



UNIVERSITY FARM PRESS NEWS

Published Semi-Monthly by the University of Minnesota, Department of Agriculture, Extension Division.

VOL. VII

UNIVERSITY FARM, ST. PAUL, MINN., OCTOBER 1, 1916

NO. 19

Entered as Second class matter January 15, 1910, at the postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., under the Act of July 16, 1891.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

October 1 to 7

Have you plenty of vegetables to put in the cellar for winter?

Now is a good time to make up the list of vegetables and the quantity of each wanted for next year's garden.

Sweet corn planted early in July came on nicely late in September.

Iris and peonies may be set out now.

Plant bulbs for both indoor and outdoor growing of next spring's flowers.

Potatoes prepared for exhibition should not be washed, but wiped clean.

When topping beets, be careful not to cut into the roots, as the beets will not keep well if they bleed.

Plant tulips three or four inches deep and about six inches apart. Plant plenty of the early single May-flowering and Darwin types.

Onions should be stored in a cool airy place. They are best put on flat shelves not over six or eight inches deep. Do not allow them to freeze.

If tomato vines are pulled and hung in a shed or barn after a light frost, considerable fruit will ripen.

Cabbage keeps best in a cool cellar. A good plan is to hang the heads face down so all surplus water will drain off.

There have been some excellent varieties of zinnias on the market this year. Many of these are excellent for decorations and for use as cut flowers.

The highbush cranberry is a decided addition to a shrubbery planting at this time of year. The fruit is showy.

The hot dry weather this year seems to have been especially good for melons, as some excellent stock has come on the market.

Fruiting branches of the Eonymus or "Burning Bush" cut before hard freezing make good bouquets for a porch vase. They will last until quite late in winter.

Apples picked carefully from the tree and wrapped in paper keep well. Do not store apples in a potato cellar as they take up odors.

Plant hyacinths and Easter lilies in pots now for flowers next spring. Water thoroughly and set in a cool place for two or three months until the roots are well formed. Good roots are essential to a good growth.

Autumn bearing strawberries, except in irrigated plots, have not done well this season. With the coming of the fall rains much better growth is noticed.

—LeRoy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

October 8 to 15.

Trees and shrubbery may be set out now if well mulched over winter. It is better, however, to set them early in the spring.

Sweet peas may be planted sometimes late in the fall and give good results in spring. It is safer to plant in spring.

Plant nut and berry fruits at once after picking, or stratify them in sand or leaf mould for planting in the spring.

Cover carrots, beets, etc., with a small amount of sand. They will not dry out so fast in the cellar.

Clear the garden of all weeds and refuse as soon as the frost kills the vegetables. This material only harbors insects for next year's trouble.

Squash should be stored in a dry place on shelves one layer deep. They will stand considerable heat but very little cold and moisture.

Many county fairs had excellent exhibits of cut flowers from the garden and house plants. These added much to the appearance of the exhibition hall and were of interest to visitors.

The bright colored leaves of the hard maple, hazel, oak, bittersweet and Virginia creeper make a drive through timber pleasant.

Sumac is one of the best plants to hold soil on a steep bank. To prevent their growing rough and stiff, they should be mowed to the ground each spring. The autumn coloring of sumac foliage and fruit is especially good.

The high prices paid for furs have started many persons to raising fur-bearing animals. Several skunk farms have been started in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin with good results.

Do not go into the business of growing drug herbs hurriedly. While there is a good demand for some of these, it is not likely that this demand will be permanent, and besides the cost of preparing many of the herbs is prohibitive.

Celery will stand some frost, but should be covered or taken into the cellar before hard freezing weather. It keeps well stored in boxes in a cool cellar. Put enough sand or dirt in the box to cover the roots well. It is a good plan to water this soil once in a while. Do not put water on the foliage.

The winter meeting of the State Horticultural Society will be at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, the first week in December. Plan to take a few days' vacation and attend this meeting.—LeRoy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

UNIVERSITY HELPS TO IMPROVE SEEDS

The division of agronomy, University Farm, St. Paul, is in position to examine seed lots of any kind of farm crops to ascertain the quality of the seed which may be offered for sale later. In cooperation with the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, university men are examining and listing all lots of seed which the grower desires to have appear in a "select" list. This means that the farmer who wishes to grow pedigreed seed may be aided in the betterment of his product and may get the added advantage of having his name brought before the public as a grower of standard, selected and reliable seed.

Anyone interested in improving the quality of seeds may write the division of agronomy, University Farm, St. Paul, for further particulars. There is room for a grower of pedigreed seeds in every township in the state.—C. P. Bull, University Farm, St. Paul.

STORE SEED NOW; GROWTH IS OVER

Frost has ended the development of the corn crop. Seed corn not gathered before the frost came should be gathered at once and stored in an airy room or shed where a good circulation of air is assured. If the corn is already in the shock, it may safely remain there until October, at which time it will be thoroughly field cured. After husking there is just one precaution to be taken. That is to see that the circulation of air is good in every corner of the room where the seed is stored.

Farmers who have a good, pure type of any of the standard varieties would do well to save all the first-class seed possible for sale. The available seed on hand was practically all used last spring. Approximately 430,000 bushels of seed will be needed for planting hill corn and several thousand bushels more for planting fodder. With very little seed on hand, it is certain that there will be a good demand for seed corn next spring.

The standard varieties are: Minnesota No. 13, Rustler, Murdock, Silver King, Northwestern Dent, Minnesota No. 455, Mercer flint, Longfellow flint, and Minnesota No. 23.—C. P. Bull, University Farm.

CLELAND TO AID COUNTY AGENTS

According to the requirements of plans for organizing the work of the county farm bureaus more closely, S. E. Cleland has been appointed assistant leader of county agents to aid State Leader F. E. Balmer. Mr. Cleland will spend much of his time in organizing work among the various bureaus and in forming new bureaus.

The new assistant leader is a native Minnesotan, raised on a farm near Waseca. For two years he has been farm management demonstrator for the Minnesota College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture. He is author of a system of farm accounts that is being used on more than three thousand Minnesota farms.

Frank J. Brown will succeed Mr. Cleland as farm management demonstrator.

PLAN TO DEVELOP WASTE LAND MADE

The use of \$250,000 as a revolving fund to develop new lands within the state is the plan of the All Minnesota Development Association. This fund would be used, according to the plan, to reclaim waste lands which might be sold to prospective tillers. The money received for the lands would be used again for the reclamation of other lands.

The establishment of the law which the state association favors depends upon the approval at the coming election of Amendment No. 1 to the state constitution. Among other movements favored by the association for improving and developing the state's resources are:

Lending school funds on improved agricultural lands.

The establishment of a state-supervised bank to lend money on the security of farm loans which are to be paid by the amortization plan.

State aid to road building.

Improvements to drainage by state aid.

State aid in making soil surveys.

Forest protection and reforestation of many areas.

The association at its meeting in St. Paul last July also recommended the establishment of two-year college courses in selected high schools.

The All Minnesota Development Association was organized last year at the suggestion of the late Governor W. S. Hammond. F. W. Murphy of Wheaton is president and Charles T. Kelley of Menasha is secretary.

BREADMAKERS WIN WITH HIGH SCORES IN STATE CONTESTS

The annual breadmaking contests held under the direction of the agricultural extension division of the University of Minnesota are developing some first class breadmakers among the girls of the state. The scores won by the prize winners in the 1916 contests, which closed with the final demonstrations at the state fair, September 4 to 9, were very high. More than 100 girls participated in the finals. Class A was made up of girls who had been trained under a domestic science teacher and Class B contained girls who had received no school training. Winners were:

Class A

Anna Hart, Oklee, Red Lake county, score 97.80.

Ida Lueck, Aitkin, Aitkin county, 97.20.

Antonia Valenta, Hopkins, Hennepin county, 97.15.

Class B

Ida Wiklund, Two Harbors, Lake county, score 98.71.

Beatrice Andrist, West Concord, Dodge county, 97.75.

Ada Potthoff, Dayton's Bluff, St. Paul, Ramsey county, 96.45.

The Maple Lake club of Wright county won the first of the club prizes with a score of 95.9. Ottertail County club won the second club prize with a score of 91.6.

Winners of the 1916 canning contest with their scores were: Helen Reich, Maple Lake, 93; Ellen Peterson, Alberta, 91; Opal Cupp, Mora, 90.3; Martha Gould, Jarretts, 89.4; Anna Ryan, Pipestone, 88.5; Georgia Flowers, Cleveland, 87.6; Mabel Thompson, Farwell, 86.7.

The three prizes in the breadmaking contest for Class A were a \$100 scholarship in the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota given by the agricultural extension division and a solid gold medal for first place, a silver medal for second place, and a bronze medal for third place.

Class B prizes were a \$100 scholarship in the School of Agriculture, given by Hunts Perfect Baking Powder company, Minneapolis, and a gold medal; a silver medal, and a bronze medal.

The medals were all given by the Agricultural Extension Division of the University.

The club prizes were transportation to the state fair for the winners of the district contests in the four zones into which the state was divided for the contest. The Russell-Miller Milling company of Minneapolis was the donor.

The prizes for the canning contest were: first, a solid gold medal and a Style A-30 canner, given by the Royal Home Canner company, Albion, Ill.; second, a silver medal, and equipment worth \$50, given by the Sprague Canning Machinery company, Hoopston, Ill.; third, a bronze medal.

Each girl who participated in the finals at the state fair received a 50-pound sack of flour, also the gift of the Russell-Miller Milling company.

NEW SANATORIUM ENDS COUNTY LIST

Buena Vista is the name of the Wabasha County Sanatorium which opens this month.

This completes the list of small, single county institutions that are being built. Although this sanatorium has but twenty beds, according to Dr. I. J. Murphy of the Minnesota Public Health Association, its furnishings and its style of architecture make it one of the most attractive institutions in the state. Its location on a side hill above Wabasha affords a delightful view of the Mississippi valley.

Although many Wabasha citizens have aided in providing this building, the greater part of the work has been cheerfully borne by Dr. E. H. Bayley, Father Maximilian Wurst, and W. A. Buholz.

Until there is a local waiting list, patients will be admitted to this institution from any part of the state at a cost of \$10 a week. A specialist in tuberculosis work will divide his time between the Buena Vista Sanatorium and the Mineral Springs Sanatorium.

VISITOR POTATOES WINNER

Minnesota potatoes are better than Nebraska stock for planting in Nebraska fields.

This is the report of P. E. Clement, county agent of Clay county, who has just returned from Nebraska where he had demonstration plots of Minnesota potatoes planted beside Nebraska fields. Early Ohio selected potatoes were furnished for seed in many plots in different sections of the state.

A checking of the yield is being made now, as the potatoes are being dug, to determine the increase in yield of the Minnesota seed over those of the Nebraska stock.

DAIRY SCHOOL TO BEGIN WORK LATE

Expecting to encourage attendance at the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association in Minneapolis November 14 to 16, the men in charge of the Minnesota dairy schools at University Farm, St. Paul, have postponed the opening of class work in the courses offered creamerymen and buttermakers until after the meeting of the national association. Accordingly, the dairy school, which was to have been in session from November 6 to December 2, will open November 20 and continue until December 16. Courses for creamery buttermakers and factory cheesemakers will be given between these dates.

The advanced creamery course for experienced creamery men will open December 1 and continue until the close of the regular dairy school, December 16. The ice cream course will open the Monday following the close of the dairy school, December 18 is the date, and continue until December 28.

The creamery managers' conferences, designed especially for officers of cooperative creameries, will be in session January 3 and 4.

HEALTH TALKS TO INTEREST PUBLIC

Popular, practical papers—not technical discussions—make up the program arranged for the annual meeting of the Minnesota Public Health Association, which will be in session at the Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, October 11. In addition to health officers, physicians, and visiting nurses, it is expected that the meeting will be attended by school men and others interested in public health.

The State Board of Health has issued a call to local health officers to attend, so that the law requiring the board to meet health officers at least once a year may be complied with. The arrangement of the program, however, has been entirely in the hands of the Minnesota Public Health Association.

A meeting of the State Medical Society for the technical discussion of public health matters will be held on the night of October 11. This is intended for physicians who will be in Minneapolis to attend the annual meeting of the State Medical Association October 12 and 13.

SCHOOL AIDS MUCH ON COUNTY'S FARMS

Thirteen boys from Aitkin county are among the list of 2,154 who have learned how to farm at the School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota. This is the number who have been graduated from the school. The number who have attended for one or two years of the three-year course is nearly three times as large.

Eighty per cent of the students who have been graduated from the School of Agriculture since it was established as the first school of its kind in the United States in 1888 are engaged in farming. D. D. Mayne, principal of the school, estimates that a larger percentage of the number who attended for a time but were not graduated are engaged in agricultural work. The men trained in the state agricultural school have done much to improve farming conditions in this county.

The school of agriculture gives a course of study covering three years. At the opening of the 1916 session, October 2, new courses will be offered to allow students to specialize in work which interests them. No high school work is required for entering the classes in the School of Agriculture.

(To the Editor: We print the following list of graduates from the school of agriculture so that you may find the number that your county has furnished and use it instead of Aitkin county figures, taken merely because they were first on the list.)

Aitkin	13	Martin	60
Anoka	64	Meeker	78
Becker	23	Miller	14
Beltrami	8	Morrison	14
Benton	4	Mower	74
Big Stone	50	Murray	7
Blue Earth	34	Nicollet	51
Brown	94	Nobles	43
Carlton	13	Norman	43
Carver	12	Olmstead	44
Cass	15	Otter Tail	136
Chippewa	72	Pennington	39
Chisago	92	Pine	7
Clay	12	Pipestone	30
Cook	4	Polk	31
Cottonwood	20	Pope	48
Crow Wing	13	Ramsey	131
Dakota	104	Red Lake	60
Dodge	30	Redwood	9
Douglas	57	Renville	149
Faribault	47	Rice	140
Fillmore	114	Rock	39
Freeborn	64	Roseau	20
Goodhue	232	St. Louis	30
Grant	57	Scott	12
Hennepin	291	Sherburne	38
Hubbard	6	Sibley	47
Isanti	26	Stearns	85
Itasca	10	Steele	32
Jackson	24	Stevens	41
Kanabec	7	Swift	83
Kandiyohi	92	Todd	28
Kittson	15	Traverse	25
Koochiching	4	Wabasha	106
Lac qui Parle	73	Wadena	11
Lake	2	Washington	186
Le Sueur	39	Washington	186
Lincoln	21	Wilkin	19
Lyon	27	Winona	47
McLeod	68	Wright	83
Mahnomen	1	Yellow Medicine	115
Marshall	17		

HEAT PLANT SAVES MONEY---AND SHINS NEW BOOKLET SAYS

As you read this are you sitting in front of an old fashioned fireplace roasting your shins while your back is freezing? If you are, you have just time to put in a good heating plant before the severest part of the winter begins.

J. L. Mowry of University Farm, St. Paul, in a bulletin on house heating, recently issued, says that a system may be installed with very economical results in a house that has been used several years. In fact, in such an installation all the pipes are exposed and add to the heating surface in the room. It is a decided waste of heat to conceal pipes in outside walls.

A hot water heating system for a six-room house will cost about \$275 or \$300, Mr. Mowry estimates in his bulletin. This includes about \$85 or \$90 for radiators, \$130 for the heater and \$65 for installation. Any farmer who is handy as a mechanic can install the heating system, reducing the cost considerably. A hot air system will cost considerably less, though it requires frequent repairs.

A good heating system is convenient, economical and comfortable. The booklet on house heating is for free distribution at the Office of Publications, University Farm, St. Paul.

LIVESTOCK WORK TO USE TWO NEW MEN

Responding to the demand of the farmers of Minnesota for increased work in livestock at the College of Agriculture, the board of regents has selected new men for places in the animal husbandry and dairy divisions. Carl W. Gay, formerly with the University of Pennsylvania, is chairman of the animal industry group and chief of the division of animal husbandry. H. H. Kildee, formerly with the Iowa State College, is head of the dairy husbandry division.

Professor Gay is a graduate of the Iowa State College at Ames and took a course in veterinary science at Cornell University. He taught in the University of Ohio before going to the Pennsylvania university, where he was employed when selected for the Minnesota division.

Professor Kildee was head of the department of dairy husbandry at the Iowa State College at the time of his appointment in Minnesota.

Prof. T. L. Haecker, who has been at the head of the dairy husbandry division since 1891, is now head of a new division of animal nutrition. He will continue some experimental work on feeding.

PLAGUE GERMS OFTEN LATENT FOR YEARS

"If tuberculosis is not heredity why is it usually found in most of the members of an infected family?"

The reason, according to Dr. I. J. Murphy of the Minnesota Public Health Association, is this:

"The first case in a family usually infects all the other members of the family before the case is diagnosed or sent to a sanatorium.

"Infection of other members of a family can be prevented, as a rule, only by removing the source of the infection to a sanatorium," adds Doctor Murphy. "Children especially should be safeguarded from individuals who may be casting off tubercle bacilli in their sputum or mouth spray. Today authorities agree that childhood is the period of infection.

"Most of those who develop consumption in adult life have carried the latent infection from childhood and have not received a new infection at the time the symptoms appear. The extremely heavy death rate from tuberculosis between the ages of 20 and 30 is due to childhood infections which are 'lit up' by the various forms of life strains to which young adults are subjected.

"The onset of tuberculosis is very insidious. In case of doubt consult a physician. A cough lasting more than three weeks, a daily afternoon flushing, a steady loss in weight, frequent hoarseness, easy tiring, indigestion, and a blood-stained sputum are some of the early signs, any one of which should call for a thorough examination. Grow-ups who have been intimately exposed during childhood should report also for periodical examinations."

Minnesota's corn crop this year will amount to 78,994,000 bushels, according to the estimate report of the bureau of crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, September 1. This is an increase of 1,842,000 over the estimate of August 1. The estimate of the crop yield of the entire United States is 67,498,000 bushels less than that of August 1. Minnesota's seed corn selection this fall will give the crop of next year an added chance to show a yield larger than the average of other states.