

UNIVERSITY FARM PRESS NEWS

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES FOR JULY 1st.

Rutabagas may still be planted. Red cabbage is a good variety for pickling, and coloring salads. Plant Wardwell's Kidney wax beans now for fall use.

SYSTEM IN FARM MANAGEMENT.

In the past most farming was conducted with very little regard to system. The staple crops were grown year after year on the same land, often without manure, until the soil failed to produce satisfactory crops.

DON'TS FOR HORSE-OWNERS.

Don't overload our horses. Don't feed too much corn in hot weather. Don't make an sudden change in the feed. Don't keep your horses in poorly ventilated stable.

SILAGE AND STOVER.

Silage Makes More Pounds of Beef at a Lower Cost.

The writer found in ten years' work at the Nebraska Experiment Station prior to coming to Minnesota, that a ration of alfalfa hay with corn silage or stover gave larger and more profitable gains than any of the many other rations tested.

NEW SEED LAW.

Minnesota Extension Bulletin 39 States the Law and Explains the Inspection and Free Tests Which it Provides.

The last legislature provided a law for the regulation of the sale or exposure for sale of agricultural seeds in Minnesota. It is in effect on and after July 1, 1913, and provides for the labeling of agricultural seeds in such a way as to indicate their germinating power.

Do not grow vegetables too thick. Give them plenty of room for full development. If the strawberry bed is to bear next year it should have been mowed and worked over before this.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES FOR JULY 8th.

Japanese lilacs made a fine showing the latter part of June. Swiss Chard may be used as soon as large enough to pull. Prune out the old and diseased currant canes as soon as the fruit is off.

CANNING VEGETABLES.

A Winter Suppy Should be Put up Now.

Sweet corn, beans, peas, and asparagus should be canned for winter use while the garden furnishes a plentiful supply. Select and prepare them as for drying. Put them in jars that have been sterilized in boiling water, then add water until the jars overflow, put the rubbers in place and screw the lids down loosely.

HORSE BREEDING IN MINNESOTA.

Report on the Hrse Industry Issued by the Stallion egristration Board.

A Report on the Horse-Breeding Industry in Minnesota, is the title of Bulletin No. 5, recently issued by J. S. Montgomery, Assistant Secretary of the Stallion Registration Board. It contains a directory of the stallions licensed in Minnesota and a series of articles by well known horsemen.

RE-USE WATER GLASS

Cheapen Egg Prrvation by Economy of Material.

Water glass may be used in the preservation of eggs more than one year if properly handled. It loses its value if exposed too long to a free circulation of air, which contains carbon dioxide.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND FARMERS NEEDED.

With 40,000,000 acres of available productive land where there is ample fertility and rainfall to produce abundant crops, and with good facilities available for marketing all of the products that can be produced, it is plainly apparent that one of the problems for Minnesota to undertake is to secure a large number of settlers.

ROOSTERS VS. REPUTATION.

June 15 or July 1 closes the hatching season in most sections of the State. Suppose that during this period there was an average of five roosters per flock on 150,000 farms in Minnesota. Now that the breeding season is over what shall be done with 750,000 roosters?

ANT EMEDY.

The following ia tried and true recipe for driving away ants of all kinds. Equal parts of tartar emetic and sugar. Mix drythen moisten with water to the consistency of syrup and put on a dish inthe runway of the ants.

STRAWBERRY JUICE.

Late in the season when the strawberries are small and seedy, they may be cooked, the juice drained off, again made boiling hot, and canned with or without sugar. Any bottles which may be at hand can be used for canning the juice.

RAGWEED.

Ragweed is an annual which grows in rich soil that is not fully occupied by a growing crop. A short rotation, three or four years preferably, which includes a grass or clover crop and a cultivated crop, will help to clean infested fields.

THE ROOST MITE.

Roost mites are very common and troublesome. When they become numerous enough they not only infest the nests but other parts of the building, especially cracks and crevices, as well as the roosts. They are much like tiny spiders and are often called spider lice by poultrymen.