture should furnish sufficient feed. Cows producing a pound of fat or less daily are usually able to obtain enough food on pasture, provided the pasture is not overstocked or dried up. Dr. C. H. Eckles, chief of the daify division of the university, recommends the following schedule for summer feeding, when pastures are abundant:

Jersey or Guernsey producing—

20 lbs. milk	daily, 3	lbs. grain
25 lbs. milk	daily, 4	lbs. grain
30 lbs. milk	daily, 5½	lbs. grain
35 lbs. milk	daily, 7	lbs. grain
40 lbs. milk	daily, 8	lbs. grain

Holstein or Ayrshire producing—

25 lbs. milk	daily, 3	lbs. grain
30 lbs. milk	daily, 4	lbs. grain
35 lbs. milk	daily, 5½	lbs. grain
40 lbs. milk	daily, 7	lbs. grain
50 lbs. milk	daily, 8	lbs grain

E. A. Hanson, dairy specialist with the agricultural extension division, reports that 300 cows fed grain while on pasture averaged 301.9 pounds of butterfat in a year, the average yearly feed cost being $49.35. Seven hundred cows fed pasture only averaged only 237.6 pounds of butterfat, the average yearly cost being $41.87.

Conclusions to be drawn from this report:

Gain in annual fat production, lbs.	64.3
Value of fat at 40 cents a pound.	$24.71
Increase in yearly feed cost with summer grain	7.28
Net gain	$17.43

Mr. Hanson summarizes the advantages of summer feeding as follows:

Tends to maintain production during slack pasture season.

Increases total yearly production.

Cows fed grain plus pasture will be in higher condition of flesh, giving them an advantage over cows poor in flesh, for fall freshening and winter production.

MILDEW ATTACKS RED CLOVER IN MINNESOTA

Many cases of powdery mildew of clover have been reported this year to the plant disease specialists of the state university. This disease, which makes the plants look white, has been prevalent throughout the United States the last two years, says J. G. Leach of the University Farm staff.

"In some sections of the country it is doing some damage," says Dr. Leach, "but it seems to be greatly influenced by weather conditions, being more prevalent in rainy seasons such as we had last spring. It has not been reported in Minnesota prior to this season. We know of no effective control measures."

There are rumors that the eating of mildewed hay causes inflammation in the mouths of horses. No evidence has been submitted to university plant disease men to show that mildewed clover has any injurious effect when fed to animals. On the contrary, cattle fed mildewed clover for two weeks at the University of Tennessee exhibited no disease symptoms, according to a report received by Dr. Leach.

CHANCE TO IMPROVE COUNTY FAIR JUDGING

How to make judging work at state, county and community fairs more educational, and therefore of increased value to exhibitors and patrons, is being given more consideration by the agricultural extension people of the university than ever before.

The judging or awarding of premiums is now largely left to disinterested experts from the outside, especially from the agricultural college through the extension service," says R. S. Mackintosh, university specialist in horticulture. "Many people want to be shown just why and how awards are made in the various classes. Often the specific reason why a certain animal or article has been given first position over another should be answered by the judge. This has prompted the providing of special facilities for public demonstrations in judging so that the judge may explain the reasons for his acts.

"Officials of fairs should provide an adequate arena where demonstrations can be given in the judging of some of the more important classes at certain definite periods. To accomplish this the superintendents and officials will have to get the exhibits staged systematically and on time. During the fair season this fall, consideration will be given to providing a time and place at a few fairs to demonstrate that this ideal can be carried out to the advantage of all concerned."

WHEN AND HOW TO SELECT SEED CORN

Seed Corn Time in Minnesota, Sept. 10 to 20.

"Seed corn should be selected in the field as the plants are maturing," says A. C. Arny of the division of farm crops and farm management of the state university, in a new special bulletin entitled, "Corn Raising in Minnesota."

"The best time to pick the seed ears," continues Mr. Arny, "is when the leaves of the plant are still green, the husks beginning to turn yellow, and the ears well dented. When the seed ears are selected from the plants as they are maturing, the choice can be made on a sound basis to maintain or increase the yielding power of the variety, and diseased plants can be recognized and avoided. At the same time, the corn is gathered early enough so it can be cured without danger of injury by freezing."

The bulletin deals with all phases of corn growing under the general headings of essentials for higher yields, good seed, soil preparation, cultivation and stand. The author stresses the importance of making the plant the basis of seed corn selection. "Effective selection of seed ears from husked corn is impossible," he says.

Seed Corn time in Minnesota, Sept. 10 to 20.

TRACTOR "SAVES DAY" ON PEAT LAND FARM

Visiting the Rydell farm, 15 miles out of Minneapolis, J. L. Larson, agricultural engineer at University Farm, noticed a few things pertaining to the use of a tractor that showed very clearly some of its possibilities. The farm is composed mostly of low peat land on bogs and in spring it is impossible to get on the fields with horses.

"A small tractor of the two-plow size has been equipped with special wheel extensions and lugs, and they find that the work can be done very nicely and in due season," says Mr. Larson.

"They also have several meadows growing an excellent stand of grass, but too wet in spots to make haying practical with horse-drawn implements. By using a tractor, the grass is cut, raked, and the hay hauled off without much difficulty.

"This is only one of several cases where the tractor can be adapted to some seemingly impossible job. Owners will find their tractor a more profitable investment if they will put it to more uses and cultivate more land as Dr. Rydell has done."

CLUB GIRL IN EARLY "TEENS" BAKES FOR 50

Clara Marie King, a 14-year-old school girl of Koochiching county, won the highest honors in Class B in breadmaking at the county contest and will compete at the state fair for state honors in her class. She spent last witner with her parents who were in charge of a lumber camp in the Koochiching woods. Fifty lumber jacks, hungry as wolves, had to be fed three times a day.

According to her report to T. A. Erickson of University Farm, the state club leader, Clara baked 518 loaves of yeast bread, 63 loaves of quick bread and 42½ dozen rolls or other forms of quick bread.

"In making bread I became interested in baking other things," she writes. "The cook taught me how to make cookies, doughnuts, cakes and pies. Nearly every morning before school I used to make seven or eight pies. In the evening I mixed pancake batter and sometimes made a quick bread or cake.

"During Christmas holidays the cook hurt his arm. Mother and I had to do all the cooking for the 50 men. I did all the baking while mother did other things. On Saturdays I was very busy, for I always made bread, pies and cakes and usually cookies, doughnuts or something like that."

This is a record of achievement in which any experienced homemaker might well take pride.

SOYBEAN INCREASES PROFITS FROM HOGS

Farm crops division men at University Farm agree that Minnesota livestock producers should give more attention to the growing of legumes. Soybeans, for instance, are recommended as being good for the soil and the best sort of feed for hogs and sheep. Experiments in the east have shown that dairy cattle relish the beans and give more milk when fed them.

Andrew Boss, vice director of the Minnesota Experiment station, believes that the soybean is a coming forage crop for Minnesota. It can be grown with the corn crop to the improvement of the corn, the soil and the profit of the grower. Fed with cheap corn, it is a money-maker for the pork producer.