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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

July 1 to 7

Keep all vegetable and flower beds free of weeds.

Watch vegetables and flowers closely for indications of insect and disease troubles.

A good velvety lawn adds to the value of a home.

Chinese cabbage and endive may be planted now for fall use.

Turnips and rutabagas may be sown now. Late cabbage and celery may also be set out.

Train the tomatoes to stakes in the home garden. Do not allow more bunches to grow than can be matured.

Plow under the old strawberry bed as soon as the plants have fruited and plant some other crop.

Now is a good time to take a day off and visit a city park or perhaps a neighbor who has a well-planted and well-kept place.

Use a note book on your travels and make a memorandum of the plants and plantings that appeal to you.

There seems to be no sure way of getting rid of crab grass in the lawn but to dig it out before it goes to seed. Close mowing helps, but even then some branches are left to raise seed to start new plants next season.

Hardy perennials have been especially good this year. Some that deserve a wider planting are *arabis alpina*, *alysium saxatile compactum*, columbine, German iris, peony, oriental poppy, *lilium elegans*, and the different pyrethrums.

Do not put any but clean, well-graded, perfect fruit on the market. It doesn't pay to mix second grade with first grade because your first grade at once becomes second grade in the eyes of the purchaser and you get the lower grade price.

There is a wealth of wild flowers in the woods and on the prairies that make good cut flowers. Should we not make an effort to save these in parks and gardens, especially those like the lady slipper, showy orchid, etc., that are fast being destroyed because of their singular beauty?—LeRoy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

July 8 to 15

Light pruning of elm and maple trees may be done now.

The prospects for a good cranberry crop seem excellent in the cranberry districts.

Shasta daisies, marguerites, oriental poppies, etc., have been especially good this season, on account of the rain and cool weather.

Do not let but one or two dahlia shoots grow. Keep these tied to stakes and you will have larger flowers than if all shoots are allowed to bloom.

If you need to water shrubs or plants, do a thorough job. Be sure the plants are soaked clear to the tips of the roots. Sprinkling does not pay except to get the dust off.

It is just as important to cultivate the garden now as it was earlier in the season, though it may not be so pleasant work.

Rock and water gardens are coming into use quite generally now. Nearly all large estates and many smaller places have them.

Keep a pan of water where birds may find it on these warm days. Protect it from cats and the birds will furnish you much enjoyment.

Seed of perennials may be sown now, transplanted to seed boxes or the open ground when large enough and protected over winter, when the plants may be set in the border.

There are many annual vines that may be used to cover a trellis or fence. Among them are sweet pea, morning glory, cobeia, bean, balloon vine, cypress, moon flower and *adlumia cirrhosa*.

There are few prettier plants than the common wild rose. Its buds and flowers are useful as decorative material and its foliage and fruit hips add much to a planting in autumn.

One of the best perennials of the garden in June was the columbine. These come in some twenty different shades, shapes and colors. They are quite easy to grow and make excellent cut flowers.

The Darwin, or late-flowering, tulips are well worth planting this fall. They came into flower later than the others, and if the weather is not too hot will remain in bloom over a long season. Pride of Harlaam and Gretchen are two good varieties.—LeRoy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

PREPAREDNESS BEST ORCHARDISTS' PLAN

It is none too early for the apple growers to prepare for marketing their surplus apples. Too often this is put off until the fruit is ripe and falling from the tree.

The following should be units in the "preparedness program":

Estimate the amount of surplus fruit in your own orchard and in the community.

If the local market is not large enough to take all the fruit, try to find other markets.

Order barrels, baskets, or boxes for the surplus.

Try to form a cooperative fruit selling association, similar to livestock shipping associations.

Such varieties of apples as Duchess, Whitney, Strawberry, Transcendent and Okabena should be picked before they become mellow. This means that everything must be ready to get them to market before they spoil. The Agricultural Extension Division will maintain an "apple clearing-house" again this season. If further information is needed regarding the marketing of apples, it will be furnished by the Agricultural Extension Division, University Farm, St. Paul.

EARTH BEST CELERY BANK

LeRoy Cady Draws Soil Around Plants to Blanch Them

In reply to an inquiry as to how to blanch celery, LeRoy Cady, associate horticulturist at University Farm, St. Paul, says:

"I like best to use earth in banking celery, but for the early plants that are to be blanched during warm weather I usually use boards. Sometimes heavy building paper may be set over each plant. If one has a stock of drain tile lying around, a tile set over each plant is a good method.

"It is not well to draw earth around celery plants when they are moist. In fact the plants should not be handled at all unless they are dry."

IMPORT NO PINE, ENTOMOLOGIST SAYS

"Place no orders for white pine or any other five-leaved pine or for currants or gooseberries for importation into this state." This is the request of the state entomologist to the nurserymen of Minnesota, since the infection of two nurseries in the state with white pine blister rust was discovered.

The state entomologist has no legal right to demand that importations be stopped, but asks it in the interest of the nurserymen themselves, and in behalf of the lumber industry in the state. A further spread of the disease would probably lead to a federal quarantine of the state. Should blister rust be found in a nursery that is not complying with the request, the license of the nursery would be revoked immediately.

The white pine blister rust was discovered in two nurseries near the Wisconsin line. Officials at the office of the state entomologist and at University Farm, St. Paul, believe that these are the only cases in the state. Vigorous methods have been taken to stamp out the disease in these nurseries and to prevent further infection from shipments into Minnesota from infected territory.

Examinations have been made in all parts of the state for other signs of blister rust, but no infections other than in the nurseries on the eastern side of the state have been found.

Blister rust destroys the lumber value of white pine. It has wiped out the forests of large sections in Europe and has seriously affected areas in the eastern part of the United States. Transmission of the disease is through currant or gooseberry bushes. The disease affects the under side of the leaves of these bushes, becoming serious enough in time to spread over much of the twigs and kill the bushes.

RING WORM CURE EASY

University Man Favors Iodine and Acetic Acid Treatment

Ring Worm appears most commonly in cattle as a round, slightly raised, bald patch, being seen especially about the head and neck of a calf or yearling. Older cattle, other animals and men are subject to the trouble. It is caused by minute vegetable parasites which grow under the skin, something like mildew in a grape leaf.

Ring Worm can be rather easily cured by giving the spots a good scrubbing with soft soap and water, then treating them once each day with equal parts of tincture of iodine and glacial acetic acid. The treatment may be continued for several days, as appears necessary.—M. H. Reynolds, veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul.

FINDS NO EXCUSE FOR FILTH ILLNESS

Much unnecessary sickness is due to the unsanitary privy, which is altogether too common in Minnesota, says Dr. I. J. Murphy of the Minnesota Public Health Association. All human discharges usually contain disease germs, and they should be properly disposed of.

Doctor Murphy gives these requirements for a sanitary privy:

It should be constructed so that no flies or insects can have access to the excreta.

Dogs, rats, and chickens should not have access to contents.

Ventilation should be good enough that foul odors do not make its use objectionable.

Privacy and convenience for its users should be afforded.

That there is no excuse for any kind of a privy in cities and villages is Doctor Murphy's belief. Farm homes also may be provided cheaply with a sewage system. A pamphlet on the sanitary privy and a pamphlet on sewage disposal for the farm home will be sent anyone writing to the Minnesota Public Health Association, St. Paul, for it.

RURAL PATIENTS NEGLECTED, HE SAYS

Excepting in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, most tuberculosis cases throughout the state are being inadequately cared for. This is the opinion which Dr. I. J. Murphy of the Minnesota Public Health Association expressed forcibly after looking over reports of the association's field nurses' visits to tuberculosis patients in various counties. Here are some of the things the nurses reported:

Cases at home supposedly under the treatment of the family physician are not being cared for according to directions.

Many persons, unwilling to believe that they have tuberculosis, are wandering from one physician to another in the hope that they may find one who will tell them that they are not affected with tuberculosis and, of course, observing the advice of none.

Many patients attempting to take the "cure" at home are consuming barrels of useless patent medicine under the supervision of no physician or nurse, observing no preventive measures whatever and exposing entire households.

Many persons recently returned from California or Colorado are in a dying condition.

The nurses report finding a number of "graduates" from the Minnesota state sanatorium and various county institutions who were properly continuing the cure at home and reporting to their family physician for observation. They also report a number of "graduates" attending to their regular businesses and setting good examples at home as a result of the habits of care and cleanliness learned in the sanatorium.

YOU CAN'T LOSE ON SOWING RAPE

Though abundant rains have given ample pastures so far this season, there is a possibility of a shortage of grass pasture in the fall. It is wise to provide against such a shortage by sowing a good pasture crop.

Dwarf Essex rape provides excellent hog pasture, providing a large growth of forage that is greatly relished by the hogs. Sheep do well on it too, and cattle eat it readily, though it is not especially desirable for milk cows. Rape pasture may be seeded on an early-cut meadow, which has been plowed and harrowed down well. The rape seed is best sown broadcast at the rate of five pounds to the acre. It may be sown on any open ground, as well as on meadows, and if the land is well prepared a splendid crop of pasture will be ready within eight weeks.

Another way to provide a good supply of hog pasture is to sow Dwarf Essex rape broadcast, three or four pounds to the acre, in the corn just before the last cultivation. The cultivation of the corn will cover the seed and, while the rape will not grow so rank as it will in the open land, it will make a very satisfactory pasture crop by September 1.

Young pigs turned into the corn field will eat the rape in the early part of September and will be ready to harvest the corn when that is ripe.

There is no risk in sowing rape in the corn field, because if the forage is not needed for the hogs it can be turned under as a green manure crop. The increased yields of crops in following years will more than cover the small cost of seed.—Andrew Boss, University Farm.

GRIMM ALFALFA IS HARDEST IN WINTER

Growers who want alfalfa that will give very little trouble from winter killing should sow Grimm alfalfa seed. This is the report of A. C. Arny, in charge of the section of farm crops at University Farm, St. Paul. Last winter showed definitely in Southern Minnesota, he said, that the plants from Globe Variegated or Lisco seed, which had been widely advertised as being equal to Grimm, were no harder than plants from common northern-grown alfalfa seed. Both these varieties were winter-killed so much that re-seeding was necessary in almost every instance.

On approximately 100 fields where Grimm alfalfa was sown in comparison with the common alfalfa from northern-grown seeds, from 40 to 100 per cent of the plants from the northern-grown seeds were killed. The fields of Grimm alfalfa that suffered from winter killing were very few and killing was in places like deep furrows or deep draws, where the ice was especially thick or where water stood for some time in the spring. The comparison showed that the majority of stands of true Grimm alfalfa were perfect or at least satisfactory while the majority of the stands of common alfalfa were very unsatisfactory, re-seeding being necessary in nearly every case. In many of these fields, the Globe Variegated or Lisco alfalfa was sown as the common variety. Inspection showed that the winter-killing of plants from these seeds was as severe as the winter-killing of plants from other common northern-grown alfalfa seed.

Plants from northern-grown alfalfa seed will stand during the average Minnesota winters. It is only the exceptional winter when serious winter-killing occurs. When thawing and freezing forms a sheet of ice on the surface of the ground or when alternate freezing and thawing causes the surface soil to heave, thus breaking the roots, alfalfa stands are practically certain to be destroyed.

CLOVER FIELD MIDGE IS BUSY IN FIELDS

If farmers are to take any precaution against clover-seed midge and chalcid, now is the time to do it, says A. C. Arny of the farm crops section, University Farm, St. Paul. The clover-seed midge is just now at work laying eggs in the flowers for the second crop of red clover in the southern part of the state.

The midge is a very small red fly which lays eggs at the base of the immature clover heads, hatching maggots that work back between the unopened petals, suck the substance out of the ovules and prevent the development of the seeds. The chalcid is a small, dark-colored, four-winged fly. The eggs are laid in the soft young seeds. The maggot lives on the seed and emerges as an adult in time to lay eggs in the second crop of clover heads.

It is the second brood of these insects that causes the damage to clover-seed yields. The remedy is to prevent the deposit of eggs in the first crop as much as possible by killing the young before they have matured. This is best done by cutting the first crop for hay about the middle of June or by pasturing the clover late and leaving the second crop for seed.

CARE MAY PREVENT OVERHEATING HORSE

Horsemen will soon need to be on their guard against overheating. Most cases of overheating can be prevented by keeping a few simple things in mind.

Give at least a pailful of water to each horse about 10 o'clock and again at 3 or 4 o'clock on a hot day.

Be very careful with a horse that is a little out of health, if you are working him on a hot day.

Look out for a horse that after sweating freely suddenly stops sweating. Put such a horse in the shade as soon as possible and give a moderate drink.

Do not put a horse not in good condition for hard work in the center of a four-horse team in hot weather.

Work carefully on a hot day when the atmosphere is moist and heavy.

A horse can hardly get too hot to water, but one must regulate the amount by the temperature of the water.

In case of an attack of overheating, the horse should be taken to the shade as soon as possible. A treatment of the surface of the body, particularly of the head, with cold water should be given until the temperature is within a degree or two of normal. Stimulants, such as whisky or brandy, well diluted, should be given as early as possible.

In most cases it is better to plan to avoid overheating than to plan to treat the horse for it.—M. H. Reynolds, University Farm, St. Paul.

CUT CLOVER BEFORE IT GETS OVERRIPE

It is time to cut clover for hay when the blossoms begin to turn brown. If there is much to be cut, work should be started early, to prevent the last from getting too ripe. Cutting in the evening before the dew has fallen or in the forenoon as soon as the dew is off is the best plan.

Clover should be cured in the shade. If it is exposed to the hot sun, unless it is frequently turned, the leaves dry out too quickly, become brittle and fall off. Raking into a windrow before the leaves become dry and the stems become stiff is a good practice. The windrow shades most of the clover and allows a good circulation of air.

Clover left in the windrow over night and turned once or twice the following forenoon is ready for the stack or the mow the second afternoon after cutting. If the weather looks rainy, it should be placed in cocks, covered well and left for some time. It is best to open the cocks and permit them to air a while before taking to the stack.

The great amount of sap in clover stems frequently causes one to over-cure. Much sap can be left in the stems and the hay kept in good condition.

ALFALFA CUT EARLY MAKES BEST FEED

If the alfalfa or clover crops are to be saved for seed the first cutting should be made as early as possible, so that the second growth may get a good start and not be likely to bloom during the rainiest period of the summer. Clover and alfalfa plants do not set seed well when the blooms come in cloudy, foggy or rainy weather.

For all classes of animals except horses, alfalfa should be cut for hay when the new shoots at the crown are one to two inches long. Leaving the crop after it is at the proper stage to cut delays the growth of the second crop. Also many shoots of the second crop are cut off with the mower at the first cutting if the hay is allowed to stand too long.

Three cuttings of alfalfa are made a year at University Farm, St. Paul. The first of these comes about June 15. The second cutting for hay is from July 15 to 25 and the last cutting from the middle to the last of August.

150 SCHOLARSHIPS TO AID STUDENTS

One hundred semester scholarships worth \$20 each and fifty semester service scholarships each worth the same amount have been established by the board of regents of the University of Minnesota. These scholarships will be given to students on whom the increase in tuition fees for next year would work a hardship.

Fees in the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, the College of Agriculture, the College of Education, and the College of Engineering and Architecture, were raised \$5 a semester for next year at a recent meeting of the board of regents. The new scholarships will be given to residents of Minnesota, who can show that they need financial assistance. Preference in making the awards will be given to students who are self-supporting.

The scholarships will be given only to students who are registered in the university and who have demonstrated their ability to do satisfactory work.

SEED PLOT MAY BE STARTED IN JULY

July is the month when work on the pedigreed seed plot should begin. The cereal crops will soon be in head, giving the best chance for selecting seed from good heads to plant in the plot.

The improvement obtained by selecting seed and developing it in a purebred seed plot gives a considerable difference in the final returns on the crop. At the Minnesota experiment station, the pedigreed seeds yield from 8 to 37 per cent more than the common seeds yield under similar conditions. That these results may be obtained anywhere, the experience of farmers in many parts of the state gives evidence.

Minnesota was one of the first states to start work in pedigreed seeds. The demand for purebred seeds is gradually increasing and the number of farmers cultivating seed plots is growing larger. Canada has been at the pure-seed work for several years. Wisconsin and other states have made considerable progress along the same line.

Full information about planting and managing a seed bed will be sent on application to the Agricultural Experiment Station, University Farm, St. Paul.—C. P. Bull, University Farm.