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### ORCHARD AND GARDEN

#### August 1-8, 1918

Plant lettuce and icicle radish now for late fall use.

Keep the cucumbers picked if you would have the vines bear over a long season.

Late sown carrots and beets, well cultivated, are best for winter storage.

Parsley makes a pretty as well as useful border to the garden walk.

Vegetables are best picked early in the morning before they are wilted by the sun.

It may be worth while to thin the fruit on heavily loaded apple trees.

Melons require rich soil and plenty of moisture for their best development.

Seed down the orchard to a cover crop to hold the snow next winter.

Head lettuce may sometimes be grown to advantage in the autumn, especially on cool soil.

Thornapple trees, red-berried elder and Juneberry are three good plants to supply birds with food.

Spinach, lettuce and Swiss chard make excellent greens for chickens. Even dandelions are eaten with much enjoyment by poultry.

Sweet corn is never so good as when cooked a few minutes after picking. Much handling lowers the quality.

Are you doing your best to protect quail and other wild birds in your vicinity? It pays in pleasure and it pays in dollars to have birds about the home.

Fruit and vegetables sell as much on appearances as on quality. Good looking, well-packed fruit of inferior grade will always outsell fruit of better quality, but poorly displayed. As a rule the store that displays vegetables and fruits best, sells the most. Of course this means they must have good stuff to display.—LeRoy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

### ORCHARD AND GARDEN

#### August 8-15, 1918

Bank early celery with boards. Dirt is likely to cause it to decay.

Water gladioli and dahlias well when they are beginning to bud.

The outside leaves of Swiss chard may be picked and the plant will still continue its growth.

Onions may be harvested as soon as the tops turn yellow and drop over.

Sheep and cow manure are good fertilizers to use in the garden or on the lawn.

Sweet corn loses 50 per cent of its sugar a few hours after picking—another argument for the home garden.

Iris may be transplanted late this month if its foliage has ripened. By all means divide iris groups this fall if they have reached a size of over eighteen inches across.

Early harvest applies will soon be ripe. Have you made provision for picking and marketing your crop? Do it now or don't complain a month later because your fruit is spoiling on the ground.

Onion harvest will soon begin. See that you have sacks, baskets or boxes enough to market your crop in. Do not let the onions get wet after they are pulled. It makes the skin rough and unsightly, and consequently harder to sell.

It is again time to plan exhibits for county and state fairs. Send to the secretary of your fair for premium list and prepare a good exhibit. It will help the fair, show your neighbors what you can do and give you a needed holiday.

Nitrate of soda and hen manure are good fertilizers to put on onions when they lag in growth late in the season. Put them on just before or during a rain so as to get them into the soil quickly.

Save all wood about the place for firewood this winter. Recent coal orders will probably make wood a more common fuel. It is well to be supplied with plenty.—LeRoy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

### LATE CHICKS NEED PLENTY OF SHADE

Late-hatched chicks often fail to make satisfactory growth because proper shade is not within their range. Somewhere there are fruit trees, berry bushes, asparagus plants, wild growth, that can be utilized, while such crops as corn and velvet beans can be quickly and easily grown for shade. There is no objection to growing good chicks and good corn on the same lot of land, each crop helping the success of the other. Help save needed feeds by giving better summer conditions to your chicks.—W. E. Stanfield, U. S. poultry specialist, University Farm, St. Paul.

### GOOD MANAGEMENT MAY PREVENT BLOAT

There is no absolutely sure prevention for bloat, but it can usually be avoided by careful management, says Dr. M. H. Reynolds, of the division of veterinary medicine, University Farm, St. Paul. It is much less likely to occur when cattle or sheep are turned out to a new pasture or given new green forage of any kind if they are turned out at once after a hearty meal of the dry feeds to which they are accustomed, and not when the green feed is wet with dew or rain. After the animals have become accustomed to a pasture or forage, they are much safer if they can be left there continuously instead of being taken off and put back after several hours.

Every farmer who has cattle or sheep should have a trocar and know how to use it. Tapping is a very simple and a reasonably safe operation. There is nothing to it except to thrust the trocar through the left flank and into the paunch high up and well forward. When an animal is bloated enough to call for this treatment, the paunch fills the entire cavity in this region and nothing else could be struck in the place indicated. The trocar, which is simply a large needle, is withdrawn and the tube left in place. Medicine may be given through this tube directly into the paunch.

If the case is urgent, tap at once and then call a competent veterinarian. Sheep must be treated very promptly, as they are likely to die quickly when bloated.

If veterinary help is not quickly available, give aromatic ammonia and turpentine, one ounce of each, in a pint of skimmilk, every half hour if necessary, to a total of six doses, then a pound of salts and three tablespoonfuls of ginger in three pints of water. Keep the animal off feed for several hours after the acute trouble has disappeared.

A promising and comparatively new treatment is formalin solution, about a tablespoonful in a quart of skimmilk for a cow and in proportion to weight for a sheep, given either by the mouth as a drench or through the trocar tube by means of a funnel and rubber tube directly into the paunch.

### DRAINAGE NOTES

Drain your farm. Drainage will increase your tillable acreage and improve and increase crops on present fields. It destroys the breeding places of flies and mosquitoes. It removes excess of salts, acids and alkalies from the soil, insures crops in wet years and helps preserve moisture and prevent evaporation in dry years. Drained land can be worked from ten days to two weeks earlier in the spring than undrained land.

The services of a competent drainage man saves money in planning drainage. Knowledge and experience are necessary in determining the proper grades, depths, and sizes of tile. You can save time and expense if you do the following things:

Locate the low spots and water courses in spring or in wet weather.

Dig test holes in both dry and very wet weather to ascertain depth of soil, kind of subsoil and ease of digging.

Run the mower over probable drain lines just before staking, and have marker stakes and hub stakes ready. Half laths make good stakes. From 3-inch old boards, make hubs 1½ to 2 inches wide, about a foot long, pointed at one end and square on top.

### SOME FOOD DRINKS FOR THE CHILDREN

These help build the body:

- Milk
- Buttermilk
- Fruit Juice
- Fruit Ades
- Milk Cocoa
- Cereal Gruels

Fruit juices:

Give the children the juice left from cooked prunes, apples, peaches, apricots and berries. Serve in a glass either alone or mixed.

Fruit Ades:

½ glass of any fresh fruit juice  
1 teaspoon sugar  
Fill the glass with water  
10 drops lemon juice improves the flavor of all ades.

Milk Cocoa (1 cup):

½ teaspoon cocoa boiled in ¼ cup water

Add ¼ cup hot milk and one level teaspoon of sugar.

Cereal Gruels:

Rub cooked oatmeal, cornmeal mush, or farina through a strainer. To each ½ cup add ½ cup or more of hot milk to make thin enough to drink. Serve at noon, or whenever a hot drink is needed.

Coffee is not listed among food drinks for children.—Lucy Cordiner, agricultural extension division, University Farm, St. Paul.

### COWS MAKE RECORDS AT UNIVERSITY FARM

Five Holstein cows at University Farm whose records for the last year have just been announced by H. H. Kildee, chief of the division of dairy husbandry, have averaged in production for the year 20,548.4 pounds of milk, 721.68 of butterfat and 902.1 of butter. The cows with their records in milk, butterfat and butter are:

	Milk, Lbs.	fat, Lbs.	Butter, Lbs.
Facile Angie of Shadynook...	18,931.8	729.9	812.43
Dorinda of Shadynook...	19,550.8	698.4	872.96
Feronia of Shadynook...	17,264.1	686.0	843.54
Lady Oak Fobes De Kol	22,063.5	793.2	991.5
Grace Monroe	24,931.7	792.2	990.2

One Jersey cow, Lad's Goldy Y, actually gave her own weight and more in butter. This cow is one of a group of three Jerseys which averaged for the year, according to Professor Kildee's figures, 11,357.1 pounds of milk, 643.66 of butterfat and 804.57 of butter. These cows with their records are:

	Milk, Lbs.	fat, Lbs.	Butter, Lbs.
Tulippa of Lily Dale	10,901.4	623.4	779.29
Commilla's Golden	10,993.5	609.3	761.66
Lad's Goldy Y	12,176.4	686.2	872.80

### CREOSOTE TO SAVE SOFT FENCE POSTS

The life of fence posts made from woods which rot very rapidly can usually be more than doubled by impregnating them with coal tar creosote, zinc chloride, copper sulphate (blue vitriol), or mercuric chloride. Of these preservatives, coal tar creosote is the most efficient. To impregnate a post with it, it is necessary to use a strong, oil-tight barrel in which the creosote may be heated to about 220 degrees F. (its boiling point). A gasoline barrel, with the top cut out of it, serves the purpose very well. The creosote may be heated by building a fire directly under the barrel, or by fitting a U pipe (about two inches in diameter) into the side of the barrel, one end of the U being higher than the other in order to insure good circulation. This U pipe should extend out three or four feet from the barrel. After the posts have been put into the hot creosote, the temperature of the creosote should be held at about 200 to 220 degrees from one to two hours. Then the fire can be let out and the creosote allowed to cool. By the time the temperature of the creosote has fallen to 70 or 80 degrees F., treatment will have been completed.

Creosote is inflammable. Therefore, care must be taken to prevent fire from reaching it. A few shovels full of sand or dry loam spread quickly over the top of the burning mass is the best way to put a fire out.

Posts which are to be given preservative treatment should be carefully peeled and thoroughly seasoned before treatment.—J. H. Allison, college of forestry, University Farm, St. Paul.

### BOOKLET FOR BOYS WHO WANT A BOOST

A plan whereby the boy on the farm who has outgrown the ungraded school in the neighborhood and is unable to leave home to continue his studies may still read the same books and pursue the same course of study as his brother who goes to the agricultural school, is set forth in an interesting story by W. S. Sylvester, associate editor of Levang's Weekly at Lanesboro.

Mr. Sylvester feels that there are many boys who, like the one in the story, need only to be shown. They are eager for the knowledge, are bright and capable, but don't know how to make the start. They have an advantage over the student in school in being able to apply the knowledge gained to the every-day problems on the farm.

A few minutes before or after meals, in the busy season; a few hours on rainy days; and the long winter evenings can be utilized. If desirable, clubs may be organized for neighborhood study.

The plan, as outlined by Mr. Sylvester, has been published in booklet form by the agricultural extension division of the University of Minnesota for the special purpose of helping these boys to get an education that will make them better farmers and better citizens. The booklet also contains a list of good books for general reading and a blank to be filled out by those desiring further information. If interested, write to the office of Publications, University Farm, St. Paul, for a copy. It is free.

### CARE AT THRESHING TIME WILL SAVE MUCH GRAIN

The loss of grain in the harvesting, shocking, stacking and threshing of wheat is estimated at from 1 to 10 per cent. At least two thirds of this loss can probably be prevented by careful handling in the opinion of L. B. Bassett, head of the grain threshing division of the federal food administration for Minnesota. On the basis of last year's yield this would be more than a million bushels, worth more than two million dollars. This does not include the waste which occurs in the handling of barley, oats, flax and other small grain crops.

Mr. Bassett is organizing each county in the state to help in the work of prevention. The county food administrator, the county agricultural agent and a practical thresherman selected by them make up the county board, through which the local work is carried on.

### PRICE OF CREAM DEPENDS ON QUALITY AND AMOUNT

Reports for May from forty-seven cooperative creameries scattered over the state show the price paid for butterfat to be as follows: Four paid 52 cents a pound, six paid 50 cents, two paid 49 cents, seven paid 48 cents, eleven paid 47 cents, two paid 46 cents, four paid 45 cents, four paid 44 cents, two paid 43 cents, three paid 42 cents, one paid 41 cents, and one paid 39 cents.

The price of butter (extras) on the New York market averaged 45 cents. Of the cooperative creameries from which reports were received, thirty-six paid 45 cents and more. Cooperative creameries that paid a low price were chiefly handicapped with too small a business. The creamery that paid 41 cents received but 4,112 pounds of fat for the month and the one that paid 39 cents received only 1,300 pounds. This was probably the smallest business of any cooperative creamery in the state. Those that paid from 48 to 52 cents received from 15,000 to 36,000 pounds.

A small business and cream of poor quality—cream that is kept too long on the farm and is poorly cared for—are the two chief obstacles to high prices. Cooperative creameries that have to contend with these are kept on a level with the cream buying stations. Successful cooperative creameries commonly pay from 7 to 10 cents more. There are few locations in Minnesota where it is not possible to have a successful cooperative creamery.—A. J. McGuire, agricultural extension division, University Farm, St. Paul.

### CULTIVATE GARDENS IN LATE SUMMER

During harvest-time the gardens are likely to be neglected because everyone is working long hours to gather the precious kernels of wheat, rye, barley, and oats. If possible, keep the garden cultivated during the busy season so that large crops of vegetables will be produced. Cultivation keeps the soil in best condition for plant growth and destroys weeds. We shall need large amounts of vegetables to replace some of the wheat and meat needed by our army and the Allies.—R. S. Mackintosh, extension garden specialist, University Farm, St. Paul.

### LOSS BY DISEASE CAN BE PREVENTED

Late blight caused a loss of 34,000 bushels of potatoes, 1/10 per cent of the crop, in Minnesota in 1917, says G. R. Bisby, division of plant pathology and botany, University Farm, St. Paul. It caused as high as 25 per cent loss in certain states last year. While Minnesota only occasionally suffers seriously from this disease, the "insurance" afforded by the use of Bordeaux mixture is certain to be more generally employed in the future. Against potato wilt, which caused a loss of 339,000 bushels, or 1 per cent, rotation of crops and careful seed selection should be more generally practiced.

Directions for treating potato diseases are given in Agr. Exp. Sta. bulletin 158, Potato Diseases and Their Control, by E. C. Stakman and A. G. Tolaas, University Farm, St. Paul.

Watch the feed of growing chicks in hot weather. Feed clean, mixed cracked corn and small grains. Whole oats of good quality, soaked or boiled, are very good. Feed sparingly and often rather than in large quantities. Keep them hungry and active, but always aim to have them filled up at roosting time.

Young stock should be encouraged to roost as soon as their inclination leads them. It often prevents their piling up and suffocating on hot nights.—W. E. Stanfield, U. S. poultry specialist, University Farm, St. Paul.

### HARVESTING HINTS Let Grain Get Ripe

Grain cut too green is hard to thresh, the chaff sticks close to the kernel, the straw is tough and heavy, more power is needed, and, especially in the case of oats, some of the kernels are likely to be lighter and to blow over into the straw when threshed.

Grain cut when green is hard on the binder, especially when wet with dew. It is heavy to shock, does not cure so readily and is likely to mold unless the shocks are opened. This requires labor, which is both expensive and hard to get.

Barley and bluestem wheat will thresh easier and with less waste when cut green than any other grain. Leave marquis wheat until it is dead ripe and dry. It is very hard to thresh and if cut even when slightly green the thresherman should not be blamed if he fails to get all the grain out of the straw. It will not shell and the only possible loss is the risk of a hail or wind storm.

### Cut Straw High

Unless you have use for all the straw, cut the grain as high as possible and have straw to make good bundles. Excessive straw makes extra work in handling and costs more to shock, stack and thresh. Leave the excess straw on the ground for fertilizer. It is almost as good as manure.

### Make Bundles Uniform

See that the binder makes a moderate, uniform bundle. Large bundles are hard on the binder, hard to shock, stack, pitch and thresh, and hard to cure. If they contain many weeds, they are likely to mold in the center and cause loss of grain. On the other hand very small bundles require more twine, are not easy to handle and do not hold together so well. Adjust the binder to make an even-sized, well-formed bundle. The binder should be made to tie perfectly. There is a small amount of waste with every loose bundle. See that the binder head is in the proper position and the butter properly adjusted so that the bundles are well made and the band properly placed.

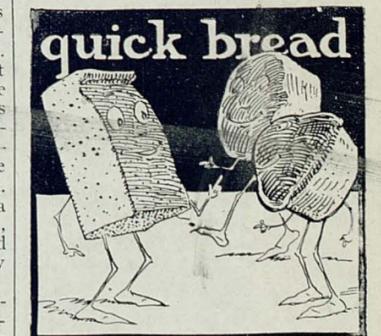
It is true that almost any one can drive a binder, but it requires a keen, wide-awake, intelligent operator to manipulate a binder so as to save all the grain and make good, smooth, straight bundles. Unless careful attention is given to this part of the harvesting, it is easy to lose an amount of grain equal to the seed.

### Clean Up the Corners

Do not trample down the corners of the field. Many bushels of grain are lost annually by careless driving around the corners. If you can not cut the corners clean the first time around outside of the field, cut them later. When possible mow a swath around the edge of the field before starting to cut; this leaves a good clean border.

### Save Lodged Grain

If a part of the field is lodged, cut one way if necessary. It might be well to get a set of grain-saving guards to assist in picking up the down grain. This can be procured through your local dealer at small cost.—L. B. Bassett, grain threshing division of the federal food administration for Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul.



U. S. Food Administration.

Baking powder biscuits, co'n bread, muffins, brown bread, grid-dle cakes or waffles is wot dey call "quick breads."

You all makes 'em wid one cup er wheat flour ter two cups er substitute flour to save all de wheat dat kin be saved fer de sojers. Some folks kin git er'long widout any wheat at all and are glad to do it ter help win de war. Dat ain't bad med'cine to take, fo' who's gwine tu'n up his nose at good co'n bread er biscuits er flapjacks?

Copies of this electro will be furnished to Minnesota newspapers on application to M. J. McGowan director of Education, Food Administration, University Farm, St. Paul.