

## UNIVERSITY FARM PRESS NEWS

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

VOL. V

UNIVERSITY FARM, ST. PAUL, MINN., OCTOBER 1, 1914

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 NOTES

September 15-22

Clean up the garden. Burn all weeds, vines, etc.

Apples will keep better wrapped in paper and stored in a cool cellar.

Put a little sand over carrots, beets or other roots to prevent drying out.

A bouquet of the straw or everlasting flowers, cut before frost, will last well into the winter.

Where only a few cabbages are to be stored it is a good plan to wrap the heads in newspapers and put them on shelves in a cool cellar.

Pumpkins and squash should be stored in a cool, dry place. If stored in a hot place, they will lose weight quickly. Keep them from frost.

Take up a few plants of parsley and set in pots or boxes in the kitchen window or a light basement window. They do not need much light or care and furnish an abundance of material for winter garnishing.

Now is a good time to organize a community study club. Some of the meetings might well be devoted to a study of garden flowers, shrubs and vegetables. "Better Home Surroundings" is a topic that should be of interest to all.

As soon as the cannas, dahlias, gladioli, etc., have been killed by the frost, dig and store the bulbs in a frost-proof place that is neither too dry nor too moist. The bulbs must not shrivel or start into growth. It is often a good plan to cover them with dry sand or earth.

Celery may be lifted, the outer leaves taken off, and the plants set in soil or sand in a cool cellar. The plants will continue to grow and form white tender stalks for winter use. When watering, do not wet the foliage, as this will cause decay.—LeRoy Cady, Associate Horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES

October 22-29

Prune the grape vines as soon as the leaves fall. They will then be ready to cover with earth.

Pick up and burn all twigs and branches that have dropped from the trees, since they may contain injurious insects.

Prepare to lay the grapes and berry bushes down and cover them with dirt. They are more likely to winter well if this is done.

Dahlias have been especially fine this season. They seem to do best on a sandy loam and in a season that is cool and moist.

Tulips may still be set in the ground outside. A good bed of bright colored tulips adds much to the attractiveness of the home surroundings.

One of the pretty vines this autumn has been the bitter sweet. It is well worth growing on an arbor or fence on account of the berries at this time of the year.

Save all the leaves that have been raked off the lawn and pile them up in some out-of-the-way place to decay. Leaf mold is a valuable asset to greenhouse or window-gardening.

The New England aster and Pyrethrum uliginosum (autumn daisy) have again demonstrated their value this autumn. Both are hardy and flower at a time when good flowers are scarce.—LeRoy Cady, Associate Horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

## ENROLLMENT LARGE

## Northwest Farm School Has Promise of Successful Year

The ninth year of the University Farm School at Crookston will open Oct. 6. The prospects for the year are very bright. The preliminary enrollment is the highest in the history of the school. The new dormitory for boys will accommodate 60 and will greatly increase the school's usefulness. Last year all the counties of northwestern Minnesota were well represented in the student body. This year will prove no exception.

## COLDS ARE OFTEN CARRIED ON HANDS

"Colds are often conveyed to others through the human habit of having hands," says Dr. H. W. Hill, of the Minnesota Public Health association. "There are 57 varieties of infectious colds by actual count, perhaps more; and these are the kinds the hands carry. Two other kinds are not infectious. One of these is caused by mechanical or chemical irritation such as is produced by a pungent gas, by dust or by the pollen of weeds. The other is caused by drafts. Such colds as these two terminate quickly. Infectious colds, however, run a more or less regular course, like any other infectious disease, lasting from one to three weeks or more.

"Persons who have any of the 57 varieties of infectious colds should be regarded as 'taboo' to other people until they are well again. Children with such colds should not go to school. Adults should not go to dances, card parties, or social gatherings of any sort. The reason is that in coughing or sneezing they throw out the germs of the disease and thus expose others, worse still in putting the hand over the mouth or nose when coughing or sneezing they get the germs on it—the hand—and then in shaking hands with others give the germs a chance at a new victim. In fact the hands carry these colds very commonly.

"To protect yourself against infectious colds, the only thing to do is to keep away from infected persons. From dust colds, all one has to do to escape is to keep out of the dust, and vigorous exercise and a cold bath will do much to help a draft cold, but a hand-carried cold is a different sort."

## LIGHT WORK FOR PLAGUE VICTIMS

The Minnesota Public Health association is developing a committee on tuberculosis whose special function, it is planned, will be to organize the whole state to provide employment for tuberculous patients whose disease is arrested. These patients are no longer infectious. They may work among others with perfect safety to those others. But, in very many cases, they should not work so hard as normal people may; especially they should not work at certain forms of employment; sometimes they should not work at all.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis says that this condition in Minnesota is by no means an exceptional one, and that 50 per cent of the benefit of the sanatorium is lost without direct and intimate attention to it.

## LESSONS IN PUBLIC HEALTH

They Will be Given in Minnesota's Schools This Winter

Minnesota's public schools will this winter give instruction in public health. The state's department of education has had outlines prepared by the Minnesota Public Health association, and has printed 15,000 of these, one for every public school teacher in the state. These give the plain facts about health through knowledge of simple things. The first deals with germs, and others with such matters as food and water, air, health supervision. The outlines will be used as guides by the teachers.

## Crown Gall on Raspberries

The Minnesota nursery inspection service has found a large amount of crown gall on raspberries, and, to some extent, on blackberries in the nurseries of the state, says F. L. Washburn, state entomologist. Many nurserymen are aware of the dangerous nature of this disease and are doing all they can to eradicate it. It frequently kills raspberries. Consequently, anyone receiving canes with gall-like swellings on roots or stems, from a nursery, should refuse to accept them. In February, 1908, the state entomologist issued an illustrated circular describing this disease and figuring affected raspberries. Several copies of this circular are left and will be mailed on application.

One of the interesting exhibits at the State Fair this year was a miniature cranberry bog, put in by a cranberry company. Methods of growing and some six or eight varieties were shown. There are many places in Minnesota where cranberries could be grown to advantage and this exhibit furnished some good material to one interested in the subject.

## NOW THE TIME TO SELECT SEED GRAIN

"Now is the time to select seed grain for next year's planting," says A. D. Wilson, director of the extension division, of the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota. "To wait until the year's crops have been sold is to get only the 'leavings' for planting. This should not be. Numerous experiments have shown that the results are universally in favor of good seed.

"If a man owned 100 hogs and was intending to sell 90, keeping the remaining 10 for breeding purposes, he would not think of selecting his brood sows by opening the yard gate, selling the first 90 that came out, and keeping the others. That is very much the kind of thing that is done, however, in the selection of most seed grains. It pays the farmer to get the best possible seed; to plant the kind of grain he wishes to grow."

## SEED CORN WEEK A GREAT SUCCESS

Seed Corn Week has been a success. It is safe to say that 500,000 bushels of seed corn were selected in the week from September 14 to 19 and stored for planting next year. This means increasing prosperity to Minnesota's crop-growers and to Minnesota's crop consumers.

The success of Seed Corn Week was brought about by various agencies. Credit must first be given the crop-growers themselves, or to those of them who saw the wisdom of the Seed Corn Week plan and selected their seed corn according to that plan. Next it goes to the press of the state—to the daily and weekly newspapers and to the agricultural journals. These great agencies spread the gospel of good seed corn far and wide.

But consider the list of other agencies that helped to see that no one was allowed to forget the week:—The governor with a proclamation, nearly a score and a half of live county agents, close to 150 high school agriculturalists, county superintendents of schools, school teachers by the thousand, farmers' clubs by the hundreds, the State Bankers' association membership, the wholesale merchants of the cities with cards sent out in letters to their patrons, commercial clubs all over the state, progressive churches and Sunday school men, telephone companies calling up their farmer patrons and reminding them of the significance of the week, railroads and business men everywhere, and, as a matter of course, the Minnesota College of Agriculture.

All this was superb "team work." It was the kind of "pulling together" that gives a state a star place on the big maps. To see such a campaign carried through to success, to the actual and complete achievement of the end sought, by the voluntary co-operation of such agencies is to be filled with pride for Minnesota.

To all of the agencies that participated, the College of Agriculture extends congratulations and thanks.

## TO STUDY BUTTER MAKING

At Least 100 Will Enroll for Dairy Course at College of Agriculture

Fifty students have already been enrolled in the Dairy school of the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, which opens November 9. The attendance last year was 100 and it is believed that this number will be exceeded. For the third time a short course in ice-cream making will be given the last week of the school. About 30 students are expected to take this work this year.

Many of the co-operative creameries of the state are adding ice cream as a side line. Some sell it to the trade, others merely make it for their farmer patrons, who pack it in ice and hold it over for their Sunday dinners. This lifts a considerable burden from the shoulders of the housewife on a day that is too often the busiest of the week.

The instruction in ice-cream making is in charge of Prof. R. M. Washburn, and the dairy school, as it has been since its establishment, is under the direct supervision of Prof. T. L. Haecker, head of the dairy division.

## HOGGING OFF CORN PROFITABLE PRACTICE

Hogging-down corn has proved profitable where rightly managed, and is being more widely practiced each year, says R. C. Ashby, assistant animal husbandman in charge of swine at University farm, St. Paul.

The advantages secured are: Labor saved because husking and storing are eliminated; larger and cheaper gains than by feeding in the dry lot, less waste in harvesting, if younger shoats or brood sows pick over the field after the fattening hogs are removed; conservation of fertility; even distribution of manure.

The following is taken from Minnesota Bulletin 104:

One lot of pigs hogged-down corn in the field, one lot was fed on snapped corn (unhusked) in the yard, and a third was fed ear-corn in the yard.

	Hogged-Down Corn	Pod Snapped Corn	Fed Ear-Corn
Number of pigs	32	8	8
Av. beg. weight	112.5 lbs.	137.5 lbs.	137.5 lbs.
Av. final weight	118 "	196 "	196 "
Av. daily gain	1.44 "	1.11 "	1.09 "
Length of Exp't	52 days	52 days	52 days
Grain consumed for pound of gain	6.35 lbs.	6.44 lbs.	6.77 lbs.

The grain weights are on a basis of shrinkage to December 29.

The pigs hogging-down corn made more rapid gains than either of the groups fed by hand. Averages for 1905 and 1906 experiments show that 1.24 lbs. less of feed (corn and shorts) were required to produce a pound of gain when corn was hogged-off.

The Iowa station's Bulletin 143, found the practice of hogging-down corn profitable. Farmers to the number of 158 reported an average saving of 6.89 cents for every bushel hogged-down. The Iowa station advises feeding some protein with the corn. This is provided by seeding rape in the corn or by feeding tankage or oil meal in troughs. In 1911, gains at the Iowa station cost to the hundred weight: on standing corn only, \$3.14; on standing corn and soy beans, \$2.87; on standing corn and tankage, \$2.43.

One acre of corn, yielding 35 bushels to the acre, shrunk to January 1, will keep 20 pigs of 125 pounds weight 13.1 days.

When hogging-down corn: Use pigs weighing from 100 to 150 pounds. Turn them into the corn when it is well dented. Have the hogs on full feed before turning them into the corn. Feed some protein supplement unless rape or rye was seeded with the corn. Use small field—many farmers prefer ten acres or less. Let the brood sows clean up after the fattening hogs. Use 26 woven wire for temporary fences.

## WHITE GRUBS CALL FOR ACTION NOW

The presence of so many June beetles, the adult form of the white grubs, throughout the state this year means great numbers of white grubs in the fields next year. Farmers should begin war on these grubs now, says William Moore, division of entomology of the Minnesota College of Agriculture.

The first preventive measure is to plow all the fields which have been in grass, small grains, or sod this year, and which the farmer intends to plant next year. Fall-plowing will destroy many of the grubs. After plowing, hogs can be turned into this to pasture and will do much good in rooting out the grubs and destroying them.

Next year's planting should be planned to avoid white grub injury. Fields which have been in timothy or other grasses, or in grain or sod, this year should not be planted next year with crops which are susceptible to the attacks of white grubs, such as potatoes, corn, strawberries, etc. Clover, alfalfa, buckwheat, wheat, rye, oats, etc., are little injured by the white grubs and can, therefore, be planted on land likely to be infested. The farmer can discover the infested fields when plowing, as the white grubs will be turned over in great numbers.

## Model Farm-House Plans

A bulletin on model farm houses has been added to the list in the Farmers' Library, issued by the extension division of the Minnesota College of Agriculture. It contains pictures and drawings of the farm houses entered in the model farm house competition held by the Minnesota State Art society a year ago last spring. Any farmer contemplating building a house to cost \$3,500 should have one of these bulletins. Address, Office of Publications, University Farm, St. Paul.

When digging the gladiolus bulbs, save the small bullets attached to the large bulb and plant them next season. It may take two or three years before they bloom, but it is a good way of increasing gladiolus stock.

(EDITORS:—Here is good news for many a boy in Minnesota. You are urged to reprint this item, on the chance that it may reach some boy in your community and put him on the road to success in life. What the school may do for boys, it may do for girls in the fields to which they are specially fitted.)

## DOORS WIDE OPEN FOR STATE'S BOYS

Opportunity calls loudly to the boys and the girls of Minnesota through the state's Schools of Agriculture at St. Anthony Park, Morris and Crookston.

The great development of the next quarter-century in America is going to be agricultural. Necessity will compel this. The call, therefore, will be for young men and young women technically trained for life in the country. The agricultural schools of the University can and do supply this training, and it may be taken in regular course of three years' work of six months to each year, or it may be taken on the installment plan as one can find the time and the means to attend the school.

In the course as arranged, the first three months are devoted to practical subjects. This three months' work in reality constitutes a short course in practical farming, and replaces the four weeks' short course formerly given by the Schools of Agriculture.

The Schools of Agriculture, of the University of Minnesota, have a very distinct purpose. They are for the boys or the girls who want to know right farming or correct principles of home management, who want to know the science of agriculture or of home building as applied to practical farm life. For such young men or young women, the schools are an open door to opportunity and prosperity. The school work has been so arranged that it does not conflict with farm work, opening, as it does, in October and closing in March.

There is another class for whom the schools are an open door. This is made up of young men especially, who in school work have fallen behind others of like age.

"Many such farm boys go to business schools in the cities, though they have no idea of becoming stenographers or bookkeepers, simply because they can do so without being put into classes with others much younger," says D. D. Mayne, principal of the school at St. Anthony Park. "These young men could come to the School of Agriculture to much better purpose. Even if they did not intend to take more than the first three months' work, they would be the gainers by this plan. In the course as now arranged, we try to give the most intensely practical work in the first three months, and each term's work is complete in itself. Students may begin in either the fall or winter term. The latter opens the first of the year.

"A great inducement to young men of both classes is the low cost of living at the school. I know of no institution where so much can be had for so little in living, or where instruction may be had at so low an expense rate."

Write to D. D. Mayne, University Farm, St. Paul, for particulars.

## SAN JOSE SCALE FOUND IN STATE

The nursery inspection force has found San Jose scale in a nursery in southern Minnesota, says F. L. Washburn, state entomologist. This makes the third finding of the scale within four years, and shows that the scale will get into the state in spite of precautions on the part of states from which shipments of stock come. Pears in a twin city market were also recently found to contain the scale. By inquiry it has been found that the shipments of nursery stock and fruit were from Michigan. The state entomologist, therefore, warns nurserymen and possible buyers of fruit trees and ornamentals to be on their guard against getting infested stock.

## Pasture Sheds Save Stock

Farmers lose not a little stock at this time of year by allowing their animals to remain unprotected in cold rains, declares R. M. Washburn, of the dairy division, College of Agriculture. Farmers who have not arranged things so that cattle in pastures can run to barns for protection should have sheds in their pastures.

Most of the shrubs bearing fruit at this time may be propagated from seed. Pick the seed, crush, and wash off the pulp and stratify in sand until next spring, when it may be sown in rich, sandy loam. Some seed, such as buckthorn, may be crushed in dry sand and left in the sand until spring.