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TUSKEGEE NORMAL & INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.



How to Cook Cow Peas

REVISED AND REPRINTED



By

G. W. CARVER

**TUSKEGEE INST., ALA.
TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
1908.**

The Tuskegee Experiment Station

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The Tuskegee Agricultural Experiment Station

BULLETIN No. 18.

AUGUST, 1908

HOW TO COOK COW PEAS

G. W. CARVER, M. S. Agr., Director.

Since the publication of this bulletin the applications for it have steadily increased until the output of 1,500 has been exhausted and the demand unsupplied; and with this apology it was thought wise to republish it.

The popularity of the cow pea is increasing from every point of view from year to year. Some one has wisely said that as a crop, cow peas are to the South what clover is to the North, and alfalfa to the West. And we trust that the time is not far distant, when, as an article of human food, the pea itself will be to the South what the Boston, Navy and White soup beans are to the East and West.

In 1889 South Carolina produced 698,281 bushels. In 1899 1,163,705 bushels, which represents an increase of 68.5 per cent. Georgia, in 1889, produced 274,670 bushels. In 1899, 1,130,441 bushels; an increase of 18 per cent. North Carolina increased its output during the same period of years to 100.4 per cent. Alabama, 108 per cent.; Florida, 125.8 per cent.; Mississippi, 182 per cent.; Kentucky, 888.9 per cent.; Virginia, 1,008.2 per cent.

The average yield per acre in 1899 varied as follows: Maximum, 28.5 bushels, minimum, 6.8 bushels. The above increased percentage of yield in the various states indicate that the farmers are beginning to appreciate in a tangible way the value of this crop:

Cow-pea hay as compared with red clover ranks thus:

FLESH, FAT AND MILK FORMERS IN 100 POUNDS OF AIR-DRY SUBSTANCE

TOTAL NUTRIENTS	PROTEIN	FATS, ETHER EXTRACT	NITROGEN, FREE EXTRACT	CRUDE FIBRE	DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS			
					PROTEIN	FATS	NITROGEN, FREE EXTRACT	
RED CLOVER HAY	12.50	2.48	40.48	26.81	6.17	1.06	23.28	12.73
COW PEA VINE HAY	14.48	2.49	41.42	21.54	9.81	1.24	22.14	9.94
DIFFERENCE IN FAVOR OF THE COW PEA	1.98	.06	.79		3.64	.21	6.06	

From the above table we can readily see that cow pea-vine hay stands higher in actual composition and digestible nutrients than red clover hay.

VARIETIES

There are a great many so-called varieties of the cow pea, many or all possessing some special merit of value in the particular localities where they originated. As many of these varieties are undoubtedly crosses, they range in color from almost pure white to jet black, together with red, brown, speckled and spotted varieties. A large number of these varieties have been tested for a series of years here at the Station with the following results:

The small black-eyed Lady pea and the New Era prove the best for early planting. I wish to especially recommend the New Era, as it is early and prolific.

The speckled, black, and iron come next. The Iron pea deserves special mention as it is a vigorous grower, heavy fruiter and resists the wilt with impunity. When cut the stubble has a strong tendency to sprout out and make a second crop. For rank, heavy vines there seems to be none equal to the Unknown, but it is occasionally a shy bearer with us.

Every farmer should plant at least four varieties every year, for the reason that some years one variety will fail and another will succeed.

During our experimentation, we have never known all of these varieties to fail the same year: New Era, Black, Whipperwill, Iron and Unknown.

Every progressive farmer recognizes that certain crops exhaust or make his soil poorer, and certain others build it up or make it richer. He is also aware that a better crop follows a pod-bearing one such as peas, beans, clovers, vetches, peanuts, etc.; therefore they are absolutely indispensable in a wise crop rotation, and in the rational feeding of both man and beast.

The fertilizing value of these plants is due mainly to the relationship existing between certain germs in the soil and the free nitrogen of the air, they being the only recognized class having the power to extract and utilize this nitrogen from the air and convert it into a class of substances in the plant known as "Albuminoids," which, when consumed by the animal, are converted into milk, wool, hair, hoofs, horns and muscular tissue (lean meat).

As yet, none bids fair to equal—much less excel—in the number of really good points, those of our old trusty cow pea, in its many varieties. A number of investigations throughout the country have shown quite conclusively that every acre of well-grown alfalfa can be made to deposit forty-three dollars worth of nitrogen in the soil; one acre of cow peas, twenty-five dollars; one acre of red clover, fifteen dollars. The above is in addition to

their feeding value, deducting—say one fifth—for the amount fixed in the animal's body.

While the cow pea does not rank as high as a nitrogen gatherer as alfalfa, we must admit that the plant is yet to be found that furnishes as much nutritious and palatable food as the cow pea for both man and beast.

FOOD

As a food for man, it may be prepared in a sufficient number of ways to suit the most fastidious palate.

From the following table below we see that it compares most favorably, in points of nutrition, with the much prized Boston bean.

	WATER	PROTEIN (Muscle Builders)	CARBOHYDRATES (Fat Formers)	CALORIES (Heat Units)
Boston Bean	12.6	22.5	59.6	1.605
Cow Pea.....	18.0	21.4	60.8	1.590

COOKING.

We take pleasure in submitting below thirty-two recipes which have been carefully tested as to their value, and I am sure will be found helpful in the preparation of this delicious vegetable:

(1)

BOILED PEAS WITH BACON

Wash the desired quantity of peas to be cooked in cold water, put in iron pot or stew-pan, cover with cold water, drop in a piece of fat bacon, boil slowly until tender; season with pepper and salt, if the bacon is not sufficiently salty to supply the required amount of salt; then simmer slowly until ready to serve. A small piece of butter will add greatly to their flavor.

(2)

BAKED PEAS

Prepare the same as for boiling; when half done pour into the baking pan, season with butter, pepper, and to every pint of peas, add one scant teaspoonful of salt, and a pinch of sugar; scar the piece of bacon and half bury it in the middle of the dish, cook slowly until thoroughly done and a delicate brown; serve either hot or cold.

(3)

CREAMED PEAS (Dolletgas)

Soak one pint of peas in cold water over night or until the hulls rub off easily, free them from the skins by rubbing them between the hands; continue washing in cold water until all of the skins are removed; put in vessel to cook (porcelain or granite stew-pan preferable), with just enough water to cover them, boil slowly

until thoroughly done, pass through a colander, season with a scant teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of pepper, one-half a teacup of pure cream, a heaping teaspoonful of brown sugar, or two of syrup; a small piece of butter may be added if not rich enough; whip the same as for creamed potatoes, serve hot.

(4)

GRIDDLE CAKE No. 1

Mix together one cup of boiling milk, one-half cup of cream, one cup of pea meal—which has been previously soaked in cold water for one-half-hour and boil until thoroughly done—one tablespoonful of butter, the same of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one beaten egg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one cup of flour, or enough to make a stiff batter. Cook in griddle pans and serve while hot.

NOTE:—It improves the lightness to whip vigorously before stirring in the baking powder. Sour milk and soda can be used the same as for other griddle cakes.

(5)

ALABAMA BAKED. (Delicious)

Hull the peas the same as recommended for creaming, put in small pieces of fat pork, boil the peas until about half done, pour into baking dish, season to taste with butter, pepper and salt, put tablespoonful of sugar to every quart of peas; put in oven, cook slowly until well done and brown; serve hot or cold.

(6)

HOPPING JOHN

Take one quart of peas and a scant pint of rice, boil the two separately until both are nearly done, turn the two together and season with lump of butter the size of a walnut, a pinch of pepper and two teaspoonfuls of salt. (If bacon is desired, put one-half pound into peas when first put on to cook. The salt in this case should be omitted.) A beef bone can be used instead of bacon, if desired, and, to my mind, adds much to the flavor. (Double the salt in this case or proportion it to the size of the bone.)

(7)

BOILED GREEN PEAS

Select those that are about two-thirds grown; do not shell until ready to cook; wash in cold water and drain them, cover with

NOTE [A]—Tastes differ so widely as to pepper and salt that it has been thought wise not to specify the amounts to be used in these recipes, except in a few instances.

NOTE [B]—I wish to thank the following members of the Senior Class in Agricultural Chemistry for practically testing and verifying the value of nearly all of these recipes:

Misses Sarah Woodall, Bessie Warrick, Clara Johnson and Lucy Hill; Messrs. R. B. Woodford, Charles Stevens, William H. Crutcher, George K. Gordon and Jesse J. Jones.

boiling water and add one heaping teaspoonful of brown sugar to every quart of peas. Salt to taste.

When tender pour into a colander and drain; put them into a vegetable dish, and quite in the center of the peas put a lump of butter the size of a walnut and four tablespoonfuls of thick cream; garnish with mint and parsley, serve hot.

CAUTION: Do not gather or shell this delicious vegetable long before it is dressed, or much of the delicate flavor will be lost.

(8)

PLAIN PEA PUDDING

Soak one-half pint of split peas over night; put in an earthen dish, cover with hot water, add one heaping teaspoonful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, cook thoroughly done and brown; garnish with parsley and serve.

GRIDDLE CAKES No. 2

Boil the desired quantity of half ripe peas until tender, mash to a pulp and pass through a strainer; to every cupful of strained peas add one of boiling milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, and when sufficiently cool, one egg well beaten; then stir in one cupful of flour which has had two teaspoonfuls of baking powder mixed into it by passing several times through a sieve. If the batter is too thick, add a little milk; if too thin, a little flour. Bake on a hot griddle and serve hot with syrup.

(9)

A DISH FOR DISPEPTICS

Peas are deliciously prepared without grease of any kind, as follows: Hull the same as recommended for creaming; choose the large white crowders; boil slowly in soft water in a covered vessel for several hours, or until the peas begin to fall to pieces, and the water (which should barely fill the peas when done, and not stand above them) is viscid and jelly-like. Add a little salt and nothing else, unless at the proper time you have chosen to put in a few sweet or Irish potatoes to eat with them. Many stomachs can retain and digest them in this way, when they could not do so in any other.

(10)

PEA SOUP WITH CELERY

One-quarter pound each of onions, carrots, or parsnips, two ounces of celery, three-quarter pound of split peas, a little mint, shredded fine, one teaspoonful of coarse brown sugar, salt and pepper to taste, four quarts of water or liquor in which a joint of meat has been boiled. Fry the vegetable for ten minutes in a little butter or drippings, previously cutting them up in small

pieces; pour the water on them, and when boiling add the peas. Let them simmer until thoroughly done. Add the sugar, seasoning and mint, boil for a quarter of an hour and serve.

(11)

PEAS IN THE POD

Top and tail with a sharp knife, cut in short pieces and cook tender, add a little salt while cooking, drain, butter freely and season with pepper and salt to taste; at this point a half teacup of sweet cream to every quart of peas will greatly improve the flavor. Let simmer twenty minutes and serve.

(12)

PEAS IN THE POD WITH PORK

Prepare the same as for the above; parboil in water made slightly salty, for fifteen minutes, drain off the water, add a piece of fat salt pork, two or three inches square, cook slowly until soft, take out the pork and season with pepper and serve.

(13)

BOSTON BAKED PEAS

Take a quart of large white peas, put in a stew pan and cover with lukewarm water, place on the back of the range early in the morning; at noon, if the heat has been sufficient, they will be slightly soft to the pressure; now have ready an earthen bean pot, which comes for the purpose; put a pound of uncooked salt pork in the bottom of the jar, add pepper only as it will receive salt enough from the pork; add one large tablespoonful of New Orleans molasses to give a fine color, fill with water and set in a moderate oven and bake slowly for six hours, occasionally adding hot water, if necessary, to keep moist.

(14)

CROQUETTES

Season cold mashed peas with pepper, salt, nutmeg; beat to a cream with tablespoonful of melted butter to every cupful of peas; add two or three well beaten eggs and some minced parsley, roll into small ball and dip in beaten egg, roll in bread crumbs or cracker dust, fry a rich brown in hot lard, drain and serve while hot.

(15)

GREEN PEA SOUP

Put two quarts of green peas with four quarts of water, boil two hours, renewing waste by adding boiling water when needed; strain from liquor, return that to pot, rub the peas through sieve, chop an onion fine and small sprig of mint, and one of parsley, let boil ten or fifteen minutes, stir a teaspoonful of flour into two

stir carefully into the boiling soup. Serve with well buttered slippers of toasted bread.

(16)

PLAIN PEA SOUP

Take one quart of hulled peas, boil until perfectly soft, allowing four quarts of water to one of peas, mash peas, add flour and butter rubbed together, also salt and pepper to taste; cut cold bread into small pieces, toast and drop into soup, with a bit of minced parsley.

(17)

PEA SOUP NO. 2

Puff in a sauce-pan two ounces of bacon chopped fine, six onions, peeled and chopped, salt and pepper to taste, add four quarts of hot water; boil twenty minutes; meantime rub through sieve a quart of peas that have been previously boiled, add them to the first ingredients, boil one hour longer and serve hot.

(18)

PEA BOUILLON

Take six pounds of round of beef, three small carrots, three turnips, nine small onions, one large onion stuck with four cloves, bunch of sweet herbs, two pints of peas (one shelled, the other in pod), one small head of cabbage, three large tomatoes, four quarts of water, pepper, salt, flour, noodle, rice or sago; put beef into the water whole, and heat slowly to a boil; skim, dip out a pint of the liquor left with the beef and put by for the cooking of the vegetables; add to the liquor left with the beef one sliced carrot, one turnip, also sliced, the large onion and the herbs; stew slowly four hours, take out the beef and keep hot over boiling water; strain the soup, pulping the vegetables, cool, skim and return to the fire, and when it heats, add noodles, boiled rice or soaked German sago; simmer five minutes, pour into hot soup tureen and serve.

(19)

PEA MEAL SOUP

*An almost endless variety of delicious soups can be easily and quickly made by thickening any soup stock with pea meal (browned or unbrowned), permitting the same to cook slowly until the meal is done.

(20)

FRITTERS

One cup of pea meal, previously soaked and simmered until done, one pint of milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt, three eggs, one teaspoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter; to the cold peas add the yolks of eggs, sugar, butter and salt, also the whites of the eggs, which have been previously whipped to a drop; froth

*Note—Pea meal can be made by grinding the peas in a new or well cleaned coffee mill. For brown pea meal the peas are simply roasted before grinding.

of butter, add a pinch of pepper and two teaspoonfuls of salt, in spoonfuls in plenty of lard, made hot for the purpose; fry a rich brown, serve with cream or lemon sauce. If inclined to fall to pieces, add a little flour to the batter.

(21)

SUCCOTASH

Take one pint of large white peas after they have been hulled and cook tender, cut off the grains from eight ears of corn, add one large tablespoonful of floured butter, two of thick cream, pepper and salt to taste, add one cup of milk; boil corn and peas until both are thoroughly done, add the milk; when this boils, add the butter, pepper and salt, simmer ten minutes and serve.

(22)

PEA SALAD

Take a scant quart of large white peas, after they have been hulled and thoroughly cooked, put into a salad dish and season as follows: To two tablespoonfuls of best salad oil, add one-half teaspoonful of sugar, same of pepper, made mustard and salt, and about the same of Royal celery salt; rub to smooth paste, and whip in, teaspoonful at a time, five teaspoonfuls of best vinegar; when thoroughly mixed, pour upon salad and serve.

(23)

SALAD NO. 2

Prepare peas the same as for the above; to one quart add two-thirds of a cup of sour cream, two well beaten eggs, season to taste with sugar, a pinch of salt and mustard; a couple of stalks of celery should be chopped and added to it, or a tablespoonful of celery seed. This is very fine and most excellent for picnics.

(24)

ROAST PORK WITH PEAS

Choose a leg of fine young pork, cut a slice in the knuckle with a sharp knife and fill the space with sage, pepper, salt and an onion chopped: when half done score the skin in slices, but do not cut deeper than the outer rind; let cook until nearly done, pour off the excess of fat, add one quart of white peas that have been previously hulled, and cook slowly until all is quite done and brown. Serve with apple sauce.

(25)

PEA COFFEE

Brown some peas in the oven the same as for green coffee. To a given quantity (the strength desired determining this) add one-third pure coffee, boil and clarify the same as for the other coffee. Some like it just as well to leave out the pure coffee altogether.

(26)

FRENCH PEAS

Soak, hull, and parboil one quart of shelled peas until tender, drain, add boiling water enough to keep from burning, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one whole onion; one-half handful of parsley tied; salt and pepper to taste, cook slowly for an hour; when ready to serve, take out the onion and parsley, add one tablespoonful of butter and a teacup of thick cream, into which a tablespoonful of flour, has been stirred, add two teaspoonfuls of sugar, boil until thick and serve hot.

(27)

GRANADA STEW

Boil a four-pound soup bone until all of the meat drops from the bones, free from the liquor oil of the bones, salt and pepper to taste, add two tablespoonfuls of minced parsley, one pint of white potatoes, one pint of sweet potatoes, three stalks of celery chopped fine, and one pint of peas; mince the meat and cook all together until the vegetables are thoroughly tender; serve hot.

(28)

PEA CHOWDER

Take one pint of raw sweet corn, one pint of green peas, cut each row of kernels and scrape the raw corn from the cob. Slice and add a pint of white potatoes to the water in which the scraped cobs have been previously boiled. Cook until the potatoes are nearly done, add the corn and the peas which have been previously cooked until quite tender (do not add the water in which the peas were cooked). Add one-half cup of butter, one-half pint of milk and one-half pint of cream, into which two tablespoonfuls of flour have been mixed; add corn and milk, salt and pepper to taste, return to the fire and boil five minutes, remove from the fire. Mince and add the whites of two hard-boiled eggs, also the yolks after rubbing through a strainer. Serve hot with buttered croutons.

(29)

CHOW CHOW OF PEAS

Take one quart of tender peas in the pod, one quart of shelled green peas, one quart of green tomatoes chopped, one quart of chopped onions, one pint of chopped peppers (half green and half ripe), half cup of white mustard seed, half cup of salt, four stalks of celery chopped fine. Add sugar and curry powder to taste. The peas should be put into cold water and brought to a boil, drop in a lump of soda the size of a pea, boil until about one-third cooked, drain water off thoroughly, wash in cold water, drain and chop before adding the other ingredients. Cover with cold vinegar.

(80)

CHARTREUSE OF PEAS

Line a plain mould or tin basin (the desired size) with thin slices of raw bacon; have prepared some half-boiled snap peas, carrots and turnips. Cut the latter into small slices and distribute them around the edges and the bottom of the pan about an inch thick; fill up the middle with some chopped veal or what is still better half and half of chopped veal and fresh pork thoroughly mixed together, after seasoning to taste with salt, pepper and a dash of sage. Put a plate over the top of the mould, tie a cloth over that, and put into a steamer and steam for an hour and a half. Turn out on a platter and serve with cream of white sauce.

(81)

BAKED PEA SOUP

Take cold baked peas, add twice the quantity of cold water, and let them simmer until soft. When done add half as much stewed tomatoes. Rub all through a puree strainer. Add more water until the right consistency, season to taste with salt, pepper, a little vinegar and mustard.

(82)

ROASTED PEAS

Take peas when the pods have just begun to turn yellow; put in moderate oven until thoroughly roasted. Serve the same as for roasted peanuts.